

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTHERN INDIA,
VOL. II.

Archæological Survey of Southern India, Vol. ii.

LISTS OF INSCRIPTIONS,

AND

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Compiled under the Orders of Government

BY

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P R E F A C E.

THE publication of this volume has been delayed by several unforeseen causes, and I must express my regret that this delay should have taken place; it was due to circumstances beyond my own control.

It is necessary to explain the reasons for publishing the various sections of this volume. Part I consists of a cursory examination of 219 inscriptions on copper, which have been sent to me from different parts of Southern India, an appendix raising the number to 228. I have not attempted to publish full notes with translations of all these inscribed plates as the short time at my disposal forbade any endeavour to do more than hint at the historical value of each. All detailed work on them must come later. My aim has been simply to pioneer the Survey, and to show, as far as I have been able to ascertain, where it will be necessary and valuable for others to labour. All the inscriptions noted in Part I must at some time or another be carefully examined.

Part II consists of a list of all the dated inscriptions which as yet have come to my notice in the Madras Presidency, arranged in chronological order. This list was prepared mostly to assist epigraphists as well as students of history. It will, I hope, be found to serve several purposes. Any one desirous of studying the history of a period, for instance, will by this list be guided to all the inscriptions of the same date at present known to exist in the Presidency.

A mere glance at the first column will show the reader what a large store of valuable knowledge remains, engraved in the most permanent fashion, ready to the hand of any one who chooses to grasp it, in the villages of Southern India. Only a few of these inscriptions have as yet been examined, and all must be published before the work can be considered complete. It must be remembered that this list comprises only those inscriptions of whose existence I have been informed, and that it probably does not represent a tenth part of those which will in after years be brought to light. I have even omitted to enter a number of those actually brought to notice where my informants mentioned dates which were conspicuously wrong and untrustworthy, as such entries might only lead to misconception. But with these exceptions, the list contains all the dated inscriptions specially mentioned in Volume I. There remain for examination, independently of these, firstly, the undated inscriptions specially so mentioned, secondly, the large number of inscriptions whose mere existence is noted, as, for instance, where the information I received was that a temple existed "covered with inscriptions,"—and these must number several thousands; thirdly, the inscriptions of which I have never heard, and these, probably, will number several thousands more. The work has been inaugurated, for Dr. Burgess informs me that he has a very considerable number of the copper-plate inscriptions, besides others from temples, from the Madras District, and the whole of the Tamil inscriptions in the Madras Museum, already translated by Mr. S. M. Natesa Sastri and others, and that the printing of them is well advanced.

Part III consists of lists of inscriptions as noted in Volume I, and as found in certain other publications, arranged according to the sovereigns and dynasties they refer to. These I found exceedingly difficult to draw up because of the doubtfulness of the names and dates as reported to me.¹ They must be taken merely as tentative and provisional. As with the rest of these two volumes, I publish the Lists in the hope that sojourners in Southern India will correct them.

One point connected with the Chola lists must especially be noted here, as I must confess myself in doubt as to the correctness of certain previous deductions. I think that the list given from pages 102 to 109 needs correction in several respects. So many of the names of Virā or Kulottunga Chola I seem to be mere titles that we must not be too sure that inscriptions bearing, as the name of the sovereign, one of those titles, is necessarily an inscription of that king. Since the list was prepared I have seen some new inscriptions and am now not at all certain that all those bearing the name "*Kōṇēri Nanmai Kōṇḍān*" belong to the reign of Kulottunga I. I think, further, that the name "*Kōṇēri Nanmai Kōṇḍān Sundarā Paṇḍiyan*" and "*Kōṇēri Melkōṇḍān Sundarā Paṇḍiyan*" probably do not belong to him, but to a real Paṇḍiyan or Paṇḍiyans, and are unconnected with the Chola-Paṇḍiyan conquest.

¹ I have omitted a number of inscriptions in this list, where names and dates were clearly wrong.

I was inclined, too, to accept too readily the name of his queen as sufficient evidence of identification. Her name was "Ulaḥa Murududaiyāl," corresponding to "Loka Mahādevi," and the first name "Ulaḥa" seems to have been variously-written "Avani" or "Bhuvana." But from inscriptions which have recently come to light it seems possible that this name was a common title of the South Indian queens. It has been found by Dr. Burgess as the name of the wife of a pure Paṇḍiyan, for instance. The list will perhaps have to be amended in this respect.

Such errors are inseparable from a work of this nature, which is intended merely to precede the study of the subject and in no sense is put forth as summarizing the results of study completed.

Part IV contains a sketch of the genealogy and history of the dynasties and ancient families of Southern India, so far as I have as yet been able to compile them. This will serve as a rough chart to all students of the subject, and will enable any one who hits on an inscription and who is desirous of learning something about the sovereign therein mentioned, to ascertain who he was, and to what dynasty he belonged, and to gain some slight knowledge of the history of that dynasty, so far as it is hitherto known, or supposed to be known. The compilation speaks for itself and I need say little more. If it serves no other purpose, it will show how little is yet known, and what vast fields of study still lie open, calling for earnest and patient investigation. I have tabulated these lists alphabetically. This is, in some respects, open to objection, but for general use it is perhaps better than an attempt at any chronological sequence, where there were so many dynasties overlapping one another in point of time. Such an arrangement as the last might, it was thought, possibly give rise to misunderstanding.

I was in hopes of being able to complete the work by a set of chronological tables for computing the exact English equivalent for all dates given in South Indian inscriptions, but the unfortunate illness of the compiler, Mr. U. S. Krishnaswami Nayadu, Nazir of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, has delayed their preparation. They are in the Press, and will be published separately.

A very interesting and valuable article has just made its appearance in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary* (Vol. XII, pp. 207, 291) "On the Nomenclature of the Principal Hindu Eras, and the Use of the word Samvatsara and its Abbreviations," by Mr. J. F. Fleet, which, had it appeared before, would have prevented my distiguishing the pages of these two volumes by an abbreviation which is now shown to be wrong, and which will appear more and more wrong to scientific readers as the years go on. I allude to the method of denoting the *Saka* year by "S.S.," meaning "*Śālikāhāna Saka*." Mr. Fleet satisfactorily establishes that the "*Saka*" era was in use from a very early date amongst the Gurjara kings, and that various modifications of the name were used by various writers; but that the expression "*Śālikāhāna Saka*" is the most modern of all. The earliest instance yet known is in a grant of the Devagiri Yadava King Ramachandra, of the year S. 1194 (A.D. 1272-3), and the expression was not fully established till the time of the Vijayanagar kings, the earliest instance amongst the grants of the latter dynasty being in the reign of Bukka, S. 1275 (A.D. 1353-4). "Whatever may have been its origin, it was plainly adopted by them (the Vijayanagar kings) as their dynastic expression," writes Mr. Fleet; and therefore it would appear to be wrong to write "S.S." for any other dynasty, or for any period earlier than the thirteenth century. The proper abbreviation which will apply to all inscriptions using that era, is simply "S" for "*Saka*." I much regret that so excellent a paper did not appear earlier and save me from my error.

Mr. Fleet has now been appointed Epigraphist to the Government of India, and his duties are defined to be "the preparation and editing, with historical comments and indexes, of texts and translations of all ancient inscriptions discovered either on copper-plate or on stone" (*Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, Archaeology, 29th February 1884, Nos. I-24, 36*). The publication of inscriptions by Government has thus been placed on a sound scientific basis, and it is to be hoped that now the very numerous inscriptions in Southern India will receive the attention they deserve.

With reference to Mr. Fleet's appointment the Government of India has made the following important "Observations" (*Proceedings above quoted*):—

"In order to the successful carrying out of the work entrusted to Mr. Fleet, it is necessary that he should have the hearty co-operation of local Governments and Administrations. The Governor-General in Council is confident that this co-operation, which is now invited, will be readily given, and accordingly desires that all local Governments and Administrations will render Mr. Fleet every assistance that lies in their power by forwarding to that officer (for inspection and return) original copper-plates that may be in their own records, or in local museums, when this can be done without risk of damage or loss; by procuring for him, when possible, the temporary loan of similar plates in the possession of private individuals; and by directing district officers to furnish him with any information which he may require relating to inscriptions which may exist in their districts.

"To further aid the work it seems necessary to take such precautions as may be possible to prevent the passing out of the country, by sale or otherwise, of inscribed plates or stones without the knowledge of the Epigraphist. His Excellency in Council would be glad if local Governments and Administrations would issue the necessary instructions to secure this object, so that the Epigraphist may have an opportunity of informing himself of the contents of all ancient inscriptions which may be anywhere discovered, of taking copies of them, and of judging whether the originals are of sufficient interest and value to justify their purchase for the Government Museums in this country. District officers should be directed to put forward the claims of Government under Act VI of 1878 (the Treasure Trove Act) in cases to which that Act applies, and officers in all departments be requested to report to the district officer any discoveries which may come under their notice."

The Government of Madras follow this up (G.O., No. 520, Public, dated 18th March 1884) with the following order :—

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires all district officers to give their cordial co-operation and assistance to Mr. Fleet by forwarding to him such original copper-plates as may be available, by procuring for him where feasible the loan of similar plates in the possession of private persons, and by giving him such information as he may require relating to the inscriptions existing in their districts. They will also endeavour to carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the Observations prefixed to the Proceedings read above, and will see that the Treasure Trove Act is worked whenever such a course may forward the ends of the Epigraphical Survey."

I must again acknowledge gratefully the ready help given to me by S. M. Natesa Śāstri, who has worked cordially with me in the preparation of this volume.

R. SEWELL.

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LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

In the Proceedings of Government dated 1st March 1881, No. 281, paragraph 10 (Public Department), all officers were authorized to hand over to me for examination any copper-plate grants that might be lying in their offices; and this was followed by a direct order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 16th March 1881.

The following is a list of all the grants which I have as yet been able to procure or examine.

I am especially desirous that it should be thoroughly understood in scientific circles that this list does not pretend to any critically minute accuracy. The scrutiny has been made as carefully as possible under the circumstances, but each plate needs to be examined by the best authorities. All that can be claimed for the following list is that the information given is probably fairly accurate, since we devoted much labour and time to the examination of these plates. Epigraphists will readily appreciate the difficulties attendant on the deciphering of the ancient characters in many instances and on the fact of the plates being often injured and corroded.

1. (*From the Collector's Office, Kistna District. Now deposited in the Madras Museum*) This and No. 2 were found in the Collector's Office in the Kistna District, and were published by me in the March number of the *Indian Antiquary* for 1879 (VIII, 73). They now lie in the Madras Museum. No. 1 is a grant in three plates, with a ring, and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, sun, moon, *śaṅkha*, and elephant-goad, with the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāśmika*." It is a grant, by Amma Raja II, surnamed "*Vijayāditya*," of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, of some lands in the eastern delta of the Krishna. Its date is between 945 and 970 A.D. according to Mr. Fleet's grant; but the chronology of this dynasty is still somewhat confused in places. (Compare Mr. Fleet's No. XXXIV in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 15.)

2. (*From the same. Now in the Madras Museum.*) See remarks under No. 1. This was published by me in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 76. It is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three plates, with a ring and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, moon, and elephant-goad, and the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāśmika*." The grant is by Amma Raja I, surnamed "*Vishnuvardhana*." (A.D. 918 to 925, or thereabouts. See remarks on the chronology under No. 1.) The king grants to the general of his army a village on the north of the river, about 19 miles north-west of Bezvada. The genealogy given agrees in all respects with that given by Dr. Burnell in his "*South Indian Paleography*" (pp. 21, 22), except that forty years are given to Vijayāditya Bhattāraka.

3. (*From the Kistna District. Recently discovered at Pedda Maddāli, in the Nizāridu Zemindari. It has been returned to the finder, a man of the Kamma caste named Kachala Veṅkanna of Pedda Maddāli*) This grant, in three plates, was dug up by a Brahman at the end of 1880, and was sent to me for examination. I forwarded it to Mr. Fleet, who was kind enough to give me the following note on it. "A set of three plates, each about 6½ inches long by 3½ inches broad, with a seal which bears the moon, the motto *Śrī Sarasiddhi*, and the remains of apparently the name Jayasinha. . . . This is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Jayasinha I. It is dated in words, in the eighteenth year of his reign, at the time of the equinox; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Udayapura, and records a grant of the village of Pinukapaṇu or Pinukapaṭu, on the east of the village of Mardavalli, in the district of Guḍrahara." The date of Jayasinha I's reign is A.D. 632 to 662 or thereabouts. He was the eldest son and successor of Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the conqueror of the kingdom and founder of the dynasty.

4. (*From the Collector's Office, North Arcot. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) It is not known how this plate got into the Collector's office, nor to whom it belongs, nor how long it has been there.

This is one of a very curious series of 13 plates, all from the same locality. (See Nos. 13, 14, 15, 139, 140, 143, 144, 147, 149, 150, 177, 178 of this list.) I am at present quite unable to say anything decisively about them. They all purport to be grants by a Chola sovereign in the years Ś.Ś. 1008 of 1011 (A.D. 1086 or 1089), to which period they cannot, palaeographically, belong. Moreover they bear a seal at the top in characters resembling the Persian, but which no one whom I have yet met with can decipher; and this would seem to be a clear anachronism. This grant is on a *lead* plate, coated with a thin sheet of copper. It purports to be a grant by Raja Vira Chola in Ś.Ś. 1011 (A.D. 1089) in the year of the *Kaliyuga* 1190 and cyclic year *Platanga*. But Ś.Ś. 1011 corresponds to the cyclic year *Śukla*, twenty-two years subsequent to *Platanga*. It seems difficult to suppose that all these plates can be forgeries, partly from their number, and partly because no forger would be so foolish as to annex the Persian seal to such a document. The only other explanation that seems reasonable is that they form a series of copies of older authentic documents, recording grants confirmed by the Muhammadan chief at the time the copies were taken, and the reform bearing his seal. The year 1089 A.D. corresponds with the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the sovereign variously known as "Vira Chola," "Raja Vira," "Raja Rajendra," "Kulottunga," and "Koppara Kesarivarman." (See this list, grant No. 101; Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 40; Sir Walter Elliot's *Paper in the Madras Journal*, XIII, 36; Carr's *Seven Pagodas*, pp. 132-145.)

5. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Grant by Āndavarāyar Vanaṅgāmuḍi Tondamān¹ to certain members of his family. The cyclic year is given, but no other date. The characters are Tamil, and not old.

6. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Grant by seventy-four artisans in Ś.Ś. 1640 (A.D. 1718), "while Rājādhiraja Ekkoji's sons Sarfoji and Dukkōji were reigning as kings," to a *hūneśa* temple "on the west of the road from Rāmōṣvaran,"—the other boundaries being very vaguely given. The temple is presumably in or near the Tanjore District. Language, Tamil, except two lines at the end in Telugu. Ekkoji was half-brother to the Maratta ruler Sivaji. He became master of Tanjore in 1675 A.D.

7. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Deed of sale in Ś.Ś. 1631 (A.D. 1759) by Vijaya Arunachala Vanaṅgāmuḍi Tondamān, son of Āndavarāyar Vanaṅgāmuḍi Tondamān, of lauds to Āndoni Muttu Tēvar, son of Kotta Iṭayappa Tēvar. (See No. 5 and note 1.)

8. (*In the District Court, Salem.*) Grant by a Raja of Māisūr, part of whose name is "Krishna Rāja," given in a year of the *Kaliyuga*, of which only the first three figures, 482, are visible, the last figure, the name of the cyclic year, and the *Saka* date all having been tampered with. The grantor was probably Doḍḍa Krishna Rāja, who reigned over Māisūr from A.D. 1714-1731. The grant, then, dates within the years A.D. 1719-1728. (*Rice's Mysore and Coorg*, I, 240.)

9. (*In the District Court, Salem.*) A deed drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1683 (A.D. 1761), in the year *Vriśha*, by certain merchants of Hosūr in the Salem District, promising to give to the priests a certain fixed proportion on every bale of cloths and thread bought in that town.

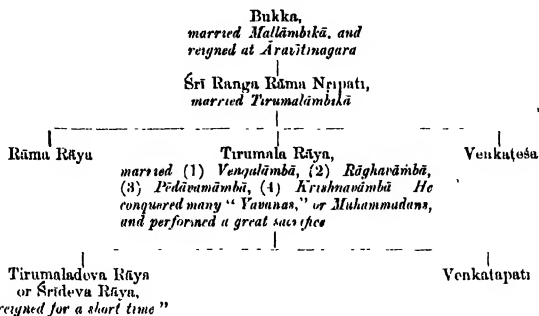
10. (*In the District Court of Tinnevely.*) Grant of twelve villages in the Tinnevely District by Viśvanātha Nāyakka, the first of the great Nāyakka dynasty of Madurai, and his celebrated minister and general Aryanātha, who built the thousand-pillared mandapam at Madurai. The former is styled "the pious son of Kōṭyam Nāgama Nāyudū," the latter "*Mandarputtanēr Ārya Nāyaka Mudaliyār*." The grant is in Ś.Ś. 1482 (A.D. 1560), in the cyclic year *Raudra*.

11. (*In the District Court of Tinnevely.*) Private grant of land in a village of the Tinnevely District for the support of a temple of the village god and goddess, during the reign of Vijaya Chokkanātha of Madurai, dated Ś.Ś. 1637 (A.D. 1715), and *Kolham* era 887. These dates do not correspond by four years.

12. (*In the District Court of Tinnevely.*) A long grant of the Vijayanagar dynasty on five plates, with a handsomely decorated ring, having the bear, moon, and dagger. The grant is by the Vijayanagar sovereign Venkatapati in Ś.Ś. 1512, cyclic year *Vikruti* (A.D. 1590), of villages in the Tinnevely

¹ The Honorable A. Śōbhaya Śāstriyar, c.s., Dewan of the Pudukōṭṭai State, to whom I referred for information regarding these chiefs, tells me that the title of "Vanaṅgāmuḍi" belongs to the Poligars of Palayavannam in the Pudukōṭṭai Taluk of the Tanjore District, and that they used also to be styled "Tondamān." The present Poligar does not bear that title, and is in no way connected with the Tondamān House of Pudukōṭṭai. *Vanaṅgāmuḍi* means one who does not bow his head, and the title is said to have originated in the fact that the Poligars of this family in more ancient times did not attend on the Raja of Tanjore during the *Devar* festivals, as did the other Poligars, but sent an agent instead, being powerful enough to refuse with impunity to pay this token of humble allegiance.

District, to a Vaishnava shrine under the management of one Krishna Dās. It is dated from Kumbhānanam. The genealogy is traced through the Lunar line from Chandra, but only a few names are given. Venkatapati's father, Tirumala Rāya, is mentioned as son of Śrī Ranga Rāma and grandson of one Bukka, thus:—



13. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Now deposited in the Madras Museum.*) This is one of the series mentioned in the remarks regarding No. 4. The grant is on a copper plate, and purports to have been executed three years earlier than No. 4, namely, in S.S. 1008 (A.D. 1086), *Kālyuga* 4187, year *Nandana*. But the character is modern Grantha. It bears a Persian seal at the top. It is noticeable that the cyclic when compared with the *Saka* year is wrong by 26 years; and that, even if the cyclic year mentioned in No. 4 was accurately given therein as *Pharāṅga*, this year *Nandana* is not three years earlier than *Pharāṅga*, but fifteen years earlier. The grant purports to have been executed by one Vira Saṅgudnyan of the Chola country.

14. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) In all respects similar to No. 13, of which it is apparently a duplicate.

15. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) One of the same series. This grant is on a copper plate, bearing date S.S. 1008 (A.D. 1086), *Kālyuga* 4187, year *Nandana*. But the character is modern Telugu. Persian seal. The grantor's name is omitted, but it states that he constructed the village of Mannavōdu, near Ārni, "after having divided the city of the Rāyulu and dug a reservoir in the Agrahāraṁ" of a Brahman. On the reverse is a *mantram* in Grantha characters.

16. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) Grant by a Mussulman chief, styled in the Tamil of the deed *Mahā rāsa rāsa nūniya rāya Śrī Rerāyāḷi Kuppa Chandu Sāyapu aṇṇaḷ*, otherwise Kuḷḷ Chand Saheb,¹ in the cyclic year *Pravāṇḍiḇa*, of certain lands, fees, exemption from taxation, and liberty to ride in a palankeen, to Śivandapāda Settīyar, of the village of Arikosati Pūdupētai, as a reward for faithful service.

17. (*From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A grant made by some one, whose name and place of residence are omitted, in S.S. 1188 (A.D. 1566), year *Prabhava*, of 1,000 *pons* to one Tambu Śūṭi, as a reward for the discovery of a theft in the grantor's palace. It is dated from the village of Kalattūr in Chingleput District.

18. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) Grant by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadeva Rāya in S.S. 1454 (A.D. 1532), *Kālyuga* 4633, cyclic year *Nandana* (all these correspond). He is styled "Vīra Pratāpa Śrī Vīra Achyutadeva Mahārāyavīru." The grant bears at the top the devices of the sun and moon, the boar and the dagger. The sovereign granted to one Rāmanūjāchāri the privilege of receiving the holy water and consecrated food after the worship of the god in the temple of Śrī *Devanāyakkasvāmī* in the village of Tiruvahundrapuram. It should be ascertained where this village is situated. At present I have been unable to find out. The grant is in Telugu.

¹ This *Chanda Saheb* cannot be the *Chanda Saheb* who placed *Minskāḷi* on the throne of Trichinopoly in A.D. 1744, and whose name is so well known in connection with the French and English wars in the south, since the year *Pravāṇḍiḇa* occurs in A.D. 1733 and 1793, whereas Dupleix's *Chanda Saheb* was in power only from 1734 to 1752, when he was murdered.

19. (*In the District Court, Madura*.) Grant in Telugu on a broad copper sheet with the lines running along the length. It narrates that in S.S. 1622 (A.D. 1700), in the year *Vriha*, "Śrī Mangamma, wife of Chokkanatha Nayudu, who was son of Muttu Virappa Nayudu, and grandson of Viśvanatha Nayani Tirumala Nayudu," gave the village of Balakrishna Mahādānapuram as an *agrahāra* to certain Brahmins. The genealogy corresponds with those already published. The grantor is generally known as "Mangammāl" She is said to have been starved to death in her palace in Trichinopoly four years after this, namely in A.D. 1704.

20. (*In the same Court*.) A Telugu grant, consisting of two broad plates with the lines running along the length. The grantor, usually called Muttu Lingappa, a younger brother of the Madura Nayakka Chokkanatha, who reigned from A.D. 1660 to 1682, succeeded for one year in dispossessing his brother at the time that he was at war with Tanjore. This grant is dated in the year of the former's power, A.D. 1678, S.S. 1600, year *Kalyugā*. It bestows the village of Krishnapuram on a Brahman. The grantor is described as "Muddu Alugari Nayudu," grandson of "Viśvanatha Nayani Tirumala Nayudu, and son of Muddu Virappa Nayudu," and he dates his grant as "in the reign of Śrī Vira Pratapa Śrī Ranga Rāya Mahādēvarāja." Śrī Ranga III acceded to his nominal throne in A.D. 1605. (See Nelson's *Madura Manual*, pp. 201, 202.)

21. (*From the District Court of Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A grant by a "Vallabha Mahārāja" in S.S. 1377 (A.D. 1455), year *Bhara*, of certain lands and ceremonial privileges in some temples to one Vanniyaappa Sinna Pillai, minister (*Tantri*) of the Singeri Śankarāchāriyar, the chief priest of the temple at Singeri. The deed was executed in the presence of the Śankarāchāriyar and bears his (*Narasimha*) seal. The grantor states that he was reigning "from Kañchi mandalam to Yeyumandalam," i.e., from Conjeeveram to Ceylon. All the chief priests of Singeri, Kumbhakonam, and Puspigiri are called *Śankarāchāriyār*, but this one is known to belong to the first establishment by his seal. It is important that we should learn more about this Vallabha Mahārāja, as the date of this grant is just at the period of which we know least of the Chola country. The Hoysāla Ballalas claimed supreme authority over the peninsula for some period previous to their final fall in A.D. 1326; and the Vijayanagar dynasty which succeeded had not established their power so early a date as that of this grant. Stirling and Hunter place the conquest of Kañchi by Purushottamadeva, king of Orissa, about the year A.D. 1479, or later. But other authorities declare that Kañchi was seized by the Muslims in A.D. 1477 from the Orissa kings, whose conquest had taken place about A.D. 1450. If this last account is correct, this Vallabha Mahārāja was probably the king of Kañchi who refused to give his daughter's hand to the king of Orissa, and who was defeated by the latter in revenge.

22. (*In the District Court of Madura*.) A curiously worded Tamil document, dated S.S. 1691 (A.D. 1769), *Kalyuga* 4785, year *Rikhasa*, conferring the property in some lands on a Śiva temple dedicated to the god *Vikrāsana* and the goddess *Akkalindēscari*. The dates do not correspond. S.S. 1691 is *Kalyuga* 4870, and the cyclo year *Vivadhī*. The grantor styles himself "*Śrī mudu Iranyakarpayāñchi Raganatha Sētopati Kuttār Avarai, lord of Tēraṇagara*," and he states that the grant was made "while the Aśvapati, Narapati, Gajapati and Sētopati kings were reigning over the countries of Cholamandalam, Tondamandalam, Yāpānapattanam" (Jafna in Ceylon), and Yeyumandalam (Ceylon)." All this is sufficiently absurd. (Compare Nos. 23, 30, 32.)

23. (*In the same Court*.) A document by a relative of the grantor of No. 22, whose titles are given similarly, as well as the names of the ruling dynasties and countries. In this case, Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunatha Sētopati, son of Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunatha Sētopati, and son-in-law of Iranyakarpayāñchi Raghunatha Sētopati Kuttār, grants some lands to a Brahman in S.S. 1658 (A.D. 1736), year *Nala*.

24. (*In the same Court*.) A beautifully written modern Tamil plate, engraved in S.S. 1728 (A.D. 1806), cyclo year *Akshaya*, "in the reign of Kumāra Chinna Nayakkar, a successor of Mangammāl." (!) It narrates that at some previous date, unmentioned, a pilgrim named Vema Reddi had erected a chaṭtram on the Palani (Pulney) Hills. His descendant, Rāga Reddi, executes the plate to commemorate his ancestor's charity.

25. (*In the possession of M. Kuppana Ayyaṅgār of Pūndi, in Wāḷāyāpet Taluk, North Arcot*.) A copper-plate grant in five plates, recording a double gift by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadeva Rāya in the year S.S. 1478 (A.D. 1556). The king is styled "Achutendra Mahārāja." The first part bestows the village of Nangamangalan, in the district of Chandragiri, in the province of Poṣṭūrt, on a Rāja whose name is omitted, but who is noted as the son of Salaka Rājendra and Tippambikā. He was probably

Narasimha.

Achyutendra.

26. (In the possession of Varadāchārjyār of Pāndr, Wulāpēt Taluk, North Arcot.) Another Vijayanagar copper-plate of Achyutadeva Raya from the same village as No. 25. It records that that sovereign, in the year S.8. 1450 (A.D. 1534), in the year *Jaya*, endowed the temple of *Vittalaśwara* (probably the temple of *Vittalaswami* in Vijayanagar) with the village of Tengūru "in the Chandrāchala District" (Chandragiri), of the province of Tōṇḍeraṇḍalam. The grant was made in the first year of Achyuta's reign. The document is in five plates, and is very similar to No. 25 in appearance and wording. The genealogy is identical.

27. (In the District Court of Madurai.) A private document drawn up between two brothers, after a dispute as to which was the elder. The younger, Sinna Vadavada Nayakkar Tummissi, having admitted that he was junior, the elder, Rāma Raya Tummissi Nayakkar, granted him some lands. Rāma Raya styles himself "King of Vanga." The document is in Tamil, and is dated Ś Ś 1155 (A D 1533), *Sobhakrit*, but these years do not correspond, *Sobhakrit* falling nine years after Ś Ś. 1155, which was the year *Vijaya*. The character appears quite modern.

28 (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A copper-plate deed of grant executed in S.S. 1706 (A.D. 1784), *Kaliyuga* 1885, cyclo year *Sobhakarit*. The cyclo year does not correspond with the *Saka* by one or two years, but it must be noted that in the Madura and Tinnevely countries the cyclo year is not in general use, the people almost invariably using the Quilon era or *Kollam Adu*. By this document the then Zemindar of Sivagaṅga makes over certain lands in *Saramaṅgam* (freehold) to a Muhammadan named Mottai Fakir Saheb of Sivagaṅga. The Zemindar's name is given as "Muttu Vaduganatha Tavar, son of Vijaya Raghunatha Sivanna Periya Udaya Tavar." (See Nelson's *Manual of the Madura District*, Part III, page 160.)

29. (In the possession of Rangappa Kaundan of Kanakanipāṭayam, in the Melappolliem Division of the Combarator District.) A document drawn up on a small copper tablet, roughly executed in apparently modern characters, purporting to be a deed by which, in S.S. 1504 (A.D. 1582), cyclic year *Vṛsha*, Tirumala Nayakka of Madṛa, "King of Karnāṭa-dēśa" constituted Timma Kaundan spiritual head of his caste in 24 divisions of the "Kouganadu." But *Tirumala Nayakka* only commenced his reign in A.D. 1623. His grandfather was reigning in A.D. 1582. The document appears spurious.

30. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) "Grant by "Daṁvaḥ Sēṭupati Katṭār, lord of Tēvānagar," (see Nos. 22, 23, 82), of eight villages to the temple of Rāmānāthaśaṣmī in Rāmeśvaram in Ś.S. 1521 (A.D. 1599), in the year Parābhāsa. (The cyclic does not correspond with the Śaka year by seven years. See remarks under No. 28.)

31. (*In the same Cont.*) An important but rather curious document, drawn up by one of "three dismissed chieftains of Kañohivaram Kamakshi Annāl, Rani of the Akhanda Kāveri," who had settled down in Vadāmattūr. Their names as given in the Tamil are "Vannikkan, Manitakkān, and Pulukkān". The terminations appear to be the common Mussulman title, *Khān*. Vadāmattūr is probably a village of that name in the Tanjore District, six miles north of the road leading to Kumbhakonam. *Akhanda Kāveri* is the name given to the western portion of the Trichinopoly District from Kārūr to Tirupalattūr, above the spot where the Kāveri divides into the two great rivers, the Kāveri and Coleroon. (*Akhanda*=broad). The document states that one of the three chiefs (name not mentioned) decided a dispute between some thieves and some people who had settled at the village, and received some land

for his services. This was in S.S. 1525 (A.D. 1603), in the year *Jaya* (*Jaya* fell nine years before S.S. 1525).

32 (*In the same Court*) Grant to the Ramesvaram temple, in S.S. 1530 (A.D. 1608), cyclic year *Pharanga*, by Palavay Setupati of Tervanagar (see Nos. 22, 23, 30), of lands lying under eight tanks in the district of Appanai.

33 (*In the same Court*) Grant made in S.S. 1651 (A.D. 1729), *Kalyuga* 4830, cyclic year *Sauniga*, by Sinna Kulrappa Nayakkann, a chief residing near Dindigul, of a village named Bhupalasamudra to a number of pandits in Saundararajapuram, otherwise called Anaipatti. The grant was made during the reign of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha at Madurai, and it states that he was governing the country as Viceroy for the Vijayanagar sovereign Sri Ranga Raya. The grant gives lists of the ancestors of Sri Ranga Raya, Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha, and the grantor, but they are useless and misleading.

34 (*In the District Court, Vizagapatam*) A document of no antiquity, dated only in the cyclic year *Nabi*, given by one Sri Raja Venkata Rangaraya Bangaru (Raja of Bobbili?), to a certain person, granting certain privileges in the Rajam Perganah of the Bobbili Zemindari.

35 (*In the same Court*) An undated deed executed by "Sri Vijaya Ramaraju Maharaja," Rupa of Vizianagaram, conferring certain benefits on a private person. It is probably not two centuries old.

36 (*In the same Court*) A grant dated in the cyclic year *Kalayukti*, by which some ryots, with permission of the Naway Sayyad Mustafa, make a grant of land. It is not old.

37 (*In the same Court*) A grant of land by some ryots in *Fishi* 1116 (A.D. 1706), by permission of "Mahadikkha Begu," for a charitable object. The cyclic year *Vajaga* is also given.

38 (*In the same Court*) A grant of land by the villagers of *Kanpada* to a Mussulman in *Fishi* 1036, *Krodham* (A.D. 1626). It mentions that Shur Muhammad Khan had given some land in the same village for a mosque. This was probably the same man that built the great mosque at Chinglee in A.D. 1645 (see Vol. I, p. 7).

39 (*In the same Court*) A grant by Sri Lala Krishnadeva Maharaja in S.S. 1570 (A.D. 1648), to the commander of his forces, conferring on him two villages. The grantor is probably a local chieftain, but I have not been able to ascertain who he was.

40 (*In the District Court of North Tanjore*) A Tamil document dated S.S. 1418 (A.D. 1496), and cyclic year *Krodhi* which does not correspond with the *Saka* date by 11 years, by which the temple authorities at the Vedraiyal temple of the god Chandesvara (near Point Calimere) grant certain privileges to a priest.

41 (*In the District Court, Trichinopoly*) Grant in S.S. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kalyuga* 4893, cyclic year *Paruthari*, by "Sri Muttu Virappa Nayakkann, grandson of Sinna Lakka Nayakkann, and son of Chokkanatha Lakkaaya Nayakkann," conferring certain lands and an annuity on a Mussulman priest.

42 (*In the same Court*.) A Tamil plate ornamented at the top with Saiva emblems. It is an agreement by four private people, bearing the surname "Nayakkann," to conduct the religious ceremonies of their village temple, dated S.S. 1602 (A.D. 1680), year *Raudri*.

43 (*In the same Court*) A Tamil grant, by Kamakshi Nayakkann, of lands to a Mussulman priest for the maintenance of a *pathrasal* or place of worship. The grant states that Rama Raya was then ruling over the world. It is dated S.S. 1661 (A.D. 1739), cyclic year *Prabhara* (wrong by eight years), *Kalyuga* 4841.

44 (*In the same Court*) A Tamil grant by the Madurai Nayakkann, Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha, here called "Vijaya Glokka Ranganatha Nayakkann"—mentioning his father Muttu Virappa and grandfather Chokkanatha—to a Pandaram (Sudra priest), for worship at a *Durga Kal* temple at the south gate of the Trichinopoly fort. Dated S.S. 1619 (A.D. 1727), *Kalyuga* 4828, cyclic year *Parabhava*. The grant states that Venkata Vema Maha Raya was then reigning at Kannakama. The names of both chieftain and place are unknown to me.

45 (*In the same Court*) A Telugu grant in S.S. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kalyuga* 4893, *Paruthari*, by Vijaya Venkatachala Reddi, of the village of Tiruppañjēri for a Siva temple in the southern part of the district of Tanjavur, place not mentioned. It states that Venkatapatideva Maharaya (giving him royal titles) was ruling at Uthangiri; and that a stone inscription had been made, confirming the grant.

40. (*In the same Court.*) A grant in Telugu of land at Tenuru for a Śiva temple by the same Reddi mentioned, in No. 45 in S.S. 1715 (A.D. 1793), *Kalyuga* 4894, year *Pranādhicha*, during the reign of Venkatasūpatideva Maharāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri. It is interesting to notice up to how late a date Vijayanagar supremacy was acknowledged.

47. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land to a Brahman in S.S. 1613 (A.D. 1691), *Kalyuga* 4792, year *Prapalpatti*, by Mangamma, widow of Chokkanatha of the Madura Nayakkan dynasty.

48. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of the village of Vokkera (?) for a Śiva temple at Torayur, by a Reddi, the same as the grantor in No. 46, during the reign of the same sovereign, but two years earlier, namely in S.S. 1713 (A.D. 1791), *Kalyuga* 4182, year *Virodhakrit*.

49. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land for a charitable object, at the Trinchnopoly fort gate, in S.S. 1654 (A.D. 1732), *Kalyuga* 4833, year *Pranādhicha*, by Minakshi, widow of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha, mentioned as being son of Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa and grandson of Chokkanatha. The Vijayanagar sovereign Venkatasūpatideva then at Ghanagiri, is recognized as paramount lord. Minakshi was the last of the Nayakkan dynasty. Four years after the issue of this grant the Mussulmans finally gained the upper hand.

50. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land for a charity at the great temple of Śrirangam by Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha of the Madura Nayakkan dynasty, in S.S. 1638 (A.D. 1716). The grant mentions his father Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa, and grandfather Chokkanatha, and states that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śri Vira Ranga Rāya was then reigning at Ghanagiri.

51. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land to the priest at the great temple of Śrirangam in S.S. 1584 (A.D. 1662), *Kalyuga* 4763, year *Sobhakrit*, by Chokkanatha, son of Mudlin Virappa and grandson of Tirumala of the Nayakkan dynasty of Madura, noting that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śri Ranga was reigning at Ghanagiri.

52. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) Telugu grant of land in the villages of Tirumalasamudram and Pudukkulam to a Brahman, in S.S. 1579 (A.D. 1657), year *Icculambi*, by Śri Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nayakka, son of Chokkanatha Nayakka, and grandson of Tirumala Nayakka (so described). The date and cyclic year correspond, but the sovereign mentioned as the donor commenced his reign at Madura in A.D. 1682, and reigned seven years. The grant may possibly have been given before he became the ruling Nayakka.

53. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) Grant in Telugu to a Mussulman for the maintenance of a mosque, in S.S. 1614 (A.D. 1692), during the reign of the (Vijayanagar) sovereign Śri Ranga at Ghanagiri, by "Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha, son of Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa, who was son of Chokkanatha and grandson of Muttu Virappa of the family of Vivānatha Nayakka." The cyclic year *Angura* is given. It corresponds with the *Saka* year, and this year corresponds with the lifetime of the Vijayanagar king Śri Ranga; but the donor, Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha, was not reigning sovereign of Madura till A.D. 1704, or twelve years later than the date of this grant, which was issued during the regency of his mother Mangamma. The document, however, does not state that he was sovereign, but merely states that he was then "in the kingdom of Madura" ("Madhura samastānamanduvandu").

54. (*In the same office.*) A document in Tamil and Hindustani, dated A.D. 1777 (S.S. 1639, *Kollam Andu* 953, cyclic year *Irothambi*), the Tamil being a translation of the Hindustani. It records the grant of certain lands by a Tēvar named Chinna Nannu to a Muhammadan for the maintenance of a *pathshal*.

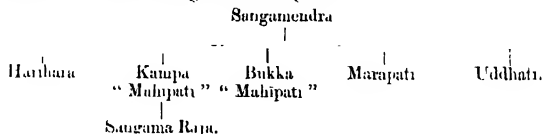
55. (*In the same office.*) A document very similar to No. 54, in Tamil and Hindustani, recording a grant of lands by another Tēvar named Ūttumalai Marudappa to the same Muhammadan, for the same purpose, in the same year.

56. (*In the same office.*) Grant of a house by certain persons to a female belonging to the Śiva temple in Tinnevely for the maintenance of worship. It is dated S.S. 1633 (A.D. 1711), *Kollam Andu* 907, cyclic year *Virodhakrit*, in the reign of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha, of the Nayakka dynasty of Madura. It is noticeable that though the grant is for a Śiva temple, the deed is ornamented with Vaiṣṇava figures, the engraver being a worshipper of Vishnu, as appears from his name *Anavathan Perundil*.

57. (*In the same office.*) Grant by Vijaya Ranga Chokkalinga Nayakka in the year S.S. 1549 (A.D. 1627), *Kollam Andu* 803, of some lands in the "Kattar" province of the Tinnevely District, to Irukkil Pillai, the chief of Korkui, on account of his having settled a boundary dispute. The donor is not credited with royal titles, nor is his genealogy given. It must therefore be assumed that he belonged to a branch of the Nayakka family who had acquired some territory in the south of the peninsula. He must

not be confounded with the Madura Nāyakka, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, who reigned A.D. 1704 to 1731.

58. (*In the Collector's Office, N.lore*.) Grant by an early sovereign of the Vijayanagar family in S.S. 1278 (A.D. 1356), cyclic year *Dumakha*. There have been published several conflicting genealogies of the early kings of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and in this grant the date and the family tree differ from any others. It is possible that the grantor of this document may belong to a branch of the Vijayanagar family. If he be the identical Sangama from whom the rulers of Vijayanagar traced their descent, the date probably demands correction, as, according to most authorities, the year A.D. 1356 fell in the reign of Bukka I. The following is the table given --



This Sangama Raja grants the village of Bitraganṭa, otherwise called Śikanthapuram, to a number of Brahmans.

59. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) Grant of lands for a charitable purpose, viz., for an *Anandana matham*, or place where food is cooked and distributed gratis, by the chief of Punalpalanadu, Muttu Vadugumatha Periya Udaya Tevar, son of Vijaya Raghunatha Sivarari Periya Udaya Tevar, in S.S. 1681 (A.D. 1759), cyclic year *Pramadi*. The document states that at that time the Aśvapati, Narupati, Setupati, and Gujupati kings were ruling the earth.

60. (*In the same office*.) A deed executed in the name of all the inhabitants of a village called Vaittilaikundu Vairivayakkannari, alias Vira Bhupalasamudram, jointly with Raghunatha Ayya, agent of one Venkata Raya, in S.S. 1695 (A.D. 1773), cyclic year *Rendredigiri*, establishing a band of trumpeters and drummers in the Siva temple of their village. The village is near Madura.

61. (*In the same office.*) A document, unfinished, having four lines of quite modern Tamil character, following twenty-two of an older type. The older portion commences with the praise of *Subrahmanya*, son of Siva, and proceeds to state that in the family of the Pāndiyans of Madura flourished one Mangammal. There the inscription stops suddenly. It was probably engraved between A.D. 1689 and 1704, the period of Mangammal's reign at Madura. The modern Tamil portion records that Virusimha Taittu, a descendant of Mangammal, in S.S. 1765 (A.D. 1843), cyclic year *Bahudhanya* (presented something? the grant is unfinished, and does not state what) to the *Subrahmanya* temple at Tiruparankundram, four miles south of Madura. (The year *Bahudhanya* fell in S.S. 1740, not in S.S. 1765.)

62. (*In the same office.*) A private Tamil document drawn up by two people of the Kaupdar caste, conferring certain privileges on the watchmen of the village of Amatur, dated in the cyclic year *Kiothana*, but without any other guide to the period. The character not old.

63. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed, dated in the *Kollam Andu* 775, cyclic year *Sircari* (A.D. 1599), by which the Śūdra priests of a Rāja called “Todukulai Mātta Rāja,” or “the eldest son of the Rāja of Todukulai,” created one Kuppayaṇḍi Pillai Karṇam of seven villages, and endowed the office.

64. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed drawn up by the villagers and temple authorities of the village of Vaittilaikundu Vairivananūr (compare Nos. 60, 65a and 65b), authorizing their Karṇam to collect a tax for temple purposes. Dated S.S. 1653 (A.D. 1731), cyclic year *Vradukrit*.

65a. (*In the same office.*) This and No. 65b are engraved on either side of a single copper-plate. 65a is an agreement drawn up in Tamil by eight merchants of the village of Vaittilaikundu near Madura in S.S. 1641 (A.D. 1719), cyclic year *Pikari*, promising to give a share of their gains annually to support the ritual of their village temple. The grant is stated to have been executed in the presence of the “Palace Agent,” but beyond this no mention is made of any ruler. Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha was then in power at Madura.

65b. A Tamil deed drawn up in S.S. 1657, cyclic year *Ananda* (A.D. 1735), by the village authorities of Vaittilaikundu, permitting a Mudaliyār to collect, for certain temple purposes, one fanam a day from the palace taxes. No king is mentioned. Minakshi, the last of the Nāyakkas, was then ruling at Madura, which finally fell under the sway of the Muhammadans in the ensuing year.

66. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Tiruvidu in S.S. 1357 (A.D. 1435), cyclic year *Pārthiva*, by "Dēvarāya Vojāyal," in memory of his father Parvata Rayalu, for the religious worship of the temple in that village. The grantor was probably a local chieftain. The cyclic year *Pārthiva* fell in S.S. 1327 and 1387, not in 1357.

67. (*In the Office of the Collector of South Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Lōkēśvarapuram as an *Agrahāram*, or Brahman village, in S.S. 1660 (A.D. 1714), *Kaliyuga* 4845, cyclic year *Raktākṣi*, by Raghunātha Nāyudu. His father's and grandfather's names are given, and he is said to belong to the royal family of "Dēvika Rājā." (?) The grant is made by permission of the *Devānam*, or Muhammadan government of Yelavānāsuru.

68. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of five villages for religious purposes by one Śrinivāsa Bāsu, son of "Shakō Chand," in the year S.S. 1637 (A.D. 1715), cyclic year *Jaya*, during the reign of the emperor Farokhsir at Delhi, here called *Paruśūāhā Pādūāhāgīru*.

69. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of land for religious purposes in S.S. 1661 (A.D. 1712), *Kaliyuga* 4843, cyclic year *Dundubhi*, by the chief people of the village of Pullurupattu, "belonging to Yelavānāsuru (see No. 67), in the province of Valigondāpuram," under the Subah of Haidarabad.

70. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil document drawn up by Vāla (Bala) Venkatapati Nāyakkān, son (or descendant) of Vāla Krishnappa Nāyakkān, Rājā of Seṅgi (Jinji, Gingi), in S.S. 1386 (A.D. 1461), *Kaliyuga* 4565, cyclic year *Pārthiva*, adjudicating on a religious dispute. The name of "Rama Deva Mala Rājā" is mentioned as paramount sovereign, and much the same style of desultory mention of ancestors is adopted as in No. 33. It is clear that a Vijayanagar sovereign is intended, but the year given does not agree with the date of any sovereign bearing that name, according to other authorities. A.D. 1464 would fall in the reign of Salivagandi II according to the "traditional" list; that of Mallikārjuna according to some inscriptions; and that of Ramachandra according to the Anagundi list given to Mr. Ravenshaw. According to Dr. Burrell's list it fell during the reign of Praudhadeva.

71. (*In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimīptam.*) A Telugu document recording the grant of an *Agrahāram* or Brahman village, to the Brahmans, in the year S.S. 1655 (A.D. 1733), cyclic year *Pramadācha*, by a Rājā bearing the titles "Śrīman mahāmāṇḍaleśvara mahimāṇḍala rājā Mani Sultān Śrī Paspāti Venkatapati Rājā Mahārāja." He was a local chief.

72. (*In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.*) A Telugu document evidencing a gift of land by and to private individuals, in S.S. 1672, *Kaliyuga* 4851, cyclic year *Pramadāta* (A.D. 1750).

73. (*In the same Court.*) A deed in modern Tamil, purporting (probably falsely) to have been drawn up in S.S. 1447 (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Ananda*. It commences with a mythological account of the temple at Chidambaram, and continues to narrate that "5 caste people and 74 artisans" presented this document to the temple. The document authorizes the payment of certain money by all persons to whom it should be shown, to the holder thereof. The name of the reigning sovereign is given as "Pratīvādēva Mahārāja." The cyclic year does not correspond by 29 years with the *Saka* year, and Krishnadeva Rājā was reigning in Vijayanagar in A.D. 1525. The characters are quite of a modern character and are very beautifully engraved.

74. (*In the same Court.*) A document drawn up by 74 chief priests of the Vaiṣṇava faith, conferring on a Brahman certain religious privileges, in S.S. 1460 (A.D. 1538), cyclic year *Vilānti*, during the reign of Achyutadeva Mahārāja of the Vijayanagar dynasty.

75. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil document, on one side of a large plate, having on its reverse side a large number of mythological figures of both the Śaiva and Vaiṣṇava faiths (*Ganeśa*, the *lingam*, *Hanumān*, *Narasimha*) in high relief and beautifully executed. It states that in S.S. 1518 (A.D. 1596, cyclic year *Hevilāmbi*), when Virā Pratāpa Venkatapatideva Mahārāja of the Vijayanagar dynasty was reigning, a Śōdra priest joined with a large number of other Śōdras and made one Kāndiya Deva king of Vriddhachalam, in the presence of Muttu Krishnappa Nāyakkā. The year corresponds with the reign of Venkatapati at Chandragiri; but at that time the Nāyakkā viceroys of Madurai were Lingaya (alias Kumara Krishnappa) and Visvappa (or Visvānātha III) governing jointly. The Nāyakkā mentioned may possibly have been the first of these, or he may have been a local chieftain.

76. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) A Telugu grant of land to a Brahman in S.S. 1606 (A.D. 1684), cyclic year *Raktākṣi*, by a chief styling himself "Mahārāja Śrī Rājā Ganapati Rājā Jagannātha Rājā."

77. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) An important document, but unfortunately seriously injured. It is a grant by a descendant, or one who claims to be a descendant, of the Eastern Chālukya

kings. Commencing with the mythological list adopted by the Chola-Chalukyas after the eleventh century, it carries the line through the whole of the dynasty from Kubja Vishnuvardhana to Vimaladitya, the Chalukya who married the Chola princess in the early part of the eleventh century and by her became the father of the sovereign Raja Raja Chola. The lists of Chola kings of the Veṅgi kingdom which we derive from other inscriptions, carry us only as far as Kulottuṅga's son Viranātha, though the missing Pittapuram inscription mentions the latter's son Vishnuvardhana as reigning in A.D. 1084, while a stone inscription at Undavalle near Bozvaḍa speaks of him as having made a grant in A.D. 1135. This is the latest mention of the dynasty hitherto known in the north of the Presidency, and it is clear that in the latter half of the thirteenth century the country about the Krishna and Godāvari was in the hands of the Orangal sovereigns, whose inscriptions are numerous in that locality. This inscription, however, carries on a line of so-called Chalukya sovereigns for twelve generations after Kulottuṅga. Now the end of the latter's long reign of forty-nine years being in A.D. 1064, if we allow his son Vikrama to have been born even as early as the first year of his reign, and give twenty years to a generation, this grant cannot have been executed earlier than A.D. 1263. And the character of the inscription confirms me in this belief. Who, then, was the grantor? His own declaration would make him a member of the Chola royal house ruling over the Chalukyan dominions. Part of this may be mere empty boasting, but it would be interesting to be able to trace this family.

The following outline of the contents of the grant will be found of use. The descent is traced in the Lunar line, as in No. 12, down to "Pandu Raja," 37 names being given. The five Pandavas are then mentioned by name, and seven descendants of Arjuna. After the last of these, Udayaka, it is stated that 61 emperors reigned in Ayodhya, and "in their family Vijayaditya Chakravarti was born." The story of his having journeyed to Southern India, and lost his life in battle against Trilochana Pallava is given, together with the romantic history of the rise of the Chalukyas, as in the Pittapuram and other grants. Then his descendants Pulakesi and Kirtivarmā are mentioned, and the latter's two sons Satyāsraya and Kubja Vishnuvardhana. All the above corresponds with the Pittapuram, and other of the later Chola-Chalukyan plates.

After this is given the formula which marks the commencement of the older Chalukyan plates, as if to show that what precedes it is an addition,—"*Srasti Śrī sakala bhuvana samstāyanana Manacaya gotrānām, etc.*" Then comes the list of sovereigns with the length of their reigns, more or less corresponding with those already published. It is only necessary to note differences. To Jayasimha Vallabha 33 years are given. Indrabhattaraka is said to have reigned seven days. This plate agrees with Dr. Burnell's Plate D (*South Indian Palaeography*, 21, note) in saying that Vishnuvardhana III conquered his elder brother Kōkkili, but the former is only allowed 27 years for his own reign. His son Vijayabhattaraka is given 16 years, like Dr. Burnell's Plate E. To the latter's son, Vishnuvardhana IV, 33 years are given. His son is given 40 years instead of 48. It is stated that Raja Bhūma, brother of Amma Raja I, "conquered" the son of Tarapa. The name of this son is illegible in the inscription, but it is clear that Yuddhanalla is meant. Shortly after this we come to the period of anarchy, the duration of which is given as 27 years. And here this plate differs from any other known to me by stating that during that period of 27 years Śaktivarmā (styled son, and not grandson, of Āṇārnava, or Danaripa) reigned for 12 years, all other plates dating the commencement of his reign from the conclusion of the 27 years' anarchy. The expression is "*Ātmāntare Dārnava Narendrasya nandanāt-Śaktivarmā deḍḍāḍa varahaḥ.*" Vimaladitya is distinctly stated to have married a daughter of a Chola sovereign. The genealogy proceeds thus:—

Vimaladitya.
7 years. Married a Chola princess,
and by her had a son.
|
Rāja Rāja Nripati'
20 years
|
Vīra Rājendra Chola'
50 years.

¹ This is the Raja Raja Chola of Burnell's List of Chola Sovereigns (*South Indian Palaeography*, 40). His reign is said to have lasted 40 or 41 years (A. D. 1023 to 1064).

² This is the celebrated Chola sovereign called variously "Vira Chola," "Vira Rajendra Chola," "Raja Rajendra," "Kulottunga Chola" (the name generally given in Eastern Chalukya inscriptions), "Koppara Keśarivarma" (see *his Series*, Nos. 4, 101). The length of his reign, as generally given, is 49 years.

Vikrama Chola¹
*"Went to govern Chola. At that time
 Vijālakuta was reigning in Vengi"*

From this point I am unable to identify the persons mentioned, the names being entirely new to me. The grant proceeds to mention Vikrama Chola's descendants thus;—

(His son)
 Beta Mahipati.
 ↓
 Satyāśraya.
 ↓
 Vijayāditya
*Married Mahādevī, of the Solar
 Race.*
 ↓
 Vishnuvardhana.

Here the plate is injured, and the connection is lost between this prince and his successor,

Mallappadeva
Married Chandālā Devī.
 ↓
 Vijayāditya
"Ruled a long time."
 ↓
 Vishnuvardhana
*"He enjoyed the wealth of the
 Vengi Kingdom."*

Another injured portion of the plate destroys the connection. This king's successor was a king whose name ends with *-bhūpa*. His wife was *Chandālā Devī*, and they had a son whose name reads "Pratapā bhūdhara." The connection is again untraceable between him and his successor,

Vishnuvardhana.
 ↓
 Mahādeva

His successor was Śrīsenā Sārathi, but whether a relation or not cannot be made out. He claims to be a Chalukya. It is doubtful, from the injured state of the plate, whether he or his minister was the grantor in this document, but one of them certainly was. The grantor, in order to the due execution of the grant, called together the principal families (*kutumbis*) of the district of Bengurumadu. The inscription then gives the details of the grant, on a plate of which only a portion is left.

Enough has been said to show that, though the history of the Chalukya family is not to be implicitly relied on in this very late document, the grant is one of very considerable importance.

78. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvari.*) This plate was sent to Mr. Fleet (B.C.S.) for examination. It is a grant in characters similar to those of several Eastern Chalukya copper-plates, consisting of five plates joined by a ring bearing an entirely defaced seal. It narrates that in the twenty-fifth year of his reign a chief named Śrī Prithivimūla Rāja, son of Prabhākara Viśruta Mahārāja, granted the village of Chuyipāka to his household priest and the members of the latter's *gotra* as an *agrahāra*, after having assembled the Rāshtrakūta and other families of the district of Tarupāka. The order is issued from the city of Kāndālī. No date of any kind is given, and at present the grantor cannot be identified. He was probably a local chieftain, and, judging from his style and titles, did not lay claim to belong to any kingly family, or to have extensive territories, though he adopts generally the form of grant issued by the Chalukyas. Chuyipāka is said to be in the middle of the four villages of Vilendi, Rānguta, Kāmpālu and Tukura.

79. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Nandināgari grant of the first (?) year of the great Vijayanagar dynasty, viz., 1336 A.D., S.S. 1258, by king Harihara. It consists of three plates, and was originally joined by a seal which, as stated in the document, bore a figure of the *Vāmana*, or dwarf, *avatāra* of Viṣṇu. This has, however, been lost. The grant is of the village of Kāpalam, other-

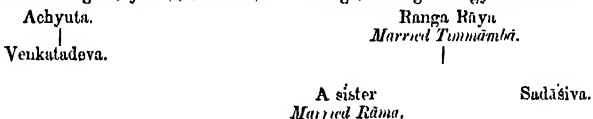
¹ According to Dr. Burnell's List this Vikrama Chola ruled 15 years, A.D. 1113-1128. He ruled in the south, leaving a governor in Vengi. But there is at present confusion in the accounts.

wise called Hariharapuram, in free gift to the son of a Brahman named Keśava Bhatta. Harihara appears to have been a worshipper of Viṣṇu.* The genealogy given is very similar to that in No 58, and as these plates were both issued within twenty years of one another the agreement is important. The genealogy is traced roughly from Chandraśa in No. 12. After the mention of a few of the mythological kings it is stated that a number of "dumb" or unimportant sovereigns reigned, and that then came Bukka. The table is then given thus :—



80. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A grant in Nandināgari characters by Achyutadeva of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in S.S. 1463 (A.D. 1541), cyclic year *Plava*, of a village called Chirumana (otherwise Yadavalli) to a Brahman named Tirumala Bhatta. The village is said to be situated in the *Udayachala Simā*, i.e., the district of Udayagiri, now part of the Nellore District. The genealogy given exactly corresponds with that given in No 25, which was issued fifteen years later. The plates are joined by a ring, with a seal bearing the Vijayanagar emblems—the sun, moon, boar and dagger.

81. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Sattenapalle Taluk, Kistna District*) A Vijayanagar *Sāsana* of five copper-plates joined with a ring bearing the emblems of the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. The plates are considerably injured. Grant by king Sadāśiva in S.S. 1482 (A.D. 1560), cyclic year *Suddhārti*. The name of the village reads, doubtfully, *Gonmagoripadva*. The grant was made to a Brahman. The genealogy of the sovereign corresponds exactly with that given in No. 25 (compare also Nos. 12, 58, 79, 80, 132), as far as Achyuta or Achyutendra. The grant then continues to say¹ that after Achyuta's death, his son Venkatadeva Rāja became king and reigned gloriously. He died much regretted (*abha gadeyāt*). After him, Sadāśiva was raised to the throne by his (Sadāśiva's) sister's husband Rāma, Sadāśiva being son of Ranga Rāja and Tūmanābha. This gives the genealogy as follows :—



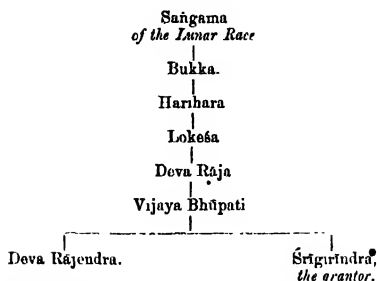
This genealogy differs from that given by Burnell ("Elements of South Indian Palaeography," p. 55), who makes Sadāśiva to be son of Achyuta. Compare the account given in one of the Mackenzie MSS published by Campbell (*Telugu Grammar Introd.*, pp xi, xii), which contains the following passage, "From the cycle year Vecerooty (S.S. 1452, A.D. 1530), Achoota Dava Roynloo will reign twelve years. From thence Salooa Timma Raozo.² From the beginning of the cycle year Soobakroot (*Sobhakroot*, S.S. 1464, A.D. 1542), in the Justa month, Rāma Roynloo will rule 23 years in the name of Sadaseevoo Roynloo and keeping him in his possession. The kingdom of Veejoynagar will then end with Rāma Roynloo. The country will then be in great confusion for five years."

82. (*In the Office of the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot.*) A *Sāsana* in three plates, written in Grantha characters, recording a grant by one Śrīgirindra Mahārāja of a village named Vijaya Rāmanuram as free gift to a number of Brahmans and to two temples in S.S. 1425 (A.D. 1503), cyclic year *Krodhi*. (This does not correspond by 19 years.) A genealogy is given by which the grantor claims connection with the royal family of Vijayanagar, but I am unable to state at present who he was or where he ruled. Vijaya Rāmanapuram is not now traceable in North Arcot, the only villages approaching that name being Vijayagopālapuram and Vijayapuram, the former in the Kālahasti, and the latter in the Kāryētiṅgar Zemindari. The genealogical descent is thus traced :—

¹ "Timpāmba vara garbha muktika meṣṭi Rāga kṣitindiatmajah | atalamkaranena palita urjha (maha?) Karṇeta rājyaṣṭi | Sauryodarya dayavata sva bhagini bhartā jagatrayina | Rāmākhyā patināpya matya tilakāṣṭi kṛpitaḥṣheka kramah | Sadāśiva mahāśaya-chūraya kṛhamaṇa ānēsa."

² *Bellary District Manual*, 113

LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS.



Supposing "Lokēśa" to be another name for Bukka II, this table corresponds with that given by Burnell (*Elements of South Indian Palaeography*, p. 55), except that that author is doubtful as to Vijaya's connection with Deva Rāja; and, if so, the family of this chief would appear to have been unjustly displaced by others. But this is pure supposition.

83. (*In the possession of Rāṅgappa Kaundan Ark. of Kanakampālayam Village, Mettupālayam Division, Coimbatore District. See No. 29.*) A document, probably spurious, purporting to be an agreement by the heads of the Kaundan caste, in the village above mentioned, in the matter of several social and religious customs, executed in Ś.S. 1120, *Kaliyuga* 4299, cyclic year *Prabhara*, in the reign of "Śrī Vira Nāṅappa Rāṅga Rāṅgappavaru" (no royal titles given), over the *Karnātadēva*. The chief is probably a local one, or fictitious. The *Saka* and *Kaliyuga* years coincide, but the cyclic year is wrong by nine years. The characters do not appear to be so old, as is represented, by several centuries. The shape of the plate is quite modern and the symbols at the top are executed in a modern style.

84. (*In the District Court of the Kistna at Masulipatam.*) This grant was sent to Mr. Fleet (B.C.S.) for examination. He describes it as follows:—"A set of five plates, each about 11½ inches long by 5½ inches broad, with a seal which bears the usual Eastern Chalukyan boar, the motto *Śrī Tribhuvanamahisa*, the moon, the sun, a closed umbrella or an elephant goad, and a floral device . . . The whole inscription is very much corroded and very difficult to read. All that I can say at present is that it is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Amma II or Vijayāditya, and that it gives the usual details of the genealogy and the length of the reigns." Amma II reigned from A.D. 945-970.

85. (*In the District Court of the Kistna, at Masulipatam.*) A grant written in Nandināgarī characters, and exactly corresponding in size and shape with the Vijayanagar series. It consists of five plates with a much corroded boar seal. The date is Ś.S. 1447 ("*Hayā-nudhi-śeda-mdu*") (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Yura* (which, however, corresponds with Ś.S. 1437). The grantor is Śrī Rāṅga Rāya, son of Bukka, and his genealogical descent is given precisely as in No. 12. It is curious that he mentions his wife and his three sons by name, whereas in every other grant with which I am familiar the grantor does not carry his account of the family beyond himself. He gives the village of Pallayal to a Brahman. The year of this grant was just that in which the greatest of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, Krishnadeva Rāya, was in the height of his prosperity. It is possible that Rāṅga Rāya was the governor of the sovereign's eastern conquests. A question arises as to whether this Rāṅga Rāya, husband of Tirumalamba, and father of three sons, is the same with Rāṅga Rāya, husband of Timmāmba and father of the king Sadāsiva. (Compare No. 81.)

86. (*In the Collector's Office, Nellore.*) Grant, in Nandināgarī characters, by Krishnadeva Rāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty in Ś.S. 1437 (A.D. 1515), cyclic year *Yura*, of the village of Nāgalavaram to the temple of Mallikarjuna at Śrīśailam, during a lunar eclipse that occurred in that year in the month *Śrāvana*. The genealogy of the family is given precisely as in No. 25 up to the reigning sovereign.

87. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Nandināgarī characters, made in Ś.S. 1351 (A.D. 1429), cyclic year *Kiaka*, by the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāja of the village of Abhīri, to a number of Brahmins of different gotras. The grant is said to have been made at the request of a dependent chief,

a devoted adherent of the king's, by name Maulara, described as son of Mummaḍi and Mumbāmbā, grandson of Pōta Mahibhujā, and cousin of Śraṇripātī. The genealogy of the king is given, but it differs from that of the grants previously noted in some respects. (Compare the genealogy given in No. 89.)

Harīhara,
of the Lunar Race
|
Deva Rāya.
|
Vijaya Bakra,
Bukka?
|
Deva Rāya,
the grantor.

93. (*In the District Court of South Canara.*) Grant of land, in Canarese characters, by Chennamma Devi, Rani of Chautar, to one Vittala Kamti of Kumbā. The grant is dated in the cyclic year *Yuga*, no *Saka* year being given. It confers on the grantees certain lands near Bahujatra betā. Chautar is a small chieftainship at Mudbidri, 21 miles from Mangalore.

89. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) Grant in Canarese characters in language partly Sanskrit and partly Canarese, on three plates, joined by a ring having a seal with a Jaina figure on it. The grantor is King Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar, the date S.S. 1346 (A.D. 1424), cyclic year *Krodhi*. By this document the village of Varangana is made over to endow the temple of *Varanganemudtha* (Śiva). The sovereign's genealogy is thus given:—

Bukka Mahāpati.
|
Harīhara
|
Deva Rāya
|
Vijaya Bhūpati,
Married Nārāyaṇi Devī
|
Deva Rāya.

The date corresponds with the reign of the king called by Burnell (*South Ind. Palaeography*, p. 55) Devartja, Viradova or Virabhapati; but his descent differs from that given by that author (Compare Nos. 82, 87, where the genealogy given is somewhat similar to that in this grant.) The pre-amble calls Vijayanagar the capital city of the country of Kuntala.

90. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land in Ś.S. 1569 (A.D. 1647), cyclic year *Ananda*, by a prince named Mulluru to a Brahman for the maintenance of worship in a Śiva temple. The land is in the village of Padār.

91. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land, by a prince named Kinniga Bhūpala, for the purpose of maintaining the worship in a Jain temple, in Ś.S. 1513 (A.D. 1591), cyclic year *Khara*.

92. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) This document bears no *Saka* date. It narrates that in the year *Ananda* Tirumala Nayakka of Madura proceeded on a tour round his territories, and, being hospitably entertained by a man of the Kaundana caste in the village of Nallamaram, he made him a grant of lands as a reward for his loyalty. Tirumala Nayakka's date is A.D. 1623 to 1639, and the year of the grant, therefore (*Ananda*), must be A.D. 1656.

93. (*In the Office of the Principal Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam.*) These plates, three in number, strung together by a ring, were sent to Mr. Fleet, B.C.S., for examination. The inscription records a grant by Śrī Devendravarmā (son of Anantavarmā, of the Gāṅga family, king of Kalinga) of a village to his uncle, name not mentioned. The name of the village is not given. The characters are transitional, between the type used by the Eastern Chalukyas and the modern Ūrya. The document evidently forms one of the series noted by Burnell in his "*South Indian Palaeography*" (p. 53) as issued by a short dynasty of three or four kings, "fugitives of the Vengi family," who rose to power for a time during the anarchy in the Eastern Chalukya kingdom from A.D. 977 to 1004. It is dated "in the two hundred and fifty-fourth

year," but does not specify the era. "The order is issued," writes Mr. Fleet, "from the city of Kalanganagara, to the *Kutumbis* of some villages in the district of *Dāyādamadavam*, and records a grant of those villages by Devendravarma's maternal uncle Dharmakhōdi. The names of the villages are included in the word *Tatuvamāsānūpūtlāśoliga* . . (?) . . *mudūli*, but they cannot be separated properly until some clue is had to the identification of them."

94. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) This is an exceedingly confused and unsatisfactory document, and I can make little of it. After an invocation to Śiva there is mention of a king Harihara and his son Devarāja. The latter made a grant of land near Addaṅki to a Brahman. The *Saka* year is mentioned in the words "*Śakertipālaye*," but this is unintelligible. The grant goes on to say that Devarāja placed his own son Udayādri Rāja on the throne of *Karnāṭadeśa*, and, after the enthronement, requested him to execute a deed of gift of the village in favour of the aforesaid Brahman. Udayādri consented. (It is remarkable that, after the enthronement the document styles Udayādri the *Yuva Rāja*.) In honor of his father, Udayādri called the village *Devarājapuram*. Then follows half a *śloka*, the rest not being given, in which mention is made of one "Rāmachandra, sovereign of Udayādripuram," who conquered the Mussulman kings. But the sentence is incomplete, and two lines of the *śloka* are wanting. Without any explanation, the plate goes on to say that "Śri Devarāja, after conquering many kings, ruled over Vijayanagara for a long time." His son, "the *Yuva Rāja* Rāmachandra," ruled for a long time ("1,000 years"), and, after making a grant, "he, together with the Pandits and Deva Rāja, wrote this document."

It would seem most probable that the grant refers to the kings of Vijayanagara, in which case the Deva Rāja may be the king of that name who succeeded Bukka II and reigned from 1418 to 1434 A.D. But the only Rāmachandra yet known in that dynasty was one who reigned for only one year in A.D. 1487, and the description hardly seems to apply to him. This is the first mention I have met with of any sovereign called "Udayādri Rāja."

95. (*In the Collector's Office, Karnool.*) A Chalukyan grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the usual boar device on the seal. This was sent to Mr. Fleet for examination. It is a document issued by Vikramāditya, son of the sovereign Satyāśraya, elder brother of Kubja Vishnvardhana who established the Eastern Chalukya dynasty. The genealogy given in the grant is:—

1. Satyāśraya Śri Prithivivallabha.
- |
2. Kirtivarma Vallabha
- |
3. Satyāśraya Śri Prithivivallabha.
- |
4. Ādityavarma.

Other grants mention Ādityavarma's brothers, Vikramāditya I and Chandraditya (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 66). The grant is dated in the first year of his reign, which, according to Burnell, on the authority of other inscriptions, commenced in A.D. 652-3. It testifies to the grant of certain lands in the villages of Munḍakallu and Palgire to two Brahmans. In describing (No. 3) Satyāśraya, mention is made of his conquest over Śri Harsha. (See Nos. 98, 99, 100.)

96. (*In the same office.*) A document in old Telugu, evidencing the settlement of a dispute between the Vaiśyas and the "two upper classes of *Dvijās*," i.e., Brahmans and Kshatriyas, at the temple of Śri-saṁaṁ, whereby the former were granted certain religious privileges. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1387 (A.D. 1465), cyclic year *Pārthiva*.

97. (A and B.) (*In the same office.*) This is a single plate, having two grants, one on each side. (A.) One evidences the gift of certain land to one Virādevamulu by the village officers of Bijanemulu, in Ś.Ś. 1702 (A.D. 1780), cyclic year *Śārrari*. (B.) The other is a grant by Kolukonḍa Appanāyudu and Rāmanāyaningaru, described as chiefs of the "*Mahā Nāyakas*," of lands to a Brahman in S.Ś. 1688 (A.D. 1760), cyclic year *Vyaya*.

98. (*In the same office.*) A Chalukyan (?) grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the boar-seal. It is stated by Mr. Fleet, to whom it was sent, to be a "very corrupt Western Chalukya inscription." It professes to be issued by Vikramāditya I (see Nos. 95, 99, 100) of the Western Chalukyas, bestowing the village of Agundi on a Brahman. It bears no date.

99. (*In the same office.*) Grant of 15 acres (120 *Nivartanams*) of land, at the village of Ratnagiri, in the district of Nālavādi, to a Brahman by Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas. It is dated in

the third year of his reign, A.D. 655-6 according to Burnell. The king's genealogy is given from his great grandfather Paulikesi Vallabha. ..

100 (*In the same office*) Grant of 63½ acres (510 *Niratanams*) of land in the village of Rattagiri, on the west bank of the river Andirika to a Brahman, in the tenth year of the reign of Vikramaditya I of the Western Chalukyas, i.e., A.D. 662-3 according to Burnell's table. The genealogy exactly corresponds with that given in No. 99. The grant was made at the request of King Devasakti of the Sendraka family.

101. (*In the Collector's Office, Chingleput.*) A grant on seven plates, in old Grantha and Tamil characters, but in the Tamil language. It records the dedication of certain lands to a Śiva temple at Nittapinoki Nallūr, issued by Tappunatta Muvma Nayanār, in the fourteenth year of the reign of "Kopirirajakēsarivarmā." There can be little doubt that this is the Chola king called variously "Koppara Keśarivarmā," or "Koppara Rāja Keśari."¹ In this *nisānam* no date of any kind is given. The seal on the ring joining the plates has a *tristūlam* between two *nandis*.

102. (*From the Collector's Office, South Canara. Now deposited in the Central Museum, Madras.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a temple by Deva Rāja, acting under the orders of the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāja, in ŚŚ. 1352 (A.D. 1430), cyclic year *Sādhārana*.

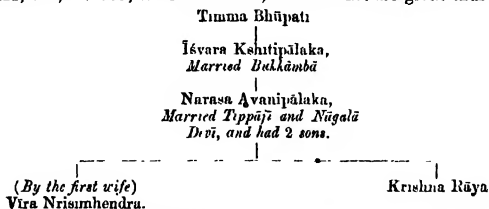
103. (*From the same; also deposited in the Central Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to Dasanna Nayakka, son of Bandi Yellappa Nayakka, by Śaṅkaradevi, sister of "Vira Narasimha Lakshmaparasā Bangur," in ŚŚ 1565 (A.D. 1643), cyclic year *Subhānu*.

104. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to one Venkatapadideva by the same Śaṅkaradevi in ŚŚ 1566 (A.D. 1644), cyclic year *Tārana*, i.e., the year following that in which grant No. 103 was executed.

105. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to the matham of Dharmapuram by Chennamaji, wife of Somasekhara Nayakka, in ŚŚ 1597 (A.D. 1675), cyclic year *Ananda*.

106. (*From the same, deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a matham at Uppargeri by Keladi Virabhadra Nayakka in ŚŚ. 1554 (A.D. 1632), cyclic year *Prajyotpati*.

107. (*In the possession of Marigam Rānachandra of Kadalādi, Pōlūr Taluk, North Arcot.*) This is a Vijayanagar grant in the usual shape, having five leaves, strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of the boar, sun, and moon. The mythological genealogy given is the same as in No. 12 down to Krishna, in whose family was subsequently born Timmabhūpati. Then we have the genealogy of the second Vijayanagar dynasty, as in No. 132. (Compare also No. 25, and the grant published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 336, No. III, of Krishnadeva.) The names are given thus:—



The grant, although it states that Narasa had only two sons, distinctly asserts that Krishna Rāja's predecessor, Achyutendra, was younger brother of Krishna Rāja (" *indumānu* "). Achyuta gave three villages, Kadalādi, Kurnatūru, and Mambakam, which he calls "ornaments of Jayamkonda Chola-mandalam," in ŚŚ. 1451, *Vivodhi* (A.D. 1529).

¹ Burnell (*South Indian Paleogeography*, page 40) holds that Sir Walter Elliot's identification of this sovereign with the Chola *Koyarandira* is completely satisfactory from the inscriptions at Tanjore and at the *Varāha* temple at the Seven Pagodas. The king is also called Vira Chola and Kulottunga Chola, and commenced his reign in A.D. 1064. The above inscription, then, dates from the year A.D. 1078. See Carr's "Seven Pagodas," pp. 132, 144.

² Compare the statements in Copper-plate No. 207 of this list, which declare Achyuta to have been son of Narasimha or Narasimhanipalaka by another wife.

108. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Dindigul, Madura District*.) Grant by a private person of some lands, in Ś.Ś. 1638, *Kalyuga* 4827, cyclic year *Plavaṅga* (A.D. 1716), to the Rāṅguri temple. Rāmagiri is said to be in the "Tattaiṇāḍi." No sovereign is mentioned. Ś.Ś. 1638 does not correspond with the other years given. *Kalyuga* 4827 is *Plavaṅga*, but the Ś.Ś. coinciding is 1619 (A.D. 1727).

109. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Tennerelly.*) An inscription on copper in Telugu characters, recording a grant of a village in charity by Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha of Madura, in Ś.Ś. 1646, cyclic year *Krodhi* (A.D. 1724), during the reign of Mahādeva Rāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.

110. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu plate recording a grant by Maṅgammāl of Madura, widow of Ghoḥkanatha Nāyakka of Madura, in the year Ś.Ś. 1628, cyclic year *Vyaya* (A.D. 1706), during the reign of Venkuteśvara Rāya at Ghanagiri.

111. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant in seven plates, with ring and Vijayanagar seal. The grant greatly resembles No. 136 from Madura. (*Compare also No. 124*) It concerns the village of Padmanāri, in the Nāṅgunāri Taluk of the Tinnevely District, which was given away by the Madura Nāyakka, Kumāra Krisṇinappa in Ś.Ś. 1520, *Vilambi* (A.D. 1598). The Nāyakka acknowledges his paramount sovereign, Venkatapati of Vijayanagar, as the original donor, he himself being secondary donor. Genealogy as in No. 12.

112. (*In the Collector's Office, Bellary.*) A Canareso document evidencing a sale of land in Ś.Ś. 1574 (A.D. 1652), cyclic year *Nandana*, by the village authorities of Vyāparāla (Rayadrug Taluk) to a private person, apparently a local chief from the title *Śimat* prefixed to his name.

113. (*From the same.*) A document in badly executed fairly-modern Telugu characters, purporting to be a grant of a village to two Brahmins in Ś.Ś. 1186 (A.D. 1264), cyclic year *Akshaya*, when Śaṭaśivadeva Rāya was ruling at Vijayanagar; the grantor being the Anagundi Rāju, Deśayi Kṛṣṇa Rāya. I believe it to be a forgery. The date given to the sovereign is wrong by at least 278 years, and the year *Akshaya* does not fall in Ś.Ś. 1186.

114. (*In the same office.*) A Canareso deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Krodhi* only, by two Reddis to two shepherds. The characters may be two centuries old, probably not more. They are roughly executed.

115. (*In the same office.*) A Canareso deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Paridhāri* only, by a merchant to a private person. Characters as in 114.

116. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Māsud Khān in Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramadīcha*. These years do not correspond. *Pramadīcha* falls in Ś.Ś. 1595.

117. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Kanamara by the same Māsud Khān, in the same year.

118. (*In the same office.*) A second grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by the same man, in the same year.

119. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to a Reddi by Kondappa Nāyudu, son of Appā Nāyudu, styled "Rājāmanya Rājādhirāja," in Ś.Ś. 1642 (1720 A.D.), cyclic year *Vilāsi*.

120. (*In the same office.*) A very roughly executed Canareso document of a seemingly absurd character, as it narrates the erection of a temple and endowment thereof in the year Ś.Ś. 2001 (!), during the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar. The cyclic year *Jaya* is given. It happens that the year *Jaya* occurred during the reign of Achyuta in Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), and it is just possible that this document really may have been then drawn up, the *Saka* year being wrongly given. But the characters are so roughly scrawled that it is difficult to judge of their age palaeographically. Even if the deed is genuine, it is of no public importance.

121. (*In the same office.*) A deed executed in Ś.Ś. 1718 (A.D. 1796) between private parties, by which some land is restored to one of their number. Cyclic year *Nala*.

122. (*In the same office.*) An agreement executed in Ś.Ś. 1729 (A.D. 1807), cyclic year *Akshaya*, between private parties, by which some land was restored to one of their number.

123. (*In the same office.*) Grant of the villages of Yāpalaparla, rechristened "Kṛṣṇanāyapuram" and Kundurti, as agrahāraṃs, by Kṛṣṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in Ś.Ś. 1433 (A.D. 1511), cyclic year *Prajotpati*. The character of the grant is Telugu, but very roughly and badly engraved, so much so as to be almost illegible.

124 (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document, written in lines alternately upside down, purporting to have been written in the year S.S. 1011, cyclic year *Jaya* (A.D. 1089), by "Rajadhiraja Sri Bukka Raya Deva" of Vijayanagar, granting a village, Alligrāma, to the temples of *Virabhadra* and *Chennakeshava*. As Bukka's reign commenced in A.D. 1336, the deed is manifestly all wrong as regards the *Saka* year, and is probably a forgery. The cyclic year given does not correspond with the *Saka* date. The character is not ancient.

On the reverse is a further inscription in some character, apparently a running-hand, that I am quite unable to identify. I sent a *fac-simile* to Mr. Fleet, but he also has been unable to throw any light on the matter. It does not, however, look old, and is certain to be identified before long.

125. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu document, evidencing an agreement between two private individuals of the *Gaudu* caste, in S.S. 1719 (A.D. 1797), cyclic year *Pingala*, each to have half the other's village.

126. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed declaring the settlement of a boundary dispute, in S.S. 1709 (A.D. 1787), cyclic year *Parvanga*, between the towns of Rayalurgam (*Raudroog*) of the Bellary District, and Molakalmuru of the Mysūr territories. Both these towns possess important hill fortresses.

127. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of two villages, the parties to the deed belonging to the Roddi caste, dated in S.S. 1670 (A.D. 1748), cyclic year *Vibhava*.

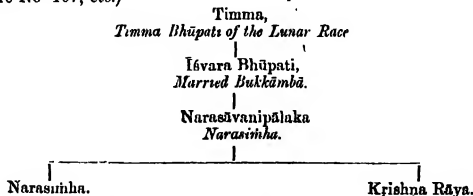
128. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant in three plates,—with ring and boar seal, similar in shape to the other Vijayanagar plates—whereby the village of Bairhelli is bestowed on a Brahman of Krisailam by the Vijayanagar sovereign Sri Ranga III in S.S. 1585 (A.D. 1663), cyclic year *Sobhanrta*. No genealogy whatever is given. The grant is issued from the village of *Vetapuri*, where the sovereign is said to be sitting on his "jewelled lion throne." Sri Ranga had, however, little more than mere nominal power at that time. He was the chief that granted the village of Madras, then called Chennakuppam,¹ to the English in A.D. 1639, his residence being at Chandra giri.

129. (*In the same office.*) A document that is worthy of more examination than can at present be bestowed on it. It is in five plates, joined by a ring having a Vaishnava seal with figures and legend engraved in old Grantha characters, seriously deteriorated in places, especially on the first leaf. It is a grant of a number of plots of land, of which the boundaries are given, to a Vaishnava temple, but beyond this little can be made out, as the grantor's name, the name of the village, and other important matters all fall in the first corroded plate. The characters seem, at a rough guess, to date from about the tenth century A.D.

130 (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Masud Khān in S.S. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pravāḍitica*. These years do not correspond; *Pravāḍitica* falls in S.S. 1595.

131. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Tārapuram, by the same individual in the same year.

132. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant of five plates, joined with a ring having a seal bearing the usual emblems—the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. By this document the sovereign Krishnadeva Raya grants the village of Krishnarayapuram, in the district of Gutti (Gooty), to a Brahman named Kondābhutta in S.S. 1431 (A.D. 1509), cyclic year *Sukla*. This was in the first year of his reign. A short genealogical table is given, which, if authentic, helps to establish Krishna Rāya's ancestry up to the third generation. (Compare No 107, etc.)



¹ *Kuppam* is a term applied to small sea-coast fishing villages. As the place grew in importance the termination *Kuppam* was changed to *patteppam*, or "city," by which name (*Chennapatnam*) it is now known to the natives.

One of Krishnadeva Rāya's copper-plate grants published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII, 335, No. III) gives the same genealogy. Timma is there said to have married Devaki, while Narasimha, who is also called "Nrisimha or Narasa", married Tippājidevi, and Nāgalādevi or Nāgambika.

133. (*In the same office.*) Another grant of land to the mosque at Tarapuram by Māsūd Khān in the same year as that in which Nos. 116, 117, 118, 130, 131 were issued, viz., S.S. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pravāṭitica*.

134. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land dated in the cyclic year *Subhānu* only, by a Reddī and two others to two private persons. Characters as in Nos. 114, 115.

135. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document purporting to be a grant of certain land to two private individuals by Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, but the date given is S.S. 1080, *Sobhukrit*, (A.D. 1158), which is, of course, absurd. Whether it is a forgery, or whether the date is wrongly written owing to a clerical error, I am unable to say.

136. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) A long grant in nine plates, in the Vijayanagar Nandināgari character, in shape very like the Vijayanagar plates. The ring and seal are lost. This is an interesting and valuable document. It is a grant of two villages in the Madura District, Marudānigudi and Karuppuram, otherwise called Madanagopālapuram, to several Vaiṣṇava Brahmins in S.S. 1519 (A.D. 1597), cyclic year *Hirvāmbi*. Their names occupy more than half the space devoted to this lengthy deed. In the year in question two brothers, great-grandsons of the celebrated Viśvanātha Nāyaka, by name Langayya, or "Kumāra Krishnappa," and Viśvanātha III, or Viśvappa, were ruling at Madura, nominally as governors under the then sovereign of Vijayanagar, Venkatapati. But Venkatapati was residing at Chandragiri, with very little real power, the Mussulmans having defeated his father and uncles at the battle of Telikōta 32 years previously, and the fortunes of the family being irretrievably lost. This grant, however, is made to appear as if issued by the sovereign Venkatapati, "at the request of" Krishnappa of Madura, while the extraordinary power of the governor of Madura is recognized by his being styled *Pandya Pārthiva Krishna Nripati*, or "Krishna, the Pandya King." Mr. Nelson, in his *Manual of the Madura District* (Part III, pp. 106, 107), has described the brothers who then governed the Madura country as being entirely under the sway of the great Ārya Nāyaka, their protector. The genealogy of Venkatapati is precisely the same as in No. 12, except that Tirumala Rāya's four wives are not mentioned. The genealogy of the Madura Nāyakkas is given thus;—

Nāganripati,
generally known as Nāgana Nāyaka
|
Viśvanātha,
stated to have been a great conqueror, and
to have reigned gloriously in Madura
|
Krishna,
married Lakshminābā. He is generally
called Kumāra Krishnappa
|
Virabhipati,
otherwise called Periya Virappa or Krish-
nappa
|
Krishna,
the grantor.

137. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector on general duty, Trichinopoly.*) A private Tamil grant, no ruler's name being mentioned, by which the inhabitants of 17 villages agree to pay every year a tax for the maintenance of service in the Śiva temple at Aḍuturai. It is dated S.S. 1720 (A.D. 1798), cyclic year *Kāyukti*.

138. (*In the Tahsildar's Office of Wāljāpet in North Arcot.*) These plates were found by the Monigar or headman of Ayal (a village 12 miles north-east of Wāljāpet, and 2½ miles north of Sholinghur Railway Station, Wāljāpet Taluk, North Arcot, and handed over to the headman of Karikkal, a village near Sholinghur. They were discovered underground in digging foundations for a new temple wall. The document is a Vijayanagar grant in three plates, joined by a ring without a seal, in Nandināgari characters. It evidences the bestowal of the village of Devarāyapuram, as an agraḥāra, by the

decidedly inaccurate; for, though dated two years later than this in the *Saka* era, the cyclic year there given, *Vikāri*, falls two years earlier in the cyclic series than *Placa*, and eight years earlier than *Plaranga*.

149. (*Madras Museum*, No. 11.) Word for word the same as No. 4 (*q.v.*), so similar that every line begins with the same letter. This however is on a copper-plate. At first I thought that the North Arcot leaden plate was taken from a cast of this one; but close examination shows that this is not the case. This plate came from the Chingleput Collectorate.

150. (*Madras Museum*, No. 12.) An exact copy in words of No. 4, to which series it belongs. I am informed that it is not known from what district it came. The plate is in the same shape, but a little narrower, the wording being the same.

[For *Madras Museum Plate No. 13*, see this serial No. 174.]

151. (*Madras Museum*, No. 14.) A *Vijayanagar* grant of five leaves. It records the gift by Venkatapatideva of the village of Gopalapuram in S.S. 1558 (A.D. 1636), cyclic year *Dhritu*, to Ranganatha, son of Śinga Raja and grandson of Lakka Raja. It does not appear who the grantee was, or to what family he belonged. The genealogy of the sovereign is given exactly as in No. 136, *i.e.*, as in No. 12 with the difference that the names of Tirumala Rāya's four wives are omitted. The date of the grant ("*Vasu-bāna-kalunba-indu*") is very important. Dr. Burnell in his "*South Indian Palaeography*" (p. 55) gives, mainly, as he says (*note 2*), on the authority of "the Villappakkam grant of 1601" and other documents, a genealogical table of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in which Venkatapati's reign ends in A.D. 1614, reference being given to Purchas (II, 1746). By this present grant, however, it seems clear that Venkatapati reigned till at least as late as A.D. 1636. In the manuscript from the Mackenzie collection, published by Campbell in the *Introduction* to his *Telugu Grammar* (pp. xi, xii), twenty-eight years, eight months, and fifteen days are given to Venkatapati from the year *Pārthiva* (S.S. 1507, A.D. 1585). This agrees with Burnell. The present grant seems to differ.

[For the remainder of the *Madras Museum Plates*, see the numbers of this series 175 to 181.]

152. (*In the Collector's Office, Combatores.*) A Tamil plate in characters apparently quite modern, purporting to be a deed by which, in *Kaliyuga* 4419, cyclic year *Pingala* (A.D. 1318), certain lands were presented by the villagers of Karaittoru in Udimalpot Taluk, Coimbatore District, to their village priest for temple service. The document states that the grant was made while "Mallikārjuna Rāya, Viradeva Rāya, Virūpaksha Rāya, and Praudhadeva Mahārāja" were ruling the world. These names are probably pure inventions. The Rāya dynasty of Vijayanagar did not rise to power till A.D. 1336. And the characters of the document are certainly not so old as A.D. 1318.

153. (*In the Judge's Court, Viragapatam.*) A document in Ūriya characters, undated. It states that, by permission of Rajadhirāja Śrī Kṛishnadeva Mahārāja (*i.e.*, probably, the Vijayanagar sovereign of that name), the village of Tuḍumu was granted for temple purposes, and for the endowment of a charity for supplying food to travellers. It is dated in the cyclic year *Isvara*, which, if the Kṛishnadeva mentioned was the Vijayanagar sovereign, fixes its issue in the year A.D. 1517-18.

154. (*In the same Court.*) A document in Ūriya characters. It states that by permission of Kṛishnadeva Mahārāja, the village of Tuḍumu was placed in the possession of one Maṭamayya, who was to fulfil the charity for which the endowment was made (*see* No. 153). The grant is dated in the year *Sārcari*, but it is remarkable that no year bearing this name fell in the reign of Kṛishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

[The following five plates were lately found at Chiracole in the Ganjam District by a householder, were recovered by Mr. W. F. Graham, C.S., and have been presented by him to the Madras Museum. (Vol. I, p. 7, s. v. CHIRACOLE.)]

155. (*Mr. Graham's Plate, No. 1; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus: "A set of three plates, each about 7½ inches long by 1½ inches broad, with a seal with a motto on it, which is now illegible; found together with Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 (*i.e.*, Nos. 156, 157, 158, 159), and a sixth grant which has been lost sight of, suspended by their rings on an iron bar across the mouth of a large pot which was discovered in digging the foundations of a wall at Chiracole in the Ganjam

District; purchased by Mr. W. F. Grahame, M.C.S., and presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Nandaprabharajanavarma, king of Kalinga. It is not dated; but it is decidedly ancient, and is probably pre-Chalukyan. The order is issued from the city of Sarapalli, to the *Kutumbis* at the village of Adeyavata or Adeyavata, and records an agrahara grant of that village." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

156. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 2; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet describes this plate in these terms: "A set of three plates, each about 6½ inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal which bears what we might expect to be a bull couchant, but what seems to be more like a Chalukya bear standing; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Indravarma, king of Kalinga, of the Gaṅga family. It is dated, in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the fifteenth day of the month *Chaitra*, the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, and records a grant of the village of Tamaracheruvu, in the district of Varahavartani, on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon on the day of the full-moon of the month Mārgaśīra." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

157. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 3; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet's description is as follows: "A set of three plates, each about 6½ inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal, the emblem on which is now unrecognisable; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is another inscription of Indravarma, of the Gaṅga family. It is dated in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the twelfth day of the month Māgha; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the *Kutumbis* at the village of Talamula, in the Korosotaka *pañchāla*, and records a grant of that village on the seventh day of the month Māgha." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

158. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 4; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus: "A set of three plates, each about 7½ inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon above it; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Dōvēndravarma, son of Anantavarma, of the Gaṅga family. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the victorious reign of the Gaṅgāyavamsa; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the *Kutumbis* at the village of Tamaracheru, in the district of Varahavartani, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun. This Dōvēndravarma must be another son of the Anantavarma who is mentioned by Dr. Burnell in *South Indian Paleography*, p. 53, note 4. These kings are, from the style of their grants, undoubtedly lineal descendants of the Indravarma of Nos. 2 and 3 above (*i.e.*, Nos. 156, 157), and they are assigned by Dr. Burnell to the end of the tenth century A.D." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

159. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate No. 5; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and writes as follows: "A set of three plates, each about 7 inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon, an elephant-goad, and a floral device; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Satyavarma, son of Dōvēndravarma, of the Gaṅga family, and king of Kalinga. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the centuries of years of the Gaṅgāyavamsa; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the *Kutumbis* at the village of Tārugrama in the district of Galeja, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 243.)

160. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura District.*) This document must be read with No. 33, which was a grant by Sinna Kadirappa Nayakka, a chief near Dindigul, of some lands to some priests of the temple at Anaipatti. His table of descent for nine generations is there given, and the year of the grant was A.D. 1729. He recognized as his superiors the Nayakka of Madura and the Vijayanagar king. In the present case we have a grant by Sinna Kadirappa Nayakka, ancestor of the grantor of No. 33, who bore the same name as himself. His table of descent for five generations exactly corresponds with No. 33. The grant was in Ś.Ś. 1563 (A.D. 1641), cyclo year *Bahudhanya* (which does not correspond with the Śaka date by three years). No mention is made of fealty owed to Vijayanagar sovereigns or Madura Nayakkas. The grant was to a Brahman for temple service at the same village of Anaipatti.

161. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.*) Two large square plates, roughly engraved. They record the fact of a marriage, where the bridegroom is said to have won his bride after performing a miraculous action in killing a dragon who defended an island in the sea, by which he secured a precious stone that lay there. No date is given, but the characters appear to me to be about 100 years old. From the name of the man, *Mahigada*, I infer that he belonged to one of the lowest castes.

162. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Mēṭūr Taluk, Madura.*) A grant of lands to erect and maintain two choultries, in S.S. 1703, *Kāṭiyuga* 4882, cyclic year *Plava* (A.D. 1781). The choultries are at Kottāmpatti.

163. (*In the same office.*) A copper-plate grant belonging to the Velampatti choultry. This is so exactly similar to No. 162 in shape, style of characters, and manner of execution that it would seem to have been made and engraved by the same hands on the same day. Nevertheless it professes to have been executed in S.S. 1371, *Kāṭiyuga* 4750, cyclic year *Virodhi* (A.D. 1649), or 132 years earlier. Its genuineness is, to say the least, doubtful.

164. (*In the same office.*) A document belonging to the *Aṅgarakōril* temple, professing to be executed in S.S. 1311 (A.D. 1389), cyclic year *Saunya*. These dates do not correspond. The shape of the plate, and of the characters, and the scratchy thin style of execution, together with the mode of representing the emblems of Vishnu above, all lead me to think that this is a forgery, perpetrated (say) within the present century, or not much earlier.

165. (*In the same office.*) In shape and style this document is strikingly like No. 164. It belongs to the same temple, and the same remarks apply to it. The date has been tampered with. As it stands it professes to have been executed in S.S. 1135 (A.D. 1213), cyclic year *Ānanda*, but this is simply false.

166. (*In the same office.*) Another similar document, precisely similar in its rough, clumsy execution, and the fact of every letter slanting a different angle. It comes from the same temple. It professes to have been executed in S.S. 1391 (A.D. 1472), cyclic year *Virodhi*, during the reign of "Mallikāi Rāyar, Arjuna Rāyar, Virupākṣi Rāyar, Śiraṅga Rāyar, Śivaśanku Rāya, Śaṣaśiva († Śaśaśiva) Rāyar, Gopāla Rāyar, and Rāmadēva Rāyar" (!) I have no hesitation in proclaiming this also to be a modern forgery.

167. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) A document of which the genuineness is doubtful. It has certainly been tampered with. It purports to be a sale deed by the chief of Vannukudam in the Tinnevely District, of certain lands to the Tinnevely temple. The name of the chief is not mentioned. But it is stated that the sale was undertaken in order to increase the morit (*pānniṅuttukkāka*) of Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nayakka and Tiruveṅginātha Ayyar. The dates have been tampered with. The *Kollam Āndu* 858 is given, and the year *Durmukhi*. With these I do not find symptoms of alteration. Nevertheless they do not agree, there being 27 years difference between them. The *Saka* year is given, but it has been altered, and it is impossible to make out what it was originally. The character is modern Tamil, and does not appear to be 200 years old.

168. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) A Telugu plate evidencing a grant in S.S. 1622, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1700), to the Śiva temple at Tinnevely by Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nayakka of Madura, son of Viśvanātha's descendant Tirunala Nayakka, (†) in the reign of Rājādhirāja Narasimha-deva at *Ghanagiri*. It is remarkable that, according to the best authorities, the Madura Nayakka of the name mentioned died in A.D. 1689, and was succeeded by his father's widow Mangammāl till 1704. In this serial list, No. 47, will be found a copper-plate grant of land by Mangammāl in her own name in A.D. 1691; while No. 19 is a grant by Mangammāl herself in this very year 1700. The sovereign mentioned as paramount is evidently intended to be the Vijayanagar sovereign. But as yet I have not found the name Narasimha-deva amongst the Vijayanagar chiefs later than A.D. 1508.

169. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichunopoly.*) Grant by Raṅgappa Marava Rāya, Zemindar of Ariyalūr, to the Vishnu temple at Ariyalūr, authorizing the temple authorities to collect certain taxes, in S.S. 1652 (A.D. 1736), *Kāṭiyuga* 4930, cyclic year *Sādhurana*.

170. (*In the same Office.*) A document executed in such modern characters that it would appear to be either a copy of a more ancient grant, or a forgery. It purports to be a grant of land and privileges to a goldsmith, by the then Zemindar of Ariyalūr, Kumāra Vijaya Raṅgappa Marava Rāya, in S.S. 1431 (A.D. 1509), *Kāṭiyuga* 4610, cyclic year *Vibhava*. All the years coincide. The plate belongs to Kāṇṇāsāri, a goldsmith at Ariyalūr.

171. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Pollāchi, Coimbatore.*) A copper-plate in the possession of Ponnayya Kurukkal, a priest of the Śiva temple at Ānaimalai. Grant by Mādāyya, "Agent of the Maistur Rājas," at Coimbatore, of land to certain Brahmans, in S.S. 1685 (A.D. 1763), *Kāṭiyuga* 4864, cyclic year *Subhānu*, during the reign of Krishna Rāja Udayar at Śrīrangapattanam (Serīngapattam). This was Chikka Krishna Rāja of Maistur (1734-1766), a mere puppet Rāja, during whose reign Haider 'Alī rose to greatness and assumed all power in the State.

172. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Ānaimalai, by the same Mādāyya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

173. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to a choultry on the road from Ānaimalai to Calicut, by the same Madayya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

174. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 13.*) It is not known where this came from, but, by the style and character, I should say from the north of the Presidency. A document on five plates joined with a ring, bearing the boar, sun, moon, an illegible motto, and another object, as emblems. The plates, strung together, are a mixture of two grants, and it is doubtful whether the ring belonged to either of them. Of the five plates ("a" and "b" signifying the two sides of each plate) 1 b, 2 a and 2 b, 4 a and 4 b, and part of 3 a belong to one grant, of which at least one whole leaf would appear to be missing. The other plates, viz., the second half of 3 a, 3 b, and 5 a, contain part apparently of another inscription of later date, badly executed and in parts almost illegible. I would place the latter at about the thirteenth century, and as it is so difficult to make it out, I leave it for the present out of consideration. The former, and by far the best engraved, document belongs apparently to the latter half of the tenth century or early eleventh, strikingly resembling in character the Eastern Chalukyan grants 1 and 2 of this series, which date from the reigns of Amma Rāja I and II. It may, however, be a little later. The grantor is one Nripa Rāma, who does not assume royal titles, but gives his full genealogy from Brahma just as if he belonged to one of the great ruling races. As yet I have not been able to identify him. No *gotra* is given, nor is there the usual glorification of the family. The genealogy is given as follows. After the names of thirty descendants from Brahma, "Daśaratha and others" are mentioned. In this family was born Karikāla, and from him the descent is traced.

Karikāla
|
Sundara Nanda
|
Nava Rāma
|
Dareyarmā.
|
Vijaya Kāma.
|
Virāmma
|

|
Kokili.
|
Mahendravarmā
|
Dalajūtha
|
Nripa Rāma Bhūpati
(the grantor).

Unfortunately the document is not complete, for plate 4 b ends with the first mention of the donor Nripa Rāma, and the plate containing the entire details of the grant is wanting. The only sentences on plate 3 a which belong to this grant consist of the customary officious "Yasya Yasya gadā bhūmik," &c. Immediately after this begins the second grant mentioned above.

175. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 15.*) It is not known where this grant came from, but the document is interesting and must be carefully examined. It is written in two different characters. The commencement—praise of Siva and of the donor—is in the Chera-Grantha characters of about the eleventh century A.D.; but a large portion of the remainder (and the document contains seven plates with twelve sides of writing) is in an allied character which cannot easily be deciphered. The donor is Māravarmā, who calls himself a member of the *Pāṇḍyavāṁśa*.

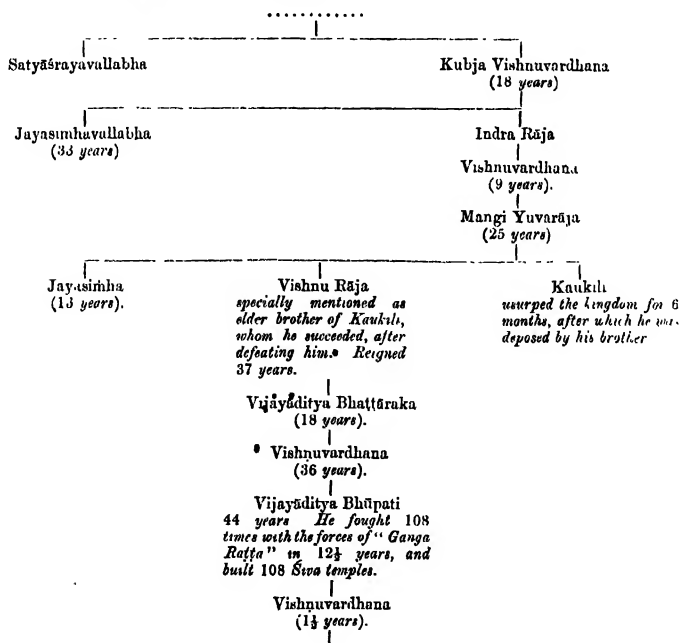
176. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 16.*) This is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three small and thin plates, strung together with a ring and seal having a moon and the motto "*Vijaya Siddhiḥ*." The last plate is unfortunately broken. After the usual Chalukyan introduction the document states that the son of Vishnuvardhana, brother of Jayasinha Vallabha, made a grant. The donor's name, however, falls in the broken plate, and cannot be ascertained. He would appear to be the sovereign (Śaktivarmā)

Vijayaditya Bhattarakā. (See Burnell's *South Ind. Paleography*, p. 21.) The village granted is Kutulaparu in the Karmarāṣṭra country.

[*Madras Museum No. 17 is a fac-simile on copper of Father Beschi's handwriting in Tamil.*]

177, 178. (*Madras Museum Plates Nos. 18, 19.*) These are exact *fac-similes* on leaden plates of the inscriptions Nos. 4 and 149 of this series. It is not known how they reached the Museum.

179. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 20.*) An extremely handsome and well preserved grant of five plates, joined with a ring having the clearest and best seal I have yet met with. The document evidences the charitable donation of a village by Amma Rāja I of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty. It must have been executed, therefore, between the years A.D. 918 and 925, the period of that king's reign. The grant was found at the close of the year 1871 buried in the ground in a field in the village of Eḍḍeru, near Akiripalle in the Kistna District, 15 miles north-east of Bezvāḍa, a village belonging to the present Zemindari of Nuzividu, and therefore in the heart of the Eastern Chalukyan country. The plates were presented, along with Nos. 180, 181, to the Madras Museum by the then Zemindar, since deceased (*Vide Proceedings of Government, Public, No 367, dated 7th April 1873, which contains a poor translation*). The seal has the Chalukyan bear over the legend *Sri Tribhuvānśhukūa*, with sun, moon, and three elephant heads. Below is a lotus. Above, something that looks like a triple umbrella, or it may be a crown. The grant bears no date of any kind. (Compare No. 2 of this list.) It commences with the usual Chalukyan titles, and gives the following genealogy:—



Vijayāditya
44 years. Added by "Ratta" he beheaded
Maṅgi. After him the "Kinnamen of Nava
Ratta" usurped the Vengi kingdom. The
document does not say for how long. Then
Chalukya Bhīma succeeded.

Vikramāditya.

Chalukya Bhīmādhipa
(30 years).

Vijayāditya
(length of reign not given).

Udayāditya alias Amma Rāja Mahendra
(the grantor).

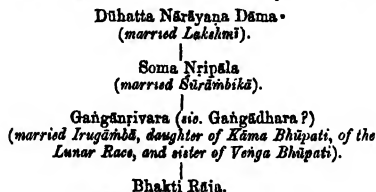
The document states that Amma Rāja granted the village of Goṅṭūru to Kuṇḍāditya, son of Prithvīa Rāja, who was son of Somāditya, of the family of Pattavardhana, which was very loyal during the days of Kubja Vishnuvardhana. The grant was made in the presence of the principal families (*Kuṭumbis*) of the district of Kaṇṇuravāṭi. There is no subscribed signature of "*Kaṇṇaka Rājā*" as in some grants of the period. The genealogical table corresponds with that given by Dr. Burnell on p. 21 of his *South-Indian Palaeography*, with the following exceptions:—To Jayasimhavallabha 33 years are given, corresponding with four of the plates noted by Dr. Burnell, as well as with Nos. 1 and 2 of this series. Seven grants therefore give 33, to two which give 30 years. This grant declares Maṅgi's son, Viśṇu Rāja, to be elder brother to the usurper Kaukili, while Dr. Burnell makes him younger. In this respect Dr. Burnell's Plates C, D, and Nos. 1 and 2 of this series agree with the plate under discussion, while No. 2 adds that Kaukili was Jayasimha's "half-brother." We thus have five plates which make Kaukili the younger. Only one out of the nine plates yet noted give 16 years to the reign of Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka, the rest agreeing in giving 18. As to the latter's successor, Vishnuvardhana, Dr. Burnell's C, D, F, Nos. 1 and 2 of this series, and this plate (six plates in all) give him 36 years. One, Dr. Burnell's B, gives 30 years. Dr. Burnell's E mentions 26, which is probably a mistake. To his successor Vijayāditya Bhūpati, or Vijayāditya-Narendra-Mṛigarāja, six grants give 48 years, one 40, and this one 44. To Vijayāditya's son Vishnuvardhana one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) gives 6 months; the rest give him 1½ years. Vishnuvardhana's son Vijayāditya is given 40 years by one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) and 44 by all the rest including this one. The usurpation of the sovereignty by some Ratta chiefs for a period not defined is especially to be noted here, as, if true, it may upset previous calculations on the earlier chronology.

As to the village of "Goṅṭūru," I have tried to identify it, but at present without success. The boundaries are given in considerable detail, and it may be that the village intended is Goṅṭūru, one of the most important towns in the Kistna District; but the surrounding places must be identified before this point can be decided. The boundaries given are "East, Goṅṭuṅṇa; South, Gaṇṇayūru; West, the Kalu Tanks (*Kalucheruvu*); North, Maḍapalle."

180. (*Madras Museum*, No. 21.) A grant in three small plates, very roughly executed. It professes to be a Chalukyan document and has a Chalukyan seal, with sun, moon, and lotus, and the legend *Śrī Tribhuvānādhikā*. It commences with the usual Chalukyan glorification (*Mānasya govrāṇḍam*, &c. . . .). but only mentions three names, Vijayāditya, called *Mahāvīrādhirāja paramēśvara* (*ra*) *bhaṭṭāraka*, son of Viśṇuvardhana, and grandson of Vikrama Rāma. If the grantor be the sovereign usually styled "Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka," we here have a new name, "Vijaya Rāma," for the sovereign Maṅgi surnamed the "Yuvārjā." But the point is doubtful. By this document a village is given to a Brahman during a solar eclipse. The plates were sent with Nos. 179, 181, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nuzivīdu in the Kistna District. (*See G.O., No. 367, Public, of 7th April 1873.*)

181. (*Madras Museum*, No. 22.) Sent with Nos. 179, 180, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nuzivīdu in 1871 (*see G.O., Public, No. 367, of April 7th, 1873*). An inscription, very badly executed, in Sanskrit, written in Telugu characters, recording a grant by a chief. It is dated A.D. 1355. The grantor traces his descent from the kings of the Solar race. He commences with Śiva, from whom sprung the sun and moon. Then Manu, offspring of the sun. In his family came Bhagīratha, Ikṣvaku, and Rāma. Later on came Arikala, and his son Karikala. Karikala is said to have overcome all the kings between

the Kaveri and Ceylon, to have captured Bhoja Rāja, and made Pallavendra blind. After Karikāla, Nalla Bhīma and many other sovereigns ruled. Then is given the following genealogy :—

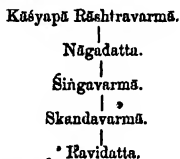


This Bhakti Rāja, who bore the titles of *Gaṇḍa Bheruṇḍa* and *Rāyaveṅgābhūjaṅga*, granted the village of Kandavakolanu to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1277 (A.D. 1355). The boundaries are given thus: East, *Paidaghatṭa*; South-East, *Chintājorupallamu* (*pallamu* = "low-lying fields"); South, *Vāṅgu* (probably for *vāṅu*, a "watercourse"); South-West, *Mediāpanu Nandikāmbanu* (a village? Possibly the *nu* may be a Telugu suffix, = *and*, the boundary being that of two villages, *Mediāpa* and *Nandikāmba*); West, *Ganumelu*; North, *Vaḍalakunta*; and North-East, *Boṇṇedamukkulu*.

182, 183. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Tenkāsī Taluk, Tinnevely District.*) These documents came from the great Śiva temple at Kuttalam. No. 183 is a copy of No. 182. No. 182 is a Tamil document whereby the Pillai caste people of the Tinnevely District (*Tirumelēli Śīma*) in Ś.Ś. 1676 (A.D. 1754), *Kollam Aṇḍu* 930, cyclic year *Bhāva*, bind themselves to pay a regular tax for the support of the evening worship at that temple. Each grant is roughly executed, and bears a number of Śaiva figures. On the back of No. 182, and copied into No. 183, is an agreement by the authorities of the Tiruvaduturai Maṭham to collect this tax.

184. (*In the same office.*) Lent by the authorities of the Śiva temple at Kuttalam. An agreement by certain villagers in Ś.Ś. 1710 (A.D. 1788), *Kollam Aṇḍu* 964, year *Kilaka*, to pay tax to the temple. The document is headed by some Śaiva figures and emblems.

185. (*In the possession of Komaralingam Rāmāya, residing at Komaralingam in the Udamalpet Taluk, Coimbatore District*) An early grant by a Punnād Rāja. Unfortunately it is not dated. Punnād is the tract in the extreme south of Maistūr. The grantor is named Ravidatta. During a solar eclipse he presented several villages "in the Punnād country" to Brahmans, himself residing at the city of Kittipura or Kitvipura. A genealogy is given.



Mr. Rice, to whom I sent the plates, points out that there was a Skandavarmā reigning at Punnād about A.D. 490. His daughter jilted her betrothed and married the Gaṅga king Avinita. (See *Mysore Inscriptions*, page *xliii* of the Introduction.) The characters of the plate are such as might belong to the sixth century A.D.

186. (*In the same office.*) A grant, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters, of land in the village of Kaniyūr, 10 miles south-west of Udamalpet, to some Brahmans of the neighbouring village of Korumam, in Ś.Ś. 1587, cyclic year *Viśākhānu* (A.D. 1665), by Chokkanātha Nayakka of Madurai, in the reign of Śrī Raṅgadeva Maharāja. This latter is, of course, the Vijayanagar prince Śrī Raṅga III, then at Chandragiri. In this grant the donor mentions in succession his ancestor, grandfather, and father, styling himself "Viśvanātha Nayakka Tirumala Nayakka Virappa Nayakka Chokkanātha Nayakkarayan Avargal." (See No. 51.)

187. (*In the same office.*) A grant in the Tamil language, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters

The grantor is Raghunāthadeva Mahārāja, son of Śrī Venkaṭadeva Mahārāja of Uraiṃṇūr ("Warriore," near Trichinopoly), who calls himself the agent of Viśvanātha Nāyakka Virappa Nāyakka of Madura. He acknowledges the Vijayanagar king, Vīra Rāmadeva, then at Pennakonda, as his suzerain. The date of the grant is much injured, but it seems to be Ś.Ś. 1542 (A.D. 1620), "Ś.Ś. 1541 having expired." The cyclic year is given as *Kālayukti*, which is wrong by two years, but no other *Kālayukti* year will suit the reigns of Vīra Rāmadeva and Virappa Nāyakka.

188. (*In the same office.*) A grant in the Telugu language, but in Grantha characters, of lands in Komaralingam, 10 miles south-east of Uḍamalpet, in Ś.Ś. 1589, cyclic year *Plavaṅga* (A.D. 1687), by Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Rāṅgadeva Rāya, to a Brahman. (*Compare Nos. 51, 186.*) This is the first grant that I have seen where the Telugu language is rendered in Grantha characters. Chokkanātha Nāyakka's ancestry is given as in No. 186.

189. (*In the same office.*) A grant of lands in Puttūr and Kaniyūr villages (*see No. 186*) in Ś.Ś. 1682, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1760), by Chikka Kriṣṇa Rāja of the Māisūr dynasty. (*Compare Nos. 171, 172, 173 of this List.*)

190. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Telugu characters and language, of lands in Kannāḍiputtūr, 10 miles south-east of Uḍamalpet, to a Brahman, in Ś.Ś. 1577, cyclic year *Manmatha* (A.D. 1655), by Tirumala Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Rāṅga Rāya, of Vijayanagar.

191. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) A grant of lands to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1500 (A.D. 1578) by "Rāja Śrī Vitarāna Rāya." The plate is very badly executed and has been much damaged. The cyclic year I read doubtfully *Durmati*, which does not correspond with the *Śaka* date by 17 years.

192. (*In the District Munsiff's Court of Nandyal, Kurnool.*) A Western Chalukya inscription in three plates, joined by a ring having a seal which has been broken away. It is much corroded and injured. It records a grant by Vinayāditya I, called "Vinayāditya Yuddhamalla" or "Vinayāditya Satyāśraya," (A.D. 680-695). The date of the grant is fortunately fixed. It was executed in Ś.Ś. 612 (A.D. 690), in the tenth year of the king's reign. This confirms the date given by Burnell in his *South Indian Palaeography* (p. 18) for the commencement of Vinayāditya's reign, viz., Ś.Ś. 602 (A.D. 680). The full titles given to the grantor are *Vinayāditya Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha Mahārājadhīrāja Paramācārya Bhāṣṭāraka*. The genealogy is thus given:—

- i. Paulakeśi.
- ii. Kīrtivarmā.
- iii. Vallabha.

- v. Vikramāditya.
- vi. Vinayāditya.

The date is given as "Ekādaśottara śatāteshu Śaka varsheshvāteshu pravarddhamāna vijayarājya sainātakare dakṣiṇe cartamāne." The plate is much corroded where the names appear. The full name of No. iii should probably be "Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha." In other genealogies No. iv does not appear at all, Vikramāditya being declared to be son of Satyāśraya.

193. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem, Salem District.*) A private agreement by the Śūdras of Rāṣipuram (Rāṣipur) to pay a tax for the maintenance of service in the Viṣṇu temple at that village. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1726 (A.D. 1804), *Kaliyuga* 4905, cyclic year *Kālayukti*. The cyclic year is wrong by six years. The plate is ornamented at the top with Vaiṣṇava symbols.

194. (*In the same office.*) Another similar agreement for tax for the support of worship in the same temple. The plate similarly ornamented. Dated Ś.Ś. 1746 (A.D. 1824), *Kaliyuga* 4925, cyclic year *Tārana*.

195. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Ś.Ś. 1698 (A.D. 1776), *Kaliyuga* 4876, cyclic year *Manmatha* (the years all coincide), of a garden to the Śiva temple at Vanavāsi in the "Vāṣṇināḍu" of Māisūr, by

a private person, during the reign of Immadi Vira Raja Udayar at Maisūr. According to the lists given by Mr. Lewis Rice in his *Myserie and Coorg* (I. 240, 241) the date does not agree with the reign of any Immadi Raja at Maisūr. Immadi Krishna Raja died in A.D. 1766. He was succeeded by his son Chama (Sama) Raja, who died in A.D. 1775 and was succeeded by Sama Raja, son of Devaraja Arasu of Arkōtar. It was this king who was nominal sovereign in 1776, the year of the grant, though Haidar 'Ali had all the real power.

196. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.*) Language Canarese, characters Telugu. Date S.S. 1709 (A.D. 1787), *Kaliyuga* 4899, cyclic year *Plavanga*. A private agreement between villagers to maintain worship in a temple.

197. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) A grant by Tirumala Nayakka of Madura to Sri Ranga Nayakka, lord of Vellikurohi (*Vellikurichi Simaikkur Kartār*), as a reward for his services in slaying tigers. Dated in the year *Jayā*, which must have been A.D. 1654.

198. (*In the same office.*) An order signed by Kōdi Nāgama Nayakka, commanding Muttunuvairātsvan, lord of Kōdi Kulattukkōttai and Arasirippu in the province of Muduku, to pay tribute to the Karnāta Samasthānam (the Carnatic). A succession of Nayakkas is given:—

Kōdiya Nāgama Nayakka.
Viśvanātha Nayakka.
Verappa Nayakka.
Vijaya Ragunātha Nayakka.
Vijaya Ranga Kittu Muttu Virappa Nayakka.
Tuttusu Tirumala Nayakka.
Chokkanātha Nayakka.

I am not able to identify these as yet. The names are similar to those of some of the Madura Nayakkas, and the first two names coincide with those of that dynasty, but there the coincidence ceases. The date of the grant was in the reign of Tirumala Nayakka of Madura. The date is *Kollam Andu* 821, *Pārthiva* (A.D. 1645).

199. (*In the same office.*) This plate came from the Tirumangalam Tahsildar. It is a grant by Tirumala Nayakka of Madura to a private individual in the year *Khura*. No other data is given, but the document must have been executed in A.D. 1651.

200. (*In the Sub-Judge's Court, Tinnerelly.*) A forgery. The plate professes to be a grant made by one of the Pāndiyan kings in the year 475. No era is mentioned. If the *Saka* was meant the date would correspond with A.D. 553; if the *Kollam Andu* was intended the year would be A.D. 1299. The name of the Pāndiya given is *Vaiji Sera Kula Rāma Pāndiya*. No Pāndiya of that name appears in any of the lists yet published. The characters of the document as well as the shape of the plate conclusively prove that it is quite modern.

201. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Kari-valam-vanda-nallūr by Rāmalinga Nayakka of Madura, acting under orders of Navāb Asād Siyāl, who assumes royal titles. The grant is dated in S.S. 1693 (A.D. 1771).

202. (*In the same Court.*) Grant to the Tiruppuḍaimarudūr temple in S.S. 1617 (A.D. 1695) by the agents of Vijayanāga Chokkanātha Nayakka of Madura. The lands are described as adjoining some lands given in S.S. 1408 (A.D. 1486), but the donor's name is not given.

203. (*In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of lands in Ālattūr village, in S.S. 1501 (A.D. 1579), (see No. 204). The donor and donee are both Nāyudus.

204. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of lands to a Brahman for temple worship at Ālattūr (see No. 203), by a Nāyudū. The year of the grant, as given, is "S.S. 1051, *Pramādi*," but these years do not agree, and the style of the characters, coupled with other particulars, lead me to think that the entry is a clerical error for "S.S. 1501, *Pramādi*," which years coincide.

205. (*In the same office.*) A private grant to a matham. No date or sovereign's name. Modern.

206. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant by Achyuta-dēva, on three long plates, strung on a ring having the usual Vijayanagar emblems on the seal. The genealogy is given as in No. 132 as far as Krishnadeva, the mythological portion being as in No. 12. Achyuta's relationship to Krishnadeva is not stated. The grant is one of lands to the Tirupati temple in S.S. 1466 ("Rasavasevābhindū"), year 1466. The years do not coincide with one another, nor with Achyuta's reign, which ceased S.S.

1464. Possibly the error may be a clerical one for S.S. 1461, which corresponds with *Vikṛī* and falls in Achyuta's reign. The document mentions that Achyuta began to make grants for charitable purposes in S.S. 1455 (A.D. 1533). This precedes by one year the date given by Dr. Burnell for Achyuta's enthronement.

207. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant executed by and in the reign of Achyutadeva; in five plates, with ring and seal as usual. The document testifies to the grant of the village of Narāyaṇapuram to a Brahman in S.S. 1459 (A.D. 1537). The cyclic year was *Hevilambi*, which is here shortened into *Bi*. The document is a very important one in one respect, as it fixes Achyuta's relationship to Krishnadeva. The mythological genealogy is given as in No. 12, the historical portion from Timma to Krishnadeva as in No. 206 and others. In No. 107 Achyuta was distinctly called *younger brother* of Krishnadeva. Here the story is completed by his mother's name being added (*Tippāji Nāgalā deyyakavalatā śrī sumitrayoh | jātau Vira Nṛsiṃhendra Krishna Rāya mahipatiḥ | Amāda-Obāmbikā deydām Achyutendro-pi bhūpatiḥ*). Narasa, it seems, had three wives, Tippāji, Nāgalā Devi, and Obāmbikā. By each he had a son, Achyuta being son of the last. It would seem, however, that there must be some reason for this studied withholding of information regarding Achyuta, even in most of his own plates; and probably we have much to learn yet.

208. (*In the same office.*) I am doubtful about this plate. It is a document in five leaves, resembling the general shape of Vijayanagar grants, but narrower than most, and having a rim for protection of the inscribed portion raised much more than usual. The characters, too, are not quite the same, though similar. It professes to be a grant by Vijayadeva, and a genealogy is given:—

Bukka.
|
Hari Harasvara.
|
Deva Rāja,
married Denāmbikā, daughter
of Vāka Bhūpati.
|
Vijaya Bhūpati,
the grantor.

This does not correspond with the genealogy given by other grants. The *Sakt* year is given as well as the cyclic year in most of the Vijayanagar grants, and given clearly and simply. Here there is remarkable confusion, only the name of the year *Vikṛī* being clear, the *Saka* era being mentioned without any figures. *Vikṛī* does not fall in the reign of Vijaya.

209. (*In the same office.*) A set of seven plates, joined by a very large ring having a seal with several emblems. The principal figure is a bull. Above him is a *Sivaliṅgam*, a sun, moon, and certain other figures. The language of the first three plates is Sanskrit written in old Grantha characters; of the last four, Tamil in old Tamil characters mixed here and there with a few Grantha letters. A sovereign, whom I am unable to identify, named Nripatuṅga, grants, in the sixth year of his reign, some lands to Brahmans in the village of Pratima Devi Chaturvedimangalam. No date is given. His genealogy is given as follows. From Viṣṇu descended Āṅgiraśa.

Āṅgiraśa.
|
Bharadvāja.
|
Droṇa.
|
Droṇi.
|
"Then Pallava was born in the world." * Pallava's son was
|
Harigupta.
|
Aśokavarmā.
|
Kālāryavarmā.
|
Narasimha.
|

Mahendra Nripata
↓
Raja Suhba
↓
Śrī Dantavarma
↓
Nripatunga
*the grantor, who married Prithvi Mānika,
daughter of Bhanumālī*

210 (In the Office of the Tahsildar of Mēlūr Taluk, Madura) This plate belongs to the temple at Kōvilpaṭṭi. It authorizes the temple authorities to collect tax from viators. Dated in Ś Ś 1663, cyclo year *Durmati*, A D 1741

* 211. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura*) A grant in three plates by one of the earlier Nayakkas of Madura. It is in shape very much like the Vijayanagar plates, but the character is Grantha Language, Sanskrit. The first plate contains a fanciful account of the Pandiyan kings, the last two being "Abba Rama, or Ati Vira Rama, Pandiyan," and his son Ramabha Rama Pandiyan. The second and third plates contain the details of the grant. By it, Rama Krishnappa, "sitting on the lion-throne of Vallabha Narendra after 33 years have passed, and after S S 1517," grants the village of Nadikkudi to a number of Brahmans. The year of the grant is S S 1518 (A D 1598). The 33 years may possibly refer to the date of the death of Vivānatha Nayakka (A D 1563). At the end of the plate is engraved a boar with a dagger standing on its nose.

212 (*From the Collector of Visagapatam Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned if demanded*). A grant in five plates, of which only four contain writing, the fifth being blank. Size 7½ inches by 3½ inches. They are strung on a ring, which has been uncut, bearing a seal with a base made to represent leaves, on which sits a well shaped *nandi*, in full relief. The characters do not appear to belong to so old a date as that given in the document (A.D. 1081), but nevertheless the document gives a very circumstantial account of a gift of a village by a king of the Gangga family, reigning at Kalanganagara, while the date of the father of the grantor, who is said to have married a daughter of Rajendra Chola, corresponds with the date of the latter king. This makes the grant very interesting, as we have not met before with the kings whose names are herein given. They appear to be different from those mentioned in other grants of the Gangga family of an earlier date (see Nos. 155-159 and others). Moreover the characters, which are Devanagari of a northern type, differ altogether from those of the latter. The genealogical table given is as follows —

Gunamahārṇava Mahārāja

Vajrahāstadeva
ruled for 44 years

Gunnama
ruled for 8 years

Kāmārṇavadeva
ruled for 95 years after
Gunnama

Vinayāditya
ruled for 3 years
after his brother

Vajrahasta
ruled for 37 (?) years after
battling with many, ele
phants" (gajan)

Kamarnnavadewa
ruled for 2 years married
Finaya Mahadevi of the
Paichunva family

Gunda Mahipati
ruled for 3 years after
Kamārnava.

(By another wife),
Machukamārnava,
ruled for 19 years after
Gunda

Vajrahashtadeva
Aged 33 years

Raja Raja,
 married Raja Sundarī, the
 daughter of Rājendra Chola.

Anantavarmā Chola Ganga Deva,
 his *abhisheka* took place on
 S.S. 999, A.D. 1077.

The last-mentioned king, in the year S.S. 1003 (A.D. 1081), gives the village of Chakivāḍa, in the country of Sāṅṅa, to the temple in the village of Rengujed. It is unfortunate that the length of the reign of Raja Raja is not given; but if, at a guess, we give him 15 years, we have the year A.D. 833 for the accession of the first king of the line. If, as is possible, Raja Raja never ascended the throne at all, Vajrahastadeva began to reign in A.D. 898. (Compare Nos 213, 219).

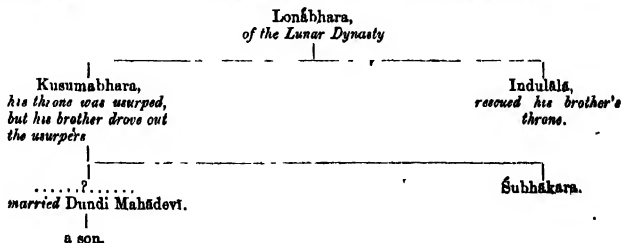
213. (From the Senior Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned on demand by the owners, the trustees of the temple of Sangam). A grant in three plates, measuring 9½ inches by 4½ inches, strung on an uncut ring, with a small seal bearing a much injured figure of an animal, possibly a *nandi*. The characters are Devanāgarī, differing in style from those of No. 212. The document is word for word the same as No. 212 as far as regards the genealogy. The *abhisheka* of the grantor, Anantavarmā Chola Ganga Deva, in S.S. 999, is alluded to. It is then stated that that monarch, in some year not given, gave the village of Tidimastachata (?) in charity.

These two plates are very interesting, as they give us information of a dynasty about which, so far as I know, nothing has as yet been published; and specially because they seem to clash with a number of other plates regarding the Ganga kings of Kalinganagara, who established a dynasty in the seventh century, after being driven out of *Vengi-dēva* by the Chalukyas, and rose again to power during the 28 or 30 years' anarchy in the Chalukya dominions after the year 977 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, 63, n. 4). (Compare Nos. 212, 219).

214.¹ (From the Collector of Ganjam, to whom they have been returned.) An inscription in three plates, in Magadhi characters of no great age. By it Mahārāja Prithivivarmadeva, ruler of Kalinga, of the Ganga dynasty, son of Mahendravarmanadeva, worshipper of Śiva on the Mahendrahala mountain (Mahendragiri), while seated on his throne in Kolahalapura gives a grant of two villages to a Brahman of the Kāśyapa gotra.

215.¹ (From the same. Returned.) A broken plate with an inscription in Ūriya characters, fairly modern, testifying to the grant to the deity of the temple at Puri (*Jagannatha*) of three villages by the Zemindar of Tarla in the reign of Mahārāja Virakṣavadeva, by permission of Hariśchandaśeva. Virakṣava is probably the Orissan sovereign of that name, styled in Dr. Hunter's list "Bir Kisor," who ruled from 1736 to 1773.

216.¹ (From the same. Returned.) A large copper-plate inscription in Magadhi characters of comparatively modern date, the plate being of decidedly modern type. Above the inscription is the figure of a *nandi* with the sun and moon over him, and, underneath, the words *Śrī Mahā Sōmanāthasvāmī* in Telugu characters. The inscription gives us a short dynasty of Rajas, as follows:—



¹ Nos. 214—217 inclusive were kindly transcribed and translated for me by

In the reign of Dundi Mahādevi, who succeeded her husband, the son probably being a minor, a village named Gōrasambha in the "Southern Kōsala" country was given to a Brāhman of the Kāśyapa gotra.

217¹ (From the same Returned) A similar grant, on a similar but larger plate, and in the same character, by the same Dundi Mahādevi (genealogy given as above) to another Brāhman.

218 (Discovered by the late W DeN Ramus, Esq., in the Gajam District, and by him presented to the Madras Museum—see Vol I, p 3, under the notice of the CHINNA KIMPEI MALIAHS) [These plates have been sent to Mr Fleet for examination, and have not yet been returned.]

219 (From the Collector of Visagapatam Deposited in Madras Museum) This grant and Nos 212 and 213 must be read together. The series is very interesting, partly because the dynasty referred to is as yet, I believe, entirely unknown, and partly because we have here grants of the same sovereign in two different alphabets. The date is the end of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D., the place, Kalingapatam, or its neighbourhood, on the east coast of the peninsula not far south of Orissa. The documents profess to give a genealogy of kings of the Gāṅga family for three and a half centuries, ending with the grantor Anantavarmadeva, alias Chōḍa Ganga, whose abhisheka took place in A.D. 1077. He certainly reigned till A.D. 1119, as this grant, No 219, is dated in that year. Two things are noticeable one, that the chronicles of Orissa, as worked out by Stirling and Hunter, give us a *Chōḍa Gāṅga* establishing a new dynasty in Orissa on the collapse of the Kēśari dynasty in A.D. 1132, he having been invited thither from his kingdom in the south, another, that the family of Gāṅga kings mentioned by Dr Burnell on page 53 of his *South-Indian Paleography* (note 4), and commented on by Mr Fleet and other writers, seems to be distinct from the present line, inasmuch as the Anantavarmadeva of that line was ruling in A.D. 985, while the king of this dynasty of the same name only received his sovereign title in A.D. 1077. As to the alphabets used, the present grant is in the transitional character from the Cave alphabet to modern Telugu and Canarese, and corresponds clearly with the date therein given, while the characters of Grants 212 and 213 are those of a Bengali-Nāgarī type, and appear to me to be more modern. I am not aware whether characters of this type were in use in Magadha and adjacent countries so early as the end of the eleventh century. If they were, it is interesting to find them used so far south at that period. If not, those plates may be copies of the old ones made at a later date. Dr Burgess has discovered on one of the Amaravati marbles recently excavated an inscription in a few lines of "Medieval Nāgarī," which may belong to about the same period. On all three grants the ring bears a *nandi* seated on the seal, not forming part of the device on the surface of the seal, as usual in most other cases.

The present grant is in five plates, joined by a ring and seal (as just stated). On either side of the *nandi* are five emblems. The genealogy of the reigning family is traced from *Atri* and *Chandra* down to *Gaṅgeya*, "from whom the family was named." Then come a series of rulers, *Virochana*, *Vibhu*, *Samvedya*, *Dattasena*, *Sudatta*, *Vrittimbara*, *Jayasena*, *Vṛṣadhvaj*, *Sunaya*. The latter is said to have built the city of Kolahalaṣura. Then comes the genealogy given below. The tracing of royal families from *Atri* or some such primordial ancestor, with a string of mythological names following, is common in grants of the period of the grantor, which corresponds with the reign of the great Chola king *Rājendra*, or *Kulottunga I*, who had succeeded to the sovereignty of the Eastern Chalukyas, the kingdom adjoining *Kalinga* on the south. The genealogy from *Sunaya* is as follows—

"In his family was born

Vṛṣaṇha."

ruled at the beginning of the eighth century
according to the lengths of the reigns of the
kings who followed, as given in the grant

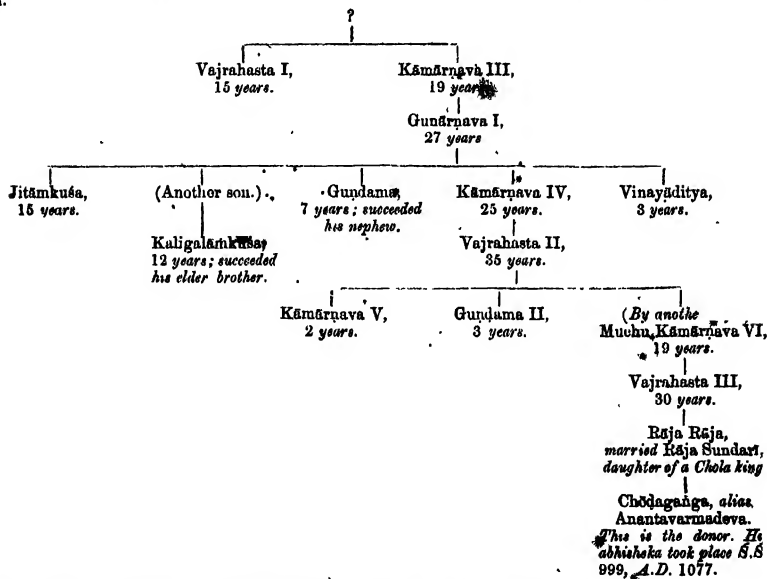
Kāmārnava I	Dāgārnava, ruled 40 years	*Gūṇārnava	Mārasaṇha	Vajrahaṣṭa
He came with his four brothers from Mahendrapāla (the Mahendragiri country), conquered Bāḍḍiṣa, and seized the Kalinga country, which he ruled for 36 years. He captured the Jantāpura (spelt "vuraṁ"). He gave the country of Kāṇḍikāmadhura- hasthura to Dānārnava, the Bāḍḍi country to Dāgārnava, the Bāḍi country to Mārasaṇha, and the country of Kāṇḍikāmadhura- hasthura to Vajrahaṣṭa.				

¹ See note on previous page

|
Kamārṇava II,
*ruled 50 years. Built a palace
called Madhuketa, in honor of
the finding of a liṅga under a
Madhuka tree, near the deserted
city of Trivishāpam.*

|
Raparṇava,
5 years.

After Raparṇava, Vajrahasta ruled for 15 years, but the latter's relationship to the former is stated.



The omission of the length of reign of Raja Raja points to the probability that he did not come to the throne at all; and if so, we have the date A.D. 794 for the commencement of the reign of Kamārṇava I. If, however, the 40 years of the reign of Danārṇava include the 36 of his elder brother as is possible, on the presumption that the former ruled 36 years over his own tract of country and the 4 years over the whole after his brother's death, the beginning of Kamārṇava I's reign was A.D. 770. The name Anantavarmadeva is common to the Kalinga princes, who were, or claimed to be, descendants of the old Pallava kings of Vengi. *Chōḍa* (or *Chola*) Ganga, however, is plainly a southern name. In this grant he is represented as giving, in S.S. 1041 (A.D. 1119), the village of Tamarasuntika, in the Sarṇva country, to a Brahman named Madhava.

(N.B.—Plates Nos. 129 and 132 have been deposited in the Madras Museum.)

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS AS YET KNOWN IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF DATE.

"S." or "C.P." in column 2 mean inscriptions on *stone* or *copper-plate* respectively.

In the third column, only the names of Sovereigns or Chiefs are entered; names of private persons are omitted as unnecessary.

The references in the last column are to the volumes of this publication.

N.B.—The dates must not be depended upon for historical purposes, as they are yet mostly unverified.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference
690.	G.P.	Vinayaditya	Sent by Munsif of Namdial and returned to him.	... ..	II, 28
774	C.P.	Perumal Vira Raghava	Kottayam	Travancore	I, 258
908(P)	S.	Vira Vasanta Raya	Taramangalam	Salem	I, 200
1059	S.	... ..	Tirukkaraṅguḍi	Tinnevely	I, 315
1076	S.	Vishnuvardhana Mahārāja	Chebrōlu	Kistna	I, 82
1078	S.	Vaṅgīśvara	Juttiga	Godavari	I, 37
1080	S.	... ..	Kandumarlapuḍi	Kistna	I, 66
Id.	S.	Sanni Chōḷa Mahārāja	Degaramuḍi	Do.	I, 69
1083	S.	A Chola	Talagada Divi	Do.	I, 54
1088	S.	... ..	Śrikakulaṁ	Do.	I, 55
1091	S.	... ..	Eṭṭar	Madura	I, 285
1092	S.	"Raja Deva" the Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Chaksharama	Godavari	I, 27
1093	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1095	S.	Kulottunga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 27
1096	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
Id.	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 30
Id.	S.	... ..	Tammaruru	Nellore	I, 137

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1100	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Srikakulam	Kistna	I, 55
1102	S.	... ..	Papideni	Do.	I, 65
1105	S.	Uttama Chola	Narayanavanam	North Arcot	I, 158
1106	S.	... ..	Sri Srinivahalalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Srikakulam	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Uttama Chōḍa Velanāṭa Goṅkayya" in reign of Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Bapaṭṭa	Do.	I, 81
1107	S.	... ..	Srikakulam	Do.	I, 55.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1108	S.	Prōli Nāyudu, a dependent of "Kulottuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Amaravati	Do.	I, 64
1112(?)	S.	Rāja Deva, the Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Draksharāma	Godāvāri	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
1116(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Ikkurru	Kistna	I, 69
1117	S.	... ..	Vuyyalapalle	Nellore	I, 146
1119	S.	... ..	Komnadu	Kistna	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1119(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Ponnūru	Do.	I, 84
1120	S.	... ..	Mundlapādu	Kurnool	I, 98
1121	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Draksharāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
1122	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1123	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bikkavōlu	Do.	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Draksharāma	Do.	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1124	S.	(An Arabic inscription)	Madai	Malabar	I, 242
1126	S.	... ..	Draksharāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
1127	S.	The Minister of Veṅgi Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarma Deva.	Do.	Do.	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.*	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarma Deva.	Draksharama ...	Godavari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The minister of Anantavarma Deva.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"The Vishnuvardhana Maharaja."	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1129	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Masulipatam	Kistna	I, 63
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Amaravati	Do.	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kommuru	Do.	I, 83
1130	S.	...	Draksharama ...	Godavari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Veldurti ...	Kistna	App. xxiii.
1131	S.	Namhi Raja ...	Draksharama ...	Godavari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda	Kistna	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1131(f)	S.	Vira Rajendra Chola ...	Sengama ...	South Arcot	I, 206
1131(f)	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132	S.	...	Draksharama ...	Godavari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Son of the Pandiyan King ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132(f)	S.	Raja Raja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132	S.	A son of Boddanna Mandala- deva.	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna	I, 56
1132(f)	S.	...	Nandivelugu ...	Do. ...	I, 79

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
*1132(r)	S.	Vikrama Chola ...	Nidubrölu ...	Kistna ...	I, 80
1133	S.	Vishnuvardhana ...	Ramatirtham ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13*
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Goṅkayya ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhimayya, son of Boryana Kulottama.	Purushottapaṇṇar ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda ...	Do. ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Bāpaṭṭa ...	Do. ...	I, 81*
1134.	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Pāṇḍuva ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Duggirāla ...	Kistna ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kommāru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1135	S.	Kōṇa Mummaḍi Rāja ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
* <i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṇa Mummaḍi Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kocharlakōṭa ...	Nellore ...	I, 136
1136	S.	Bhimayya ...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
1137	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1138	S.	...	Rajahnūndry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Drakshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 29
1139	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Mallicharla ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Cholaḍeva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gūṇakallu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 85

A.D.*	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Referenced.
1140	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Minister of Rajendra Chola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> *
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
1141	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
1142	S.	Gonka Nripa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tubadu ...	Kistna ...	I, 319
1144	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Kaza ...	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Peddacherukuru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhattiprōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 29
1145	S.	... ..	Rajahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chebrōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 82
1146(P)	S.	Rajendra Chola ...	Konakañchi ...	Do. ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhīmavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 43
1147	S.	Sōmanna Peggada ...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 48
1148	S.	... ..	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Drakshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
1149	S.	... ..	Dakamrri ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Peddana Bhīmāna ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i> *	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kammanāti Tribhuvana Mallā Deva.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṭa Nayaka ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola *Gonka Raja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1149	S.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kañcharla ...	Do. ...	I, 67
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vijaya Raja ...	Bapatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
1150	S.	Narāyanadeva ...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kanumariapṭṭi ...	Do. ...	I, 66
1151	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Rellivalasa ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 18
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola Goṅka ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Minister of Kulottunga Chola Goṅka Raja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kolanisāmi Nāyaka ...	Gaṇapavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 39
1152	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Tāḍiparti ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva ...	Drakshārāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śiri Goṭṭam Bayya Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Vishpūrvardhana King.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Melli Rāja ...	Jāttiga ...	Do. ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṭṭamāṇchili ...	Do. ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallanna Sāmi Nāyudu, son of Kōṇa Munmaḍi Bhima	Āchanta ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chandachēḍa Nārāyanadeva	Avanigadda ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dhanadapoli Nārāyanadeva	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1153	S.	Anantavarma ...	Śiripuram ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 18
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śarika ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1153(P)	S.	Raja Raja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godavari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Raja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Raja Raja Chola	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṇa Sima Tutturuvaṅka Svāmi.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Raja Raja	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāti Kaḍamaṇḍa Peddi Raja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dumpagaḍapa Agra-haram.	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dhanapēṇḍi Chōḍa Nārāyaṇadēva.	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna ...	I, 53
1154	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godavari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Raja Rajadeva alias Kulōttuṅga Chola.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chōḍa Goṅka Raja	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Raja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ballu Nārēndra	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Raja.	Kārempāḍi	Do. ...	I, 59 App. xv.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chandavōlu or Tsanda-vōlu.	Do. ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāti Raja	Bāpatla	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāti Goṅkayya	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāti Kammanāti	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Minister of Goṅka Raja ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Chebrōlu	Do. ...	I, 82

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1155	S.	Kulottunga Chōḍa Goṅka Raja.	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Ganapavarāṇ ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Boddana Nārāyaṇadeva ...	Bezvāḍa ...	Kistna, ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Balla Bhāpati ...	Ayyaṅki ...	Do. ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola Rāja ...	Bāpatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
1156	S.	Velanaṭi Goṅkayya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvanamalladeva ...	Nārāyaṇavanam ...	North Arcot ...	I, 158
1157	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Peddipālēṇ(?) ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvanamalladeva ...	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śira Goṇṭapu Bayya Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śiri Gottam Bayyappa Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Prōlammadevi, daughter of Pōta Rāja.	Pōtavarāṇ or Nave Pōtavarāṇ.	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The son of Prōlamba ...	Zakkampōḍi ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1158	S.	Bhimavallabha Rāja ...	Palakōl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Rajendra Chola.	Śrīkakulār ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1159	S.	Kulottunga Cholaḍeva ...	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gaṅga Pērūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 129
1160	S.	...	Juttige ...	Godāvari ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kota Gaṇḍapa Rāja ...	Peddammakkēna ...	Kistna ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōtappa Nāyaka ...	Gudipōḍi ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Govindapurāṇ ...	Do. ...	I, 69
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Bāpatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottunga Chōḍa Goṅka Raja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1161	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1161	S.	Kumāra Rāya	Keravāde	South Canara ...	I, 232
1163	S.	Mādamma Devī, wife of Rājendra, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka.	Draksharāma ...	Godāvāri ..	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gudipūdi	Kistna ...	I, 65
1164	S.	... ..	Draksharāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ganapavarani ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Son of Vasta Nripa ...	Gudimetla ...	Kistna ...	I, 44
1165	S.	... ..	Draksharāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rājendra Chola, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅkayya.	Śiripuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chezaria ...	Do. ...	I, 68
1168	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva ...	Draksharāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chola Nārāyaṇadeva ...	Avanigadda ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrikakulani ...	Do. ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallideva Chola ...	Hemavati ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1169	S.	... ..	Draksharāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
1170	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Govindapuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 69
1171	S.	... ..	Chandavōlu (or Tean—)	Do. ...	I, 78
1172	S.	Velanāṭi Chola Nripa ...	Palivela ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrikakulani ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva ...	Kollūru ...	Do. ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Appikatla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
1173	S.	... ..	Draksharāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Niḍumōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva ...	Kollūru ...	Do. ...	I, 79
1174	S.	Vēṅgi Mallideva Rāja ...	Ganapavarani ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Lingagiri ...	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Yenikepaḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 50
1175	S.	... ..	Bhōgapuram ...	Viṣagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Anantavarṇadeva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 14

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1175	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rajendra Chola.	Drakshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Malla Bhupati ...	Peddamakkena ...	Do. ...	I, 65
1176	S.	Vijaya Rāja ...	Chandavolu or Tsanda- vōlu.	Do. ...	I, 78
1177	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Chola ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rajadeva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla ...	Kollūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 79
1178	S.	...	Rājahmundry ...	Godāvari ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rajendra Chola.	Nidumōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 54
1179	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
1182	S.	Servant of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Koṭa Keta Rāja ...	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1184	S.	Vijaya Rāja ...	Bhōgāpuram ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Poli Kōsa Birrāja"	Kondapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tsalivendra ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
1185	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kañchala ...	Kistna ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1186	S.	A Chola ...	Pittāputam ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1187	S.	...	Ganapavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 39

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1189	S.	Virappa Nayudu ...	Juttiga ...	Godavari ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Draksharama ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
1190	S.	...	Rajahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Draksharama ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1191	S.	...	Boni ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Pittapuram ...	Godavari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
1192	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Aminabad ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bapalla ...	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Santarivuru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
1193	S.	Mallayya Bhima ...	Rajahmundry ...	Godavari ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pokkururu ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
1194	S.	Rajadhiraja Rajadeva ...	Draksharama ...	Godavari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
1195	S.	...	Ganapavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kona Mandalika Somya Raja.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1196	S.	Kesavadeva Raja ...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1197	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godavari ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kesavadeva Raja ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1198(?)	C.P.	"Sri Vira Nagappa Raiga Rangayyavaru."	In possession of Raigappa Kaundan, Kanakampalayam Village, Muttupalayam Division.	Coimbatore ...	II, 12
1199	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godavari ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvada ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pota Bhupala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Donnepadu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1200	S.	Kesavadevaraja ...	Ellore ...	Godavari ...	I, 34
1201	S.	...	Draksharama ...	Do. ...	I, 27

A D	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District	Reference.
1201	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvari ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Ganapati-deva (?)	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
1202	S.	A Chola ...	Pittapuram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola ...	Kolakālūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 79
1203	S.	...	Anumañchipalle ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1205	S.	Vira Ballaladeva ...	Hemavati ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1206	S.	...	Nidujuvvi ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Nandana Chakravarti ...	Mulakalacheruva ...	Do. ...	I, 133
1207	S.	Kandrapati Keśava Nripa...	Mukhtiyala ...	Kistna ...	I, 44
1209	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvari ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Cheta or Bheta Mahārāja (?)	Polda Cherukūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
1212	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja ...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pōta Bhūpati ...	Anumañchipalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	...	Nadikūḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 61
1213	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i> (?)	C.P.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Melūr.	Madura ...	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Tripurāntakadeva ...	Dāhepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chēbrōlu ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 82
1215	S.	"Tulūkam" Volantiḍu Sāgi Doraya Rāja."	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kumaraśvāmi Temple ...	Bellary ...	I, 108
1216	S.	Gontūri Oḍaya Rāja ...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
1218	S.	...	Peddapāḍu ...	Godāvari ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Guntūr ...	Kistna ...	I, 74
1222	S.	...	Tsavutapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Prattipāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Ganapati of Oraṅgal ...	Dāhepalle ...	Do. ...	APP. xvi.

INSCRIPTIONS CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

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A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1223	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godavari ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1224	S.	...	Kāza ...	Do. ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezavāda ...	Do. ...	I, 49
1228	S.	...	Rājahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Indradēva, son of "Narapati, the Chola sovereign."	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Iragavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Jana Pullava Sittiyadeva".	Bezavāda ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1229	S.	...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
1230	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godavari ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chāgi Pōta Rāja ...	Navabpēta ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do	Do ...	Do ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1231	S.	Minister of Bhānudeva ...	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapati ...	Taligada Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōta Dōdḍa Gota Rāja ...	Panidēm ...	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganda Gōpala ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
1232	S.	...	Bezavāda ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Tribhuvana Chakravartigal Śrī Rāja Rāja Dōvar," i.e., Rāja Rāja II	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 184
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirunāmanallūr ...	South Arcot ...	I, 211
1233	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godavari ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda ...	Kistna ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Rayachōti ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 130
1234	S.	...	Iragavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Kodakasopati Dipa Malurāja" (?)	Prattipadu ...	Kistna ...	I, 76
1235	S.	Vīra Bhānudeva ...	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S. (?)	...	Chēbrōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 82
1237	S.	...	Guḍivāda ...	Do. ...	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Guḍipōdi ...	Do. ...	I, 65
1238	S.	...	Drākṣarāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 29

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1238	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1239	S.	...	Chintapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 64
1240	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Pandarū Gaṅgu Bhūpati Rāja."	Kommanūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97, 98
1241	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Do. ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kolakaluru ...	Do. ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1242	S.	...	Aḍivi Rāvulapāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rāvulapāḍu or Tōṭa Rāvulapāḍu	Do. ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 29
1243	S.	...	Ganapavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Konda Nāyanivaram ...	Do. ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gudivaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tōṭa ...	Do. ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gudipōḍi ...	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gottipōḍla ...	Do. ...	App. xxiii.
1244	S.	...	Kommūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
1245	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muchhe Nāyaka ...	Rāzupālem. ...	Do. ...	I, 66
1246	S.	...	Bōni ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chāgi Manma Rāja ...	Mappālla ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chēzārā ...	Do. ...	I, 68
1247	S.	Mahādeva Chakravarti ...	Iragavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 37
1248	S.	Ganapatideva Rāja ...	Rajahmundry ...	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kasikandā Parākrama Pandya.	Tēnkāsi ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 300
1249	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 30

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference
1249	S.	...	Mācharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva ...	Kaza ...	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Do. ...	I, 77
1250	S.	Pratāpa Vira Narasimha- deva.(?)	Śrīkūrmah ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Reddipalēm ...	Kistna ...	I, 76
1251	S.	Vijaya Raja ...	Bōni ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Raja ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Nārāyaṇa Buddiga (sic) Deva Raja.	Konda Nayanivarān ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva Ma- hārāja.	Durgi ...	Do. ...	I, 57
1252	S.	Ānāga Bhima ..	Śrīkūrmah ...	Ganjam ...	I, 9
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati ...	Bhattiprōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1253	S.	A Chola ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Panda Nayaka, uncle of Kulottunga Chola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhimaḍeva Chakravarti ...	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A. Chola ...	Śaṅkararāmanallūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1254	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva ...	Mandapaḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapati Pratāpa Rudra ...	Inimella ...	Do. ...	I, 66
1255	S.	...	Sarpavarān ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Four Chiefs—(i) Rāja Ma- hārāja, (ii) Yerra Lakshmi Rāja, (iii) Vengisvara, and (iv) Pina Lakshmi Rāja.	Āchanta ...	Do. ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Gontari Nārāyaṇadeva Rāja."	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Dachepalle ...	Do. ...	I, 56

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1256	S.	...	Śrikākulaṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1257	S.	...	Draksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manma Raja ...	Koṇḍa Nayanivaras ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
1258	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Ganapatideva Mahārāja.	Durgi ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manama Chāgi Rāja ...	Munagālapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 45
1259	S.	Pina Lakshmi Rāja ...	Āchanṭa ...	Godāvari ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tyāgi Manma Ganapatideva	Vedādri ...	Kistna ...	I, 46
1260	S.	Manma Bhūpati ...	Anumañchippalle ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bhattiprōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bujanūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sakalabhuvana Chakravartigaḷ Kopperiñjinga Tōvar	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1261	S.	...	Śrikākulaṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jagadeva Mahārāja ...	Pennakonḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1264	S.	...	Yenamodala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jannigadeva ...	Kārenpōdi ...	Do. ...	I, 69 App., xvi.
1265	S.	...	Śrikūrmaṁ ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ganapavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigaḷ Vijaya Koṇḍa Gūpala Dēvar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1266	S.	...	Śrikākulaṁ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigaḷ.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1267	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṇḍapātūru ...	Do. ...	I, 53
1268	S.	Kakatiya Rudra Mahādeva.	Guḍimēṭla ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva ...	Peddavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapatideva Mahārāja ...	Mutukūru ...	Do. ...	I, 46

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	Dist ^{ct} .	Reference
1268	S.	Rudradeva (Dovi ?) ...	Mutukuru	Kistna ...	I, 60
1269	S.	Rudrammadevi of Oraṅgal.	Durgi ...	Do. ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
1270	S.	Gaṇapati Mahādeva Rāja ...	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrikakulārāṇ	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rudra Mahādevi of Oraṅgal.	Kakāni or Kukkakakāni	Do. ...	I, 74
1271(?)	S.	Rājadhiraṇa Rāja Deva ...	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1273	S.	Vijayāditya Chakravartī ...	Śrīkūrmārāṇ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaṇapati Rāja ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 39
1275	S.	... ..	Śrīkūrmārāṇ	Do. ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palivela	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ponnūru	Kistna ...	I, 84
1276	S.	... ..	Velpūru	Godāvāri ...	I, 38
1277	S.	Purushottamadeva ...	Śrīkūrmārāṇ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhīmadeva Chakravartī ...	Palivela	Godāvāri ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
1278(?)	S.	The Minister of Kakatiya Rudradeva in reign of Rājadhiraṇa Rāja Deva.	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ipuru ...	Kistna ...	I, 66
1279	S.	Pratāpa Vira Naraśiṅha (of Orissa ?).	Śrīkūrmārāṇ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kurgool	Kurnool ...	I, 92
1280	S.	... ..	Śrikakulārāṇ	Kistna ...	I, 55
1282	S.	... ..	Panideri	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mārkaṇṇapuram	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Prandha Pratāpa Chakravartī Rāmachandra Nāyaka.	Halavāgalu	Bellary ...	I, 109
1283	S.	... ..	Ellore	Godāvāri ...	I, 35
1285	S.	... ..	Gaṇapuram	Kurnool ...	I, 88
1287	S.	... ..	Śrī Sindhachalam	Vizagapatam ...	I, 16

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1288	S.	...	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
1289	S.	...	Śrī Sindhuchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala	Kistna	I, 77
1290	S.	...	Dachepallo	Do.	App., xxvi.
1291	S.	...	Podda Kallepalle	Do.	I, 56
1292	S.	...	Drakshārāma	Godāvari	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bāpaṭṭa	Do.	I, 320
1293	S.	Kakatiya Pratapa Rudra II.	Macharla	Do.	I, 60
1294	S.	...	Navāpṭa	Do.	I, 45
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva Mahārāzu	Gudimēṭṭa	Do.	I, 43
1296	S.	...	Palakōl	Godāvari	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Nallūr	South Canara	I, 232
1297	S.	...	Sarpavarāṣa	Godāvari	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kunāti Mahādeva Raja	Palivela	Do.	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratapa Rudra II	Durgi	Kistna	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1298	S.	Eruvattu Gaṇḍa Peddadeva Raja.	Pedana	Do.	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manivāḍi Gopināyudu	Śrīgiripadu	Do.	I, 62
1299	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratapa Rudra II	Oppicharla	Kistna	I, 61
1300	S.	Kōna Ganapati Deva Raja, son of Mahādeva Chakravarti.	Palakōl	Godāvari	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tōḷēṭi Indusēkharadeva	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratapa Rudradeva.	Tāḍavāyi	Kistna	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kālva	Kurnool	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Konḍamudusupāḷeri	Nellore	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyar	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 162
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Eruvāḍi	Tinnevely	I, 314

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1301	S.	...	Ellome	Godavari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Brāhmanakōtakūru	Kurnool	I, 87
1302	S.	A Muhamimadan Inscription.	Beypore	Malabar	I, 246
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Śrikakulam	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chintapalle	Do.	I, 56
1303	S.	Vuttunga Jaggan Mahadeva Rāja.	Pedana	Do.	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Santana Mahārāja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Eruvattu Ganda Peddadeva Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Śrikakulam	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Kallepallo	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Kārenpudi	Do.	App. xvi.
1304	S.	Do.	Chintapalle	Do.	I, 56
1305	S.	...	Palivela	Godavari	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezavāda	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kārenpudi	Do.	I, 59
1306	S.	...	Pandulaparru	Godavari	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annayya Reddi	Tadavayi	Kistna	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Śrikakulam	Do.	I, 55
1307	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Bilakalaguduru	Kurnool	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mudabidri	South Canara	I, 235
1309	S.	...	Nandaluru	Cuddapah	I, 131
1310	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Kochalakōta	Nellore	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mappinna Nayakka	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Madarantaka Porraji Sōgan, or Chola.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1311	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Oppicharla	Kistna	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Damagatta	Kurnool	I, 88
1312	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Dadivāda	Do.	I, 97

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Orāṅgal.	Darsi	Nellore ...	I, 135
1314	S.	... ..	Guḍimetta	Kistna ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Peddavaram	Do. ...	I, 45
1315	S.	... ..	Mogallu	Godāvari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1317	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kāreṃpūdi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xvi.
1318	C.P.	... ..	In the Collector's office, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	II, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Orāṅgal.	Kolakalūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra of Orāṅgal.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmanāthadeva, son of Kōṇa Bhīma Vallabha.	Palakōḷi	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra-deva of Orāṅgal.	Siṅgarutla	Kistna ...	App., xvi
1318-28	S.	... ..	Kāreṃpūdi	Do. ...	App., ii.
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Dārivēmula	Do. ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra of Orāṅgal.	Kolakalūru	Do. ...	I, 79
1321	S.	... ..	Mogallu	Godāvari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gandlapadu	Kistna ...	I, 58
1324	S.	Muhammad Toghlek	Rajahmundry	Godāvari ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kāreṃpūdi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xiv.
1327	S.	... ..	Bōni	Visagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Perusēmula	Kurnool ...	I, 101
1329	S.	The son of Śrī Rāmadeva	Śrikūrmah	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1333	S.	... ..	Kāreṃpūdi	Kistna ...	I, 89 App., xiv.
1334(?)	S.	Deva Rāja	Karkala	South Canara ...	I, 234

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1336	C.P.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	In the office of the Collector of the Godavari.	Godavari ...	II, 11
1339	S.	...	Kuikūlaguṇṭla ...	Kistna ...	I, 71
1340	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Do. ...	I, 55
Id. (P)	S.	Vallala Raja (P) ...	Erode ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
1341	S.	Komma Devi ...	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1343	S.	Gaṅga Mahā Devi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id.
Id.	S.	Velanāṭi Chōḍayya Nayuḍu.	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
Id.	S.	...	Kapiyūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1344	S.	Ananta Lakṣmi, mother of Mahādeva.	Śrīkakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
Id.	S.	Virupanna Udayar ...	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1345	S.	Pratapa Vira Narasimha (of Orissa P.).	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	The wife of Narasimha Deva (of Orissa P.).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id.
1346	S.	Narayana Śambuva Rayar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 180
1349	S.	Gaṅga Mahādevi, in the reign of Śrī Virāṭi Vira Vara Narasimha.	Śrīkūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
Id.	S.	...	Zuttāḍa ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
1350	C.P.	Ana Vema Rodḍi of Koṇṭaviḍu.	Koṇḍapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
Id.	S. (P)	...	Dachopalle ...	Do. ...	App., xxvi.
Id.	S.	...	Vallapūr ...	Salem ...	I, 204
1353	S.	...	Korukonda ...	Godavari ...	I, 21
Id.	S.	...	Ravulapāḍu, or Ravulapāḍu.	Tota Kistna ...	I, 46
Id.	S.	Gajapati Vira Narasimha-deva.	Śrīkakulam ...	Do. ...	I, 55
Id.	C.P.	"Chalukya Chakravarti" (1)	Ātmakūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 27
Id.	S.	...	Tiruvandutur ...	Tanjore ...	I, 280
1354	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 25
Id.	S.	Virupanna Udayar ...	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1355	C.P.	Bhakti Raja ...	Madras Museum, Plato No. 22.	Madras ...	II, 26

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1356	S.	Vēma Bhūmīśvara, probably Ana Vēma Reddi.	Draksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Malagada Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Saṅgama ...	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 8
1357	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 25
1359	S.	...	Tallakera ...	Bellary ...	I, 114
1361	S.	Ana Vēma Reddi of Konda-vidu.	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
1364	S.	Vīrappaṇa Udayār ...	Ponnakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1367	S.	Bukka of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamatūru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1369	S.	Bukka's son Bhaskara ...	Porumamilla ...	Cuddāpah ...	I, 126
1370	S.	...	Dāchepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
1371	S.	Kampaga Udayār ...	Tiruppullani ...	Madura ...	I, 301
1372	S.	Aliya Vēma Reddi of Konda-vidu.	Tangeda ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
1374	S.	...	Tiruppullani ...	Madura ...	I, 301
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kāmpana Udayār ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 302
1376	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarma of Travancore	Kalakad ...	Tinnovelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1377	S.	Arayanta Rāja Udayār ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1378	S.	Āryaṇa Udayār ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1383	S.	...	Kaulūru or Kavulūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harīhara of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamakūru ...	Cuddāpah ...	I, 124
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Hanehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vīra Pāṇḍyadeva ...	Tiruttarakōsamangai.	Madura ...	I, 302
1385	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Viradeva Rāja Vudiyal.	Vuyyālavāda ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harīhara ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 108
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vīrappaṇa Udayār ...	Saṅgama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 208
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Miyara ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1386	S.	...	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kaniruvvala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 33
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kārempūdi ...	Kistna ...	App. I.

A D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1387	S.	...	Drākshārama ...	Godāvari ...	I, 30
1388	S.	Vema Reddi ...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rācharla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 98
1390	S.	...	Tadōpalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martāṇḍavarma, of Travancore.	Śuchindram ...	Travancore ...	I, 260
1391	S.	Pratāpa Singa Raja	Chōdavarām ...	Vizagapatam ..	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pittapuram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
1392	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 120
1393	S.	...	Ponnūru ...	Kistna ..	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1394	S.	Linga Raja, son of Yerra Bhupati.	Pañchadāralu ..	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Prōli Kama Raja ...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
1396	S.	...	Karempūdi ...	Kistna ...	I, 59
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Rāya Vaḍayulu at Udayagiri.	Palugurallapallo ...	Cuddapah	(App. xiv.) I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappaṇṇa Uḍaiyar ...	Śengama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
1397	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mācharla ...	Do. ...	I, 20
1399	S.	The son of Komaragiri Reddi.	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Karamani ...	Kalakad ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 314
1400	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvari ...	I, 23
1401	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 25
1402	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 25

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1402	S.	...	Palaköl ...	Godavari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Balla Raja ...	Śrīkākulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulaśekharaḍeva	Karivalam Vandanaḷūr.	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1403	S.	A Chola, son of Upendra and Bimbāmbika.	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ..	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annadevara Bhūpala ..	Palaköl ...	Godavari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallikarjunadeva Mahārāja.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Brahmāvara ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
1404	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godavari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavarāṣa ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1405	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Komaragiri Reddi ...	Sarpavarāṣa ...	Do. ...	I, 24
1407	S.	...	Mudabidri ...	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	An Uḍaiyār of Goa ...	Subrahmanya ...	Do. ...	I, 238
1408	S.	Mukkuntī Rāja ...	Tirupati ...	Godavari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavarāṣa ...	Do. ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallayya Reddi ...	Chundi ...	Nollore ...	I, 139
1409	S.	Vira Nārayaṇa Vēma Vībhu	Fariṅgipuram or Phariṅgipuram.	Kistna ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 47
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Marao ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1410	S.	...	Mahānandi ...	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagara.	Malapannagudi ...	Bollary ...	I, 105
1411	S.	...	Mullaḍaram ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yiravettūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1412	S.	...	Sarpavarāṣa ...	Godavari ...	I, 25
1414	S.	...	Bhūnavarāṣa ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavarāṣa ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Do. ...	I, 27
1415	S.	Allāḍa Bhūpala ...	Palaköl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kondavīḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference
1415	S.	...	Kondaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1416	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dodḍaya Allāḍa Bhūpala ...	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Vira Pratāpa of Bārūr, and Rāmanātha Rāja of Vuppunda.	Vuppunda ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
1417	S.	Nagendra Chakravarti, "the Vishnuvardhana king."	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
1418	S.	...	Salakalaviḍu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Vijaya Bhūpati, probably Viradeva of Vijayanagar.	Tiruvannamalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1419	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1421	S.	Ana Pōta Reddi ...	Sarpavaraṇ ...	Godāvari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Do. ...	I, 27
1422	S.	Nṛsiṃhadeva Chakravarti...	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
1423	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kotiphalam ...	Do. ...	I, 32
1424	O.P.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.	In the Sub-Court of South Canara.	South Canara	II, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Karkala ...	Do. ...	I, 231
1425	S.	...	Tēvūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 281
1426	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kotiphalam ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 47
<i>M.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
1427	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvari ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Mahārāja of Vijayanagar.	Chjeeperam ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1427	C.P.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	In the Tahsildar's office, Walajāpet.	North Arcot ...	II, 19, 20
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vira Singa Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 10.	... ..	II, 20
1428	S.	Nrisimha Bhupati ...	Pañchadārālu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17, 4
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rajahmundry ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annamantriśvara ...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Misaraṅga Kathāri Saluva Telugu Rāya Dēvara Mahārāja.	Santarāvūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
1429	C.P.	Vira Singa Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 7.	... ..	II, 20
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	In the Collector's office.	Nellore ...	II, 13
1430	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ..	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chundi ...	Nellore ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ilānehalli	South Canara	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Sent by the Collector; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ..	II, 16
1431	S.	Urumaya Vira Mahārāja ...	Dadivāda ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvānāmālai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1432	S.	Pratāpa Vullabha Rāja ...	Zuttāda ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Yerrama Rāja, son of Nāgendradeva.	Pañchadārālu ...	Do. ..	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Paṇḍya ...	Kārkāḍa ...	South Canara	I, 231
1433	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
1434	S.	Vema Reddi, son of Allāda Bhūpāla.	Bhimavarāni ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gudimetta ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
1435	S.	... ..	Tirupati ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Srikakulāni ...	Kistna ...	I, 55

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1435	S.	...	Saigam ...	Nellore ...	I, 145
<i>Id.</i> (P)	C.P.	Devārāya Voḍayal ...	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Do.	II, 9
1436	S.	...	Kondapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Chāta Baddi." (P) ...	Konḍanāyanivaram ...	Do.	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary	I, 107
1437	S.	...	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatnam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Nrisimhadeva Chakravarti .	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezāda ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar .	Vijayanagar .	Bellary ...	I, 107
1438	S.	A descendant of the Cholas .	Draksharāma ...	Godavari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Vinnakota ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Bukka Rāya ...	Śetnēpalle .	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Maharāja of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vīra Pratāpadeva Mahārāja.	Pīrmaḍai .	Madura ...	I, 297
1438-39	S.	Śera Uḍaiyār Māṭaṇḍavarma of Travancore.	Shērmāḍōvi .	Tinnevely ...	I, 310
1439	S.	...	Poravali .	Kistna ...	I, 80
1442	S.	"Pratipa Vatsavāya Ayyappa Deva Mahārāja."	Tirupati .	Godavari ...	I, 23.
1444	S.	...	Terāla ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pesaravāya .	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jagannāthadeva .	Gottipōḍla ...	Kistna ...	App xxiii.
1445	S.	...	Būdavāda ...	Do.	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vuppūda ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kārempūdi* ...	Kistna ...	App. xvi.
1447	S.	Viradeva Rāya of Vijayanagar	Vuppunda ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
1448	S.	...	Draksharāma .	Godavari ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Siddhēpalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 90
1449	S.	...	Kōrakōnda ...	Godavari ...	I, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Dachēpalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellare .	South Canara .	I, 231
1451	S.	...	Tirupati .	Godavari	I, 23

A.N.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village.	District	Reference.
1451	S.	(P) Vira Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Yerraguntla ...	Kurnool	I, 96
1453	S.	Vira Valivanāthi Rāya	Śrivilhupputūr	Tinnevely	I, 305
1454	S.	...	Drakshārāma ...	Godavari	I, 27
1455	E.	...	Do. ...	Do.	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vallabha Mahārāja (?)	Sent from the District Court of Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum	Chingleput	II, 4
1456	C.P.	Sahala Virachandra Rāma Varmā.	Tirukkarnūḡuḍi	Tinnevely	I, 315
1457.	S.	...	Drakshārāma	Godavari	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A servant of Vema Reddi of Kondavida	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellaro	South Canara	I, 231
1458	S.	Mallikārjunadeva Mahārāja	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 181
1459	S.	Do	Do	Do.	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. (?)	Ādturai	Trichinopoly	I, 263
1460	S.	Dantama Rāya	Udayagiri	Nellore	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tamma Rāya	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1461	S.	...	Śrīsimhāchalām	Vizagapatam	I, 16
1462	S.	...	Mūdabidri	South Canara	I, 235
1463	S.	...	Gangaikonḍasōrapuram	Trichinopoly	I, 265
1464	S.	...	Puttūr	Malabar	I, 253
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vala Venkātapatī Nāyakkān of Seṅji.	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	South Arcot	II, 9
1465	S.	Rāja Gaṇapati Rāja	Bezvāda	Kistna	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	Kurnool	II, 16
1467	S.	Pratapa Vallabha Rāja	Chodavarash	Vizagapatam	I, 15
1468	S.	...	Halonilla	South Canara	I, 233
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ādityavarmā, Crown Prince of Travancore.	Tirukkarnūḡuḍi	Tinnevely	I, 315
1469	S.	Narasimhadeva Mahārāja	Vallam	North Arcot	I, 170
1470	S.	Śiṅga Rāja	Arjunagiri	Vizagapatam	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drakshārāma	Godavari	I, 27
<i>Id. (P)</i>	S.	...	Konḍapalle	Kistna	I, 50

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District	Reference.
1470 (?)	S.	Virūpakshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ..	I, 187
1471	S.	Narasimhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Āvūr	South Arcot ...	I, 205
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Alagunda Perumāḷ ...	Karivalamvandanallūr .	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tiruttarakōṣamangai ..	Madura ..	I, 302
1472	S.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Melūr, and returned .	Do.	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mūdabidri	South Canara .	I, 235
1473	S.	...	Vedādri	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virūpakshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Mulkalacheruvu ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 133
1476	S.	Prāughadeva of Vijayanagar	Pārnāpalle	Cuddapah ..	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Valivānāthi Rāyar	Śrīvillipūtūr	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
1477	S.	Sāgi Gannama	Vinukonda	Kistna ...	I, 67
1478	S.	...	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kalujuvvalapāḍu ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmavarmā, king of Travancore.	Śūchindram ...	Travancore ..	I, 260
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Viḷācheri	Madura ..	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Sundara Tōḷudaiya Māpolirāvu Rāja."	Tiruppullāni	Do. ..	I, 302
1481	S.	...	Jambukeśvara Temple .	Trichinopoly ...	I, 267
1483	S.	Virūpakshadeva Rāya and Tirumala Rāja.	Gaṅgaikondaśāpuram	Do. ...	I, 265
1484	S.	...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1485	S.	...	Yellūru	South Canara	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tentribhuvanam ..	Tinnevely ...	I, 310
1486	S.	...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirupudai Marudūr ...	Tinnevely ..	I, 310
1487 (?)	S.	Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1487	S.	...	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
1489	S.	...	Avanāśippalāiyam ...	Coimbatore ..	I, 218
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Balañja	South Canara ...	I, 233

A D	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1489	S.	...	Karanduru ...	South Canara ...	I, 234
1490	S.	...	Yelluru ...	Do. ...	I, 232
1492	S.	...	Savanal ...	Do. ...	I, 236
1493	S.	...	Uttamapalaiyam ...	Madura ...	I, 290
1494	S.	...	Bhuvanavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 24
1495	S.	...	Śrikūrmam ...	Ganjam ...	I, 9
1496	C.P.	...	Sent from the District Court of North Tanjore, and returned.	Tanjore ...	II, 6
1497	S.	Narasimha of Vijayanagar	Ramapuram ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
1499	S.	...	Sankar Yēripalaiyam ...	Coinbatore ...	I, 217
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yelluru ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1500	S.	Narasimha Raya of Vijayanagar.	Pirumalai ...	Madura ...	I, 297
1501	S.	Vira Nrisimha Raya of Vijayanagar	Basinapalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1502	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Narasimha Raya of Vijayanagar.	Palagiri ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 128
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Lōpaka ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pirumalai ...	Madura ...	I, 297
*1503	S.	Narasimha of Vijayanagar	Panem ...	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrīgīrindra Mahārāja	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, and returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 12
1506	C.P.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1507	S.	Narasimhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Lingamdinne ...	Kurnool ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king	Tādpatri ...	Anantapur ...	I, 117
1508	S.	Nanda Raja Ramayyadeva.	Gurzala ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kollam or Koyilandi ...	Malabar ...	I, 245
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Nidumukkula ...	Kistna ...	I, 75

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Papēni	Kurnool	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tadpatri	Anantapur	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Bellary	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kumāra Vijaya Raṅgappa Maruva Rāyar.	Sent by the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly District; returned.	Trichinopoly	II, 23
1510	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 179
1511	S.	... ..	Erode	Coimbatore	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martandavarma, King of Travancore.	Kalakad	Tinnevely	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary District, and returned.	Bellary	II, 17
1512	S.	... ..	Draksharama	Godāvāri	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dadulūru	Anantapur	I, 117
1513	S.	... ..	Prattipadu	Kistna	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Sankalapuram	Bellary	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Do.	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tadpatri	Anantapur	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martandavarma, King of Travancore.	Kalakad	Tinnevely	I, 314
1514	S.	... ..	Gundlapāloru	Nellore	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 185
	S.	"Deva Rāya Mahārāya" ...	Varaṅga	South Canara	I, 232
1515	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Amarāvati	Kistna	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Varaṅga	South Canara	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva Rāya	Sent by the Collector of Nellore District, and returned.	Nellore	II, 13
1516	S.	Do. do. Record of a battle.	Medūru	Kistna	I, 61

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1516	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Kommūru	Kistna	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīsailaṣ	Kurnool	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Ahobilam	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 186
1517	S.	... ..	Pagidyāla or Pagidēla.	Kurnool	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Erūnaiveṭṭippalaiyam.	Chingleput	I, 172
1518	S.	Do do. ...	Bezvāda	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīakulam	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Durgi	Do.	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Patlavidi	Do.	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Chēzaria	Do.	I, 68
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Konḍakavūri	Do.	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Bapatla	Do.	I, 82
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Millenpalle	Kurnool	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do. ...	Tiruppadikunram ...	Do.	I, 188
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chippogiri	Bellary	I, 322
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kṣṭayakal	Anantapur	I, 323
1519	S.	... ..	Kadamalakalva ...	Kurnool	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya	Kaluvaṃ	Nellore	I, 143
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mācharla	Kistna	I, 150
1520	S.	... ..	Babbellapaḍu	Do.	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya	Mangalagiri	Do.	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Timma Rāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva.	Do.	Do.	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Anniyūr	South Arcot ...	I, 209
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Palni	Madura	I, 287

A. N.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village*	District.	Reference
1520	S.	...	Kannagudi ..	Madura ..	I, 296
1521	S.	...	Tanuku ...	Godavari ...	I, 38
Id.	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id.
Id.	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id.
Id.	S.	Krishnadeva Raya ..	Vallabhapuram ...	Bellary ...	I, 108
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Gärladinno ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id.
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Anantasagaram ..	Do. ...	I, 142
Id.	S.	Martandavarma ...	Kalukad ..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
Id.	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id.
1522	S.	...	Kadamala Kalva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
Id.	S.	...	Hanehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	S.	...	Varaṅga ..	Do. ...	I, 232
Id.	S.	...	Karandūru ..	Do. ...	I, 234
Id.	S.	...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
1523	S.	"Mahārāya" of Vijayanagar.	Īgalapaḍu ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
1524	S.	...	Parumañchala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
Id.	S.	...	Taliparamba ..	Malabar ...	I, 243
1525	S.	...	Śrī Simhachalam ..	Vizagapatam ..	I, 16
Id.	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Kondavidu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
Id.	S.	...	Hanehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	S.	...	Tirupudai Marudūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
Id.	C.P.	"Prativedeva Mahārāya."	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
Id.	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga Raya ..	Sent from the District Court of Masulipatam; and returned	Kistna ...	II, 13
1526	S.	"Chalukya Śrīdhara Rāja Narendrula Mahapātrilūgaru."	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ..	I, 17
Id.	S.	...	Unḍavalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
Id. (?)	S.	Achytadeva ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
1526	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Katteragandla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
Id.	S.	Do. do. ...	Dq. ...	Do. ...	Id.

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1527	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Gudihalli ...	Bellary ...	I, 109
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Erode ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ānandaya Dēvar ...	Karivalamvandanallūr.	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
1528	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription recording the capture of Kondapalle by Sultan Kūli of Golkonda.	Kondapalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Prattipādu ...	Do. ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bhattiprōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 78
1528 (P)	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyaluru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 93
1528	S.	...	Ayyavari Kōduru ...	Do. ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Marolla ...	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Samantapudi ...	Do. ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gudimangalam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Chippagiri ...	Bellary ...	I, 322
1529	S.	...	Kōtavaram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Panem ...	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182
1529	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by Maniyam Rāmachandrayya of Kadakudi Village, Pōlar Taluk, North Arcot District; and returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 16
1529	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Velamakēru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1530	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Kālva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pōluru ...	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Viru Pratāpa Mahadeva Raya."	Katterangandla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 128

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village	District	Reference
1530	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Talli	Salem ..	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pirāmalai ..	Madura ..	I, 297
1531	S.	Mallayya Chinna Bomma Nripati.	Yanamadala	Kistna ..	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāyasam Ayyappayya ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyalur	Kurnool ..	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mārtāndavarma, King of Travancore	Kalakād	Tinnevely ...	I, 314
1532	S.	... ..	Āluvaṅkōḍa ..	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Mallinayanipalḷo ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Do.	Do. ..	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Do.	Do. ..	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Do.	Do. ..	I, 187
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do ...	Sent by the District Court of Chingleput, deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ...	II, 3
1533	S.	Do. do ...	Mārkapūr	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Pulimaddi	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Injēḍu	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Kanagānapalḷo ..	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kochalakōṭa	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāma Rāya Tummiṣi Nayakkar, styling himself "King of Vangā."	In the District Court of Madurā.	Madura ...	II, 5
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kollūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
1534	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lepaksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do ...	Sent by Varadachāriyār of Pūndi Village, Walajapet Taluk, North Arcot District. Returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 5

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1534	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Madras Museum, Plate No. 8.	... ^s ...	II, 20
1535	S.	"Masanadaya Aliku Dupan Malaku" (<i>var.</i>), who captured Kondapalle.	Malkāpuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Nayakka ...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pattai ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 315
1536	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Bai Ātnakūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ga...linne ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Malyakonda ...	Do. ...	I, 140
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulaśekhara Perumal ...	Karivalam Mandanallūr ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
1537	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lēpaksha ...	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vitthala Rāya, son of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar.	Tirukkaraṅgudi ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 315
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, North Arcot.	North Arcot ...	II, 30
1538	S.	Hari Narendra ...	Pañchadāralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Donnepadu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do. ...	Lēpaksha ...	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Modabidri ...	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kondaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Volēru ...	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Dindigul ...	Madura ...	I, 289
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1539	S.	Do do. ...	Musalamaḍugu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Īṇjēḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Timmalaḍapuram ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1539	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ..	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	<i>Id.</i> do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183
1540	S.	Do. do. ...	Turumilla	Kurnool ...	I, 99
1541*	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tummadihalli	Anantapur ...	I, 121
<i>Id.</i> *	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Taramangalam	Salem ...	I, 200
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 12
1542	S.	... ..	Bhattiprolu	Kistna ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Markapur	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Gadigerevula	Do. ...	I, 94
1543	S.	"Guru Mahadeva Rayaluvuru," one of the Vijayanagar family, Sadasiva being sovereign.	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Udayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1544	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaddamanu	Kurnool ...	I, 91..
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chinna Avulayya Raja ...	Idamakallu	Do. ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Aluvakonda	Do. ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kolimigundla	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakonda	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nallacheruvupalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
1545	S.	... ..	Kadamburu	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Nannuru	Do. ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Betam Cheruvu	Do. ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nidujuvvi	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Taramangalam	Salem ...	I, 201
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martandavarma, King of Travancore.	Kalakkad	Tinnevely ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A. D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1546	S.	...	Kondavidu	Kistna	I, 71
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar	Udayagiri	Nellore	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Pennakonda	Anantapur	I, 120
1547	S.	Do. do	Cherukucharla	Kurnool	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Chintalapalle	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Gadiemadugu	Do.	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Madutturu	Do.	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Nagaluti	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Guntanala	Do.	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Pedda Kānala or Krish- narayana mandram	Do.	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Vallabipadu	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar	Kotturu	Bellary	I, 110
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Konappayya, son of Tiru- maladeva	Pennakonda	Anantapur	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar	Kattaragandla	Cuddapah	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do	Poble	Nellore	I, 138
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Patta	Tinnevely	I, 315
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Adusumilli Rama Nayudu.	Karempudi	Kistna	App. xv.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pedda Polamada	Anantapur	I, 323
1548	S.	...	Babbellapadu	Do.	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rama Raza Nilandina Rajayyadeva Maharaja.	Kommuru	Do.	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kadumuru	Kurnool	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar	Belata Cheruvu	Do.	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ahobila	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bhāpavanadu	Bellary	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar	Nidujuvvi	Cuddapah	I, 125
1549	S.	Koneti Timmarasayya	Atmakur	Nellore	I, 143
1550	S.	...	Pidugurāla	Kistna	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chintalacheruvu	Do.	I, 66
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Potavaram	Kurnool	I, 98

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village	District.	Reference
1550	S.	Kulaśekhara Perumāl	Kavilalam Vandanalūr	Tinnevely	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kummanamalla	Anantapur	I, 323
1551	S.	...	Kondavidu	Kistna	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kannamadakala	Kurnool	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gāḍidemaḍuḡu	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Timma Rāja, son of Timmayadeva	Yerragudipāḍu	Cādḍapah	I, 129
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Pamulapāḍu	Nellore	I, 138
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Portuguese epitaph	Kudangalūr	Cochin	I, 254
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirumōkūr	Madura	I, 295
1552	S.	Saḷaśiva of Vijayanagar	Tungeda	Kistna	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Kṛtāvaram	Do.	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Āṭmakuru	Kōrnool	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Saḷaśiva of Vijayanagar	Ahobilam	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do	Do	I, 185
1553	S.	...	Chēbrōlu	Goḍivari	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezāda	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chēbrōlu	Do.	I, 82
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Mūḍuturu	Kurnool	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Nallōru	Anantapur	I, 119
1554	S.	...	Prattipāḍu	Kistna	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Saḷaśiva of Vijayanagar	Mārkaḍur	Kurnool	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Ip.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Vōruvakallu	Do.	I, 96
1555	S.	...	Ḍondapāḍu	Goḍivari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Yellamanda	Kistna	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Pagidyāla or Pagidela	Kurnool	I, 80
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bādinēmpalle	Do.	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Saḍiradimmo	Do	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Ahobilam	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1555	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ..	Porumamilla ..	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vantimitta ...	Do. ...	I, 130
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gundluru ..	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Arangulam ...	North Arcot ...	I, 156
1556	S.	Do. do. ...	Vangipuram .	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ahobilaru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ..	Vijayanagar ..	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhūpasamudra ...	Do. ...	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennahobilah ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do ..	Kambaduru ...	Do. ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do ..	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1557	S.	... ..	Rompicharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 72
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Brahmanapalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ..	Ahobilu ..	Do. ...	I, 101
1558	S.	Do. do. ...	Mangalagiri ...	Kistna ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do. ...	Injedu ..	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nichanumetha ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do. ...	Vantimitta ..	Cuddapah ...	I, 130
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gundluru ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186
1559	S.	Do. do. ...	Podda Kanala or Krishnarajusamudram.	Kurnool ...	I, 96
1560	S.	A Muhammadan Chief ..	Mustabada ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ...	Kalva ..	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kannamadakala ...	Do. ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Visvanatha Nayakka of Maduru in reign of Sadasiva of Vijayanagar.	Auniyur ...	South Arcot ...	I, 209
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Visvanatha Nayakka ...	In the District Court of Tinnevely.	Tinnevely ..	II, 2
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sadasiva of Vijayanagar ..	In the Tahsildar's Office, Sattennapalle Taluk, Kistna District.	Kistna ...	II, 12
1561	S.	Do. do. ...	Vinukonda ...	Do. ...	I, 88

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village.	District	Reference
1561	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Miduturu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mahādeva Udaiyar ...	Beluru ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
1562	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Isakala or Isakala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala and Sadaśiva, of Vijayanagar.	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pañja ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
1563	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Vaddamānu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 91
1564	S.	Do. do. ...	Kondavidu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1565	S.	Do. do. ...	Vangipuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumala, in reign of Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1566	S.	... ..	Palivela ...	Godāvari ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	From Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Madras ...	II, 3
1567	S.	Nrisiṭhadeva ...	Donnepadu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam ...	Do ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do. ...	Kandukuru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
1568	S.	Do. do. ...	Khairuvvala ...	Kurnool ...	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam ...	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Samantapodi ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vasantadeva Mahārāja (?) ...	Tachchūru ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
1569	S.	Kumara Krishnappa Nayaka of Madura.	Vijayapati ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 316
1570	S.	... ..	Hattiyangudi ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
1571	S.	... ..	Chintakunta, or Pedda Chintakunta.	Kurnool ...	I, 102
1572	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183

A D	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village	District	Reference
1573	S.	.. .. .	Valluru	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Chintakunta, or Pedda Chintakunta	Kurnool ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappa Nayakka of Madura	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1574	S.	Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185
1576	S.	.. .. .	Hattiyangadi .. .	South Canara ...	I, 230
1577	S.	.. .. .	Saravarampalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar	Pennakonda	Ahantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. .. .	Hattiyangadi	South Canara ...	I, 230
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. .. .	Do	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. .. .	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1578	S.	.. .. .	Podilekondapalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 98
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar, at Pennakonda.	Golladurti	Do ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. .. .	Anineli	Cuddapah ..	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatunga Rama Pandya	Karivalamvandanallur..	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnappa, or Periya Virappa, Nayakka of Madura, in reign of Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar.	Krishnapuram ...	Do ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C P.	Raja Sri Vitarana Raya	Sent by the Collector of Godavari; and returned.	Godavari ...	II, 28
1579	S.	Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Talluru	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. .. .	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhairava Raja Udaiyar ...	Karkala	South Canara ..	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. .. .	In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot	North Arcot ...	II, 29
1580	S.	.. .. .	Aminabad	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar...	Pennakonda	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Kodanda Rama ...	Pedda Kurapalle ...	North Arcot ...	I, 153
1581	S.	Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar	Bollavaram	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do do. ...	Miduttra	Do. ...	I, 89
1582	S.	Do do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
1583	S.	Chinna Timma Nayaniyaru	Podile	Nellore ...	I, 188

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1583	S.	Śrī Rāga of Vijayanagar.	Dasi	North Arcot ...	I, 166
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar.	Śrīnushnam	South Arcot ...	I, 213
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Poriya Virappa Nayakka of Madura.	Madura	Madura ...	I, 293
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	"Solavappa Nayakkar Achyutanana Nayakkar."	Tiruttarakosamangai ...	Do. ...	I, 302
1584	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Chintakunta or Peddachintakunta	Do. ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
1585	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar.	Gorapla	Kurnool ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
1586	S.	...	Bōnangi	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhairava Raja Udayar ...	Karkala	South Canara ..	I, 231
1587	S.	Ahobila Raja, son of Rajappa; and Chinna Basava Raja, son of Surama.	Reddicharla	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1588	S.	...	Basinipalle	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Pirimalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1589	S.	Reddicharla Chinna Basava Raja.	Komaravolu	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatunga Rama Vira Pandiyadeva.	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
1590	S.	...	Pulavarra or Poddapulivarru.	Kistna ...	I, 80
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of Tinnevely; and returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 2
1591	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186

A D	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village.	District.	Reference
1591	C.P.	Kinniga Bhūpala (?)	Sent from the Sub-Court of South Canara, and returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1592	S.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar	Mamandur ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
Id.	S.	Do. do	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Do. do	Do. ..	Do. ...	I, 187
Id.	S.	Pandyappa Udaiyar	Kārkala ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
Id.	C.P.	"Vira Vasanta Venkatadeva"	Tirukkarangudi ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 315
1593	S.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar	Punalpadi ...	North Arcot ..	I, 168
Id.	S.	Do do	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 179
Id.	C.P.	...	Vēlūr ..	Tanjore ...	I, 272
1595	S.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar	Tachelūru ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
Id.	S.	Do do	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
Id.	S.	Varatunga Rāma Vira Pandiya Dēvar	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevely ...	I, 306
1596	S.	Śankaragiri Chandra Mahārāja.	Palakōl ...	Godāvāri	I, 41
Id.	S.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 179
Id.	S.	...	Mēlūr ...	Nilgiri ..	I, 229
Id.	S.	...	Torudūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 272
Id.	C.P.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
Id.	S.	Rāma Krishnappa	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 31
1597	S.	...	Nāyūnpalem ..	Nellore	I, 136
Id.	S.	Krishnappa of Madura	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 19
1598	S.	Ramanātha Pandāram	Rāmeśvarai ...	Do. ...	I, 300
Id.	C.P.	Kumara Krishnappa	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 17
1599	S.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Gundlūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 134

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1599	C.P.	Dalavāy Sētopati Kattār . .	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura . .	II, 5
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Todekulai Mātta Raja" . .	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Do. . .	II, 8
1600	S.	... ..	Tiruchengōd	Salem . .	III, 203
1603	S.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar at Ponnakonda.	Saudradinne	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar	Varikunta	Cuddapah . .	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kaṇḍuvaram Kāmākshi Ammai, Rani of the Akhanda Kāvri	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura . .	II, 56
1604	S.	Muhammad 'Alī Padshah	Śrīkūrmam ..	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	An Udayār . . .	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara	I, 237
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Rāya Kumāra ...	Do. ...	Do . .	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do . .	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruttarakōsamangai .	Madura	I, 302
1605	S.	Venkatapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeevram	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1606	S.	... ..	Jeyantipuram	Kistna . .	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Medikurti	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
1607	C.P.	... ..	Kondattār	Tanjore . .	I, 272
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Dalavāy Sētopati	Ramesvaram	Madura . .	I, 300
1608	S.	Rāmanātha Paṇḍaram ...	Do	Do . .	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Dalavāy Sētopati . .	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruttarakōsamangai .	Do. ...	I, 302
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Dalavāy Sētopati	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Do. ...	II, 6
1609	S.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Ahobilam	Kurnool	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Tranquebar	Tanjore . .	I, 273
1613	S.	Guntupalle Muttu Rāja ...	Ponnūru	Kistna ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chunḍi	Nellore ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttu Vireppa Nāyakka ...	Madura . .	Madura ...	I, 293
1614	S.	... ..	Karempūdi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App. xiii.

A. D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village.	District	Reference.
1614	S.	Venkatapati of Vijayanagar	Venkatadripāleṁ ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1615	S	... ..	Mudahidri ...	South Canara ...	I, 235
1619	S.	... ..	Oppicharla ...	Do. ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar.	Dharmapuri ...	Salem ...	I, 196
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Duvvūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruchengod ...	Salem ...	I, 203
1620	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription	Chicacole ...	Ganjam ...	I, 8
<i>Id.</i>	S	... ..	Pennagañchiprōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S	... ..	Tiruvallur ...	Chingleput ...	I, 174
<i>Id.</i>	S	Virappa Nayakka	Sent by the Tahsildar of Udmalpet; re- turned	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1622	S	... ..	Karalupadu ...	Kistna ...	I, 59
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ramadēva of Vijayanagar.	Venkatadripāleṁ ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S	... ..	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
1623	S.	Śrī Ranga Raya of Vijaya- nagar	Ellore ...	Godāvari ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	C P	Do do. ...	Do. ...	Do ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S	(?) Venkatappaḍeṇa of Vijayanagar.	Arumbayur ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
<i>Id.</i>	S	Muttu Virappa Nayakka ...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S	Do do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1624	S.	... ..	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palaiyūr ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
1625	S.	... ..	Gōli ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tassarlapāḍu ...	Do ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S	... ..	Churūli ...	Malabar ...	I, 241
1626	S.	... ..	Vēḍāḍri ...	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pedda Appayya Gāru ...	Amarāvati ...	Do. ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C P	... ..	Sent from the District Court of Vizaga- patam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1627	S.	... ..	Palakōl ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kambhampāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 58

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District	Reference
1627	S.	...	Kārempūdi ...	Kistna ...	I, 59
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rāvanasamudram ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka (?)	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Do. ...	II, 7
1628	C.P.	...	Ākiripalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kaikalāru ...	Do. ...	I, 52
1629	S.	...	Chēzārā ...	Do. ...	I, 68
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tiruchengōd ...	Salem ...	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ramadeva Mahārāja of Vijayanagar.	Taḍikkombu ...	Madura ...	I, 289
1633	S.	...	Kanūru ...	Godāvari ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pōrūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 217
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
1634	S.	...	Pasvēmula ...	Kistna ...	I, 61
1635	S.	...	Remidicharla ...	Do. ...	I, 67
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Velpūru ...	Godāvari ...	I, 38
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka	Āladiyūr ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 309
1636	S.	...	Norimeṭṭa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Venkataputideva of Vijayanagar.	Madras Museum Plate No. 14.	...	II, 21
1637	S.	...	Mallapuram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 98
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Penubarti ...	Nellore ...	I, 146
1638	S.	...	Oppicharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Prattipāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 76
1639	S.	...	Palakōḷ ...	Godāvari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mozampāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Aulā Rājā Khān	Vinukonda ...	Do. ...	I, 68
1641	S.	...	Ayilūru ...	Do. ...	I, 51
1642	S.	...	Kāmpalle ...	Do. ...	I, 58
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kāvelapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 59
1643	S.	Raṅga Rāja of Vijayanagar at Pennakonda.	Koilkuntla or Kōvelakuntla.	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sankaradevi, sister of Viranarasimha Lakshmapprasa Baṅgar.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16

A D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District	Reference.
1644	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godavari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Macharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sankaradevi, sister of Vira Narasimha Lakshmapparasa Bangar.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16
1645	S.	...	Mankapur ...	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tarigopula ...	Do. ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kodi Nagama Nayakka, a member of the Nayakka family of Madura.	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 29
1647	S.	Ranga Raya of Vijayanagar.	Nandyal ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do do	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Subordinate Court of South Canara; returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1648	S.	...	Duvva ...	Godavari ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Miriyala ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nayakka of Madura	Vairavikulam ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Lala Krishnadeva Maharaja.	Sent by the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1649	S.	...	Nidumukkula ...	Kistna ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tarigopula ...	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Iruvotti ...	Malabar ...	47
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttulinga, son of Towdilinga Nayakka.	Velampatti ...	Madura ...	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Molur, Madura District; returned.	Do. ...	II, 23
1650	C.P.	...	Nagaiyanallur ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Karivalanvandanallur..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1651	S.	...	Matsavaram ...	Nellore ...	I, 140
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mana Vikrama ...	Manjeri ...	Malabar ...	I, 248
1652	S.	...	Ipuru ...	Kistna ...	I, 66

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village	District.	Reference
1652	S.	... ..	Kundarpi Durgam	Anantapur	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nayakka of Madura.	Yerumaippatti	Salem	I, 204
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary	II, 17
1653	S.	... ..	Tummulacheruvu	Kistna	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Santaravaru	Do.	I, 84
1654	S.	... ..	Mutukuru	Do	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Haresamudra	Bellary	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Tirumala Nayakka	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura	II, 29
1655	S.	... ..	Göli	Kistna	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Tirumala Nayakka, in the reign of Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Udampet Tahsildar, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore	II, 28
1656	S.	... ..	Vemulaköta	Kurnool	I, 87
1657	C.P.	Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nayakka.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely	II, 7
1659	S.	Abdulla Shah of Golkonda.	Udayagiri	Nellore	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumara Muttu Tirumala Nayakka.	Tiruchengödi	Salem	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sri Ranga Raya, "ruler of Velupuram."	Subrahmanya	South Canara	I, 238
1660	S.	Abdulla Shah of Golkonda.	Udayagiri	Nellore	I, 141
1661	S.	Chokkalinga Nayakka	Nemmoni	Tinnevely	305
1662	C.P.	Chokkanatha of Madura	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; returned.	Trichinopoly	II, 7
1663	S.	Vijaya Ranga Chokkalinga Nayakka of Madura.	Tiruchengödi	Salem	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sri Ranga III, of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary	II, 18
1664	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do.	II, 17
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do.	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A D	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1665	C.P.	"Son of the ruler of Sri Raṅga Pattana."	Subrahmanya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chokkalinga Nayakka	Nenmōni ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nayakka, in reign of Sri Raṅga	Sent by the Tahsildar of Udumalpet, Coimbatore, returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 27
1666	S.	...	Kondaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pennakonda ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sri Raṅga, "ruler of Vēlapuram."	Subrahmanya	South Canara ...	I, 238
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do	Do	Do	<i>Id.</i>
1667	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nayakka, in reign of Sri Raṅga	Sent by the Tahsildar of Udumalpet, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1668	S.	...	Putakōta or Pratakōta	Kurnool	I, 90
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirugudaimarudūr	Tinnevely	I, 310
1669	S.	Sri Raṅga Raya of Vijayanagar.	Arumbāvūr	Trichunopoly	I, 263
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gūḍalūr	Madura	I, 290
1670	S.	...	Ellanūr	Anantapur	I, 323
1671	S.	...	Tirupparankunram	Madura	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Śivalarkulam	Tinnevely	I, 309
1672	C.P.	A Raja of Jeypore	Jayakōta	Vizagapatam	I, 11
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kallōru	Nellore	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirukkarrungudi	Tinnevely	I, 315
1673	S.	...	Kānūru	Godāvāri	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Reṇṭāla	Kistna	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kāvaḷṭṭu	Kurnool	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chikkadeva Raja of Maisūr.	Belār of Doddā Belūr.	Salem	I, 194
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumalai Sēṭupati Kattār Tōvar.	Manumantagudi	Madura	I, 298
1675	C.P.	Chennamaji, wife of Somaśekhara Nayakka	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara	II, 16
1676	S.	...	Kāmpalle	Kistna	I, 58
1677	S.	...	Dācheḷallo	Do.	I, 57

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.*	District	Reference.
1677	S.	...	Gāmalapād ...	Kistna	App. xxvi.
1678	S.	Venkatapati Rāya ...	Kulli Rāmapuram ...	Bellary	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Lingappa of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura	II, 4
1679	S.	Kadiri Tirumalai Sīnappa Nayakkar.	Mandavādi ...	Do.	I, 287
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Hiranyagarbha Sētopati ...	Tiruvādanai ...	Do.	I, 302
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1680	C.P.	...	Tiruvalūr ...	Tanjore	I, 282
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Venkata Mahārāya ...	Madura ...	Madura	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly	II, 6
1681	C.P.	Vēkataśri Nāyakka and Tippayya, of Belur.	Subrahmanya ...	South Canara	I, 238
1684	S.	...	Paṭukōta ...	Tanjore	I, 283
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Mahārāja Śrī Rāja Ganapati Rāja Jagannātha Rāja."	Sent by the Collector of the Godāvāri; returned.	Godāvāri	II, 9
1686	S.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakka of Madura, <i>alias</i> Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa.	Arumbāvūr ...	Trichinopoly	I, 263
1687	S.	...	Naramalapāda ...	Kistna	I, 61
1688	S.	...	Pirāmalai ...	Madura	I, 297
1691	S.	...	Chicacole ...	Ganjam	I, 8
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Baṣinikōṇḍa ...	Cuddapah	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl ...	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; returned.	Trichinopoly	II, 7
1692	S.	...	Konḍapuram ...	Kurnool	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha in reign of Śrī Ranga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely	II, 7
1695	S.	...	Tirupudaimaradūr ...	Do.	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura.	Sent by the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevely; returned.	Do.	II, 29

A D	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village	District	Reference.
1696	S.	...	Barrakāyalakōta ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Kongarayakurichi ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 312
1697	S.	...	Bollavaram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1699	S.	...	Mtakandala ...	Do. ...	I, 89
1700	S.	Dalavāy Setupati ...	Tirumōkūr ...	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Eruvadi ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl of Madura ..	Sent from the District Court of Madura, returned.	Madura ...	II, 4
1706	C.P.	"Makādhikha Bāgu" ...	Sent from the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl of Madura, wife of Chokkanātha Nayakka, during the reign of Venkatapadideva of Vijayanagar, at Ghanagiri	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, returned	Tinnevely	II, 17
1707	S.	...	Owk, Avuku or Auku...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1708	S.	...	Dādāluṛu ...	Anantapur ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kolimigundla ...	Kurnool	I, 100
1709	S.	...	Tinnanūr ...	Chingleput ...	I, 176
1710	S.	Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha Nayakka, of Madura.	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
1712	S.	...	Yērkūdi ...	Trichinopoly	I, 266
1714	C.P.	...	Kempnāja ...	South Canara ...	I, 234
1715	S.	Dukkōji Rāja of Tanjore	Kirvalūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 281
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	The Emperor Farrukh Siyar (Ferozkshir) of Delhi.	Sent by the Collector of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1716	C.P.	Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha, of Madura, during the reign of Sri Vira Ranga Rāja of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 17
1717	S.	...	Tiruvālūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 282
1718	S.	...	Śīranāyikanahalli ...	Bellary, ...	I, 110

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief	Town or Village	District	Reference
1718	S.	Krishna Rāya Udaiyar of Maisur.	Talli	Salem	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sarfoji and Dukkōji	Sent from the District Court of South Tanjore; and returned.	Tanjore	II, 2
1719	S.	...	Conjoeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; and returned	Madura	II, 8
1720	S.	...	Bilakalaguduru ...	Kurnool	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Kempunaja ...	South Canara	I, 234
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kondappa Nayudu	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; and returned	Bellary	II, 17
1721	S.	...	Kommanuru	Kurnool	I, 98
1722	S.	...	Krishnamāttipalle ...	Do	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Paiganūr	North Arcot	I, 154
1723(?)	S.	'Alamgir (I or II), Emperor of Delhi.	Conjoeveram	Chingleput	I, 187
1724	S.	...	Chinna Bōdanam ...	Kurnool	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha of Madura, Mahadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar then reigning at Ghauagiri.	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely; and returned.	Tinnevely	II, 17
1726	S.	...	Kauluru or Kavuluru.	Kistna	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rangasamudram ...	Bellary	I, 113
1727	S.	...	Tallakera	Do.	I, 114
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja	Conjoeveram ...	Chingleput	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned	Trichinopoly	II, 6
1728	S.	...	Pāmagallu	Kurnool	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Turturu	Do.	I, 91
1729	S.	...	Rangasamudram	Bellary	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rājampalle	Nellore	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha of Madura, in reign of Sri Ranga of Vijayanagar	Sent from the District Court of Madura; and returned.	Madura	II, 6
<i>M.</i>	C.P.	Śinna Kadiruppa Nayakka.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Do.	II, 22

A D	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District	Reference.
1730	S.	...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 180
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rangappa Marava Rayar, Zemindar of Ariyalur	In the office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalur, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 23
1731	S.	...	Kamakshipuram ..	Do. ...	I, 266
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha of Madura.	In the Collector's office, Tinnevely	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1732	S.	...	Saṅgamaśvara	Bellary ...	I, 110
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Minakshi, widow of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha of Madura	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1733	C.P.	Minakshi of Madura	Samayapuram ...	Do. ...	I, 267
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Pasupati Venkatapati, a local Iyja.	In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimlipatam.	Vizagapatam ..	II, 9
1734	S.	...	Avanasippalaiyam ...	Coimbatore .	I, 218
1735	C.P.	Raghunatha Setupati	Tiruppanandal	Tanjore ...	I, 275
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Surandai ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 309
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1736	S.	...	Obali ...	Cuddapah .	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kalicharla ...	Do. ...	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Mutta Kumara Vijaya Raghunatha Setupati of Rumnad.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1739	S.	...	Raṅgasamudraṇ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rama Raya ...	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1741	C.P.	...	In the office of the Tahsildar of Melur Taluk, Madura.	Madura ...	II, 31
1743	C.P.	Venkata Raya ...	In the office of the Collector of Madura.	Do. ...	II, 8
1744	S.	...	Vitthala ...	South Canara ...	I, 239
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Venkatapatideva Raya	Tiruppanandal	Tanjore ...	I, 275
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Mutta Kumara Vijaya Raghunatha Setupati.	Hanumantagudi ..	Madura ...	I, 298

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1744	C.P.	...	In the office of the Collector of South Arcot.	South Arcot	II, 9
1746	S.	...	Putati	Malabar	I, 245
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Surandai	Tinnevely	I, 309
1748	S.	Sri Narasimha Nripati	Kautavari Aghraharam.	Kistna	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tsaudepalle	North Arcot	I, 164
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's office, Bellary.	Bellary	II, 18
1749	S.	Hussain Khan and Karim Khan.	Ponneri	Chingleput	I, 173
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Tiruppanandal	Tanjore	I, 275
1750	S.	...	Pondugala	Kistna	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamenda	Do.	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.	South Arcot	II, 9
1752	S.	...	Chintapalle	Kistna	I, 50
1753	S.	...	Tsaudepalle	North Arcot	I, 154
1754	S.	...	Chindukuru	Kurnool	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Venipalle	Cuddapah	I, 134
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the office of the Tahsildar of Tenkasi.	Tinnevely	II, 27
1756	S.	...	Santana Venugopalapuram.	North Arcot	I, 158
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishna Raja Udaiyar of Maisur.	Avanasi	Coimbatore	I, 218
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijayamattu Vanaigarnudi Marava Rayar.	Tiruppanandal	Tanjore	I, 275
1757	S.	...	Tarigopula	Kurnool	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kontalapadu	Do.	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratapa Simha of Tanjore.	Nagur	Tanjore	I, 281
1758	S.	...	Rangasamudram	Bellary	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Annasamudram	Nellore	I, 142
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Panga	Malabar	I, 249
1759	S.	...	Rangasamudram	Bellary	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Samayapuram	Trichinopoly	I, 267

A. D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District	Reference
1759	C.P.	Vijaya Arunachala Vanangantudi Tondaman.	In the District Court of South Tanjore.	Tanjore ...	II, 2
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Vaduganatha Periya Udaiya Tevar.	In the office of the Collector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1760	C.P.	Chikka Krishna Raya ...	Sent by the Udumalpet Tahsildar, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1761	S.	... ..	Kandukuru	Cuddapah ..	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishna Raja Udaiyar of Maisur.	Salur	Coimbatore ..	I, 219
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the District Court of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 2
1763	C.P.	Krishna Raja Udaiyar	In the office of the Tahsildar of Pollachi, Coimbatore District.	Coimbatore ...	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ..	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 24
1764	S.	... ..	Kalluru	Kurnool ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kalugotla	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1766	C.P.	... ..	In the office of the Collector of Kurnool.	Do. ...	II, 15
1768	S.	... ..	Talagada Divi. ...	Kistna ..	I, 54
1769	C.P.	"Tranyakarayanachi Raghunatha Setupati, lord of Tuvainagara."	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1770	S.	... ..	Poonamallee ...	Chingleput ...	I, 175
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Anamalai ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 221
1771	C.P.	... ..	Madavarvilakkam ...	Tinnevely	I, 304
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Ramalinga of Madura, acting under orders of Navab Asid Siyal.	In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevely.	Do. ...	II, 29
1773	C.P.	The Polegar of Panjalankurichi.	Pasuvantanai ...	Do. ...	I, 308
1776	S.	... ..	Pagidyala or Pagidola.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pesaravaya ...	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Immodi Vira Raja Udaiyar of Maisur.	In the office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1777	S.	... ..	Konakañchi	Kistna ..	I, 44

A.D.	Copper or Stone	Sovereign, or Chief.	Town or Village ¹	District	Reference
1777	C.P.	...	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned	Tinnevely	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1778	S.	...	Poonamallee ..	Chingleput	I, 175
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Taliparamba ..	Malabar	I, 243
1780	S.	Raja 'Ah Khan ...	Gurramkonda	Cuddapah	I, 134
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's Office, Kurnool.	Kurnool	II, 15
1781	S.	...	Kondapuram	Do.	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pudakkudi	Madura	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Tahsildar's Office, Melur Taluq	Do.	II, 23
1782	S.	...	Tiruchunai	Do.	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1783	S.	...	Pagdiyala or Pagidela.	Kurnool	I, 89
1784	C.P.	Muttu Vaduganatha Tevar, Zemindar of Sivaganga	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura	II, 5
1785	C.P.	...	Tiruvātur	Tanjore	I, 282
1787	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem	II, 29
1788	S.	...	Macharla	Kistna	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Śivāyam	Trichinopoly	I, 269
1789	C.P.	...	Āṇḍāṅkōvil	Tanjore	I, 273
1790	S.	...	Ponnēri	Chingleput	I, 173
1791	S.	...	Bezvāda	Kistna	I, 48
1791	S.	...	Kōvilpatti	Madura	I, 289
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Venkatapatideva Mahārāja of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri	In the District Court of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	II, 7
1792	S.	...	Tirupparāṅkunram	Madura	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Virappa Nayakkan...	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Venkatapatideva Mahārāja of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1793	O.P.	Venkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1796	O.P.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1797	O.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 18
1798	S.	...	In the Office of the Deputy Collector on general duty, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 19
1799	S.	...	Talli ...	Salem ...	I, 195
Id.	O.P.	...	Kolavarpatti ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
1802	S.	...	Talli ...	Salem ...	I, 195
1803	S.	...	Bhimaganipalli ...	Nellore ...	I, 153
1804	S.	...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1806	C.P.	Kumara Chinna Nayakkar, a successor of Maṅgamāl.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1807	S.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1811	S.	...	Puṅganūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1813	S.	Vasireddi Venkatādri Nayādu.	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
1816	S.	...	Puṅganūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1817	S.	...	Ahobilam ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
Id.	S.	...	Puṅganūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1818	S.	...	Challagundla ...	Kistna ...	I, 68
1821	S.	...	Beavāda ...	Do. ...	I, 48
1824	O.P.	...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1843	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND COPPER, ARRANGED DYNASTICALLY.

ABBREVIATIONS.—“ S. ” = Stone inscription.

“ C.P.” = Copper-plate inscription

“ Rice ” = Inscriptions in Maisūr, mentioned in Mr. Lewis Rice’s “ *Mysore Inscriptions* ” These are entered in the present list as showing where inscriptions relating to the several dynasties can be found, even though they do not exist in the Madras Presidency proper

“ C.P. Last ” = The Last of Copper-plate Grants published in Vol II, pp. 1-34.

It must be remembered that the A.D. dates are only approximate, and that for almost all these I am dependent on information received from correspondents whose accuracy I cannot guarantee. The originals must be examined in all cases.

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name	Locality	Reference	Remarks
WESTERN CHALUKYAS					
?	C.P.	“ Ambera ”	Hosūr	Rice, p. 298	No. 159 of Mr. Rice’s collection
652-3	C.P.	Vikramaditya I, son of Satyasraya	Kurnool	II, 15	No. 95 of C.P. Last
?	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 15	No. 96 of the C.P. Last
656-6	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 15, 16	Possibly a forgery
662-3	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 16	No. 99 of the C.P. Last
690	C.P.	Vinayaditya	Do.	II, 28	No. 100 do
c. 690	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 186	No. 192 of the C.P. Last Fifth year of his reign
693	C.P.	Do.	Sorāb	Id., p. 240	No. 98 of Mr. Rice’s collection No. 134 do do
695	C.P.	Do.	Harihara	Id., p. 236	No. 132 do do
758	C.P.	Kirttivarna II	Vokkālura	Id., p. 299	No. 160 do. do
997	S.	Ahava Malla	Taldagundi	Id., p. 186	No. 99 do do
1019	S.	Jayasiruha	Balagāmi	Id., p. 148	No. 72 do do
c. 1020	S.	Jayasiruha Jagadeka Malla	Do.	Id., p. 166	No. 80 do. do
1028	S.	Do.	Taldagundi	Id., p. 201	No. 105 do. do
1035	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	Id., p. 146	No. 71 do do
1045	S.	Trailokya Malla, or Someśvaradeva I.	Taldagundi	Id., p. 204	No. 108 do do

Date A D	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality	Reference	Remarks.
1048	S.*	Trailokya Malla, or Somesvaradeva I.	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 114	No 53 of Mr. Rice's collection
1066	S.	Vishnuvardhana ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 19	No 11 do. do
1068	S.	Trailokya Malla ...	Banavāsī	<i>Id.</i> , p. 320	No. 170 do do.
c. 1070	S.*	Bhuvanaika Malla, or Somesvaradeva II	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 132	No. 61 do. do
1071	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 141	No. 70 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 164	No 78 do. do.
1075	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 151	No 73 do do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do ..	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 142	No 69 do. do
1077	S.	Vikramāditya V, or Tribhuvana Malla	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 129	No 60 do do
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Do	<i>Id.</i> , p. 163	No 77 do do
1079	S.	Do. ..	Anantapur ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 305	No. 165 do do
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 166	No 79 do. do
?	S.	Do ..	Sorab	<i>Id.</i> , p. 208	No 110 do do
?	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 135	No 113 do. do
1091	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 202	No 106 do do
1093	S.	Do ..	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 73	No. 38 do. do
1096	S.	Do. ...	Do	<i>Id.</i> , p. 170	No. 84 do. do
1098	S.	Do. .	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 107	No 47 do do
1102	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 78	No 40 do. do
1103	S.	Do ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 139	No 68 do. do
1107	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi .	<i>Id.</i> , p. 199	No. 104 do. do.
1108	S.	Do. ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 17	No. 10 do. do.
1112	S.	Do ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 82	No 41 do. do
1114	S.	Do	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 175	No. 88 do. do
1121	S.	Do. .	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 14	No. 7 do do
1129	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or So- mesvaradeva III	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 87	No. 63 do do
1138	S.	?	Sindigere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 329	No. 74 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or Somesvaradeva III.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 134	No. 62 do. do.
1142	S.	Do.* ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 16	No. 8 do. do.

* Note.—The name is as given in Mr. Rice's translation, and the cyclic year is *Dundabhi* corresponding to A.D. 1142-43; but in that year Bhūloka Malla's son and successor Jagadeka Malla was reigning.

Date. A D	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks.
1147	S.	Jagadeka Malla, <i>alias</i> Perma Nripa.	Harihara	Rice, p. 67	No 34 of Mr. Rice's collection.
?	S.	Tailapa II, or Nür- madi Tailapa.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 57	No 30 do. do
1154	S.	Trailokya Malla (Tailapa II)	Balagami	<i>Id.</i> , p. 121	No. 56 do. do.
1155	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 100	No. 45 do. do

EASTERN CHALUKYAS.

C. 650	C.P.	Jayasimha I ...	Pedda Maddali, Kistna.	II, 1 ...	No 3 of C.P. List
?	C.P.	Indrabhattaraka (?).	Madras Museum, Plate No. 16.	II, 24, 25 ..	No 176 do
?	C.P.	Chalukya Bhima ...	Mandapaka, Godavari.	I, 37.	
?	C.P.	Amma Raja I ...	Kistna ..	II, 1 ...	No 2 do
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Edōru, Kistna; Madras Museum Plate No. 20.	II, 25 ...	No 179 do
?	C.P.	Amma Raja II ...	Kistna	II, 1 ...	No 1 do.
?	C.P.	Amma II ..	Do.	II, 13 ...	No 81 do

CHOLAS.

It is a difficult question how best to arrange those Chola inscriptions. They are very numerous, but in a large number of instances the copies sent to me, or placed at my disposal, have been so carelessly prepared as to be almost useless. For instance, at Draksharama in the Godavari District there are a number of dated inscriptions of this dynasty, which will be invaluable when carefully studied; but the dates given in my copies are so hopelessly confused that for the purpose of this list no other course is open but to discard them altogether.

The arrangement made below is perhaps the best under the circumstances, though I am aware that it is open to criticism. I have divided the dated from the undated inscriptions, and classed them according to the names of the sovereigns mentioned. All the inscriptions which mention the

Date. A D	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
name "Kulottunga" without qualification I have put together, without deciding whether they belong to the reign of Kulottunga I or Kulottunga II, because I have found it impracticable to decide which is which. This work must be done hereafter after examination of the originals; similarly those with "Raja Raja."					
RAJA RAJA— <i>Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Raja Raja ...	Drakshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 30	3rd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26	4th year of his reign
...	S.	Do. ...	Ganapavaram, Godā- vari.	I, 39	7th year of the reign
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 30	Do do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Śrikakulam, Kistna ...	I, 55	Do do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 29	Do do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	Do. do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28	9th do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	17th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	18th do
...	S.	Raja Chola	Do. ...	I, 29	Do do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	20th do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	Do. do
...	S.	Do. ...	Kolluru, Kistna ...	I, 79	27th do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	29th do
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 31	30th do
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	35th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27	37th do
...	S.	Raja Raja Chōda	Do. ...	I, 26.	
...	S.	Raja Deva ...	Do. ...	I, 31	69th do
VIRA CHOLA, OR KULOTTUNGA I— <i>Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Kulottunga Rajendra	Śrikakulam, Kistna ...	I, 55.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Nidumōlu, Kistna ...	I, 54.	

Date A.D.	Stone or Copper plate	Name	Locality	Reference	Remarks
.	S	Kulottunga Rajendra	Ikkurru, Kistna	I, 60	
.	S	Do	Ycnikēpadu, Kistna	I, 50	
.	S	Kulottunga Rajendra Chola	Draksharama, Goda- vari	I, 28	
.	S	Do	Konakañchi, Kistna	I, 44	
.	S	Do	Drakshārama, Goda- vari	I, 47	9th year of the reign
.	S	Do	Do	Id	
.	S	Vira Rajendra Chola (The inscription was, it is declared therein presented by 'Karikila Chola')	Śengama, South Arcot	I, 206	According to the inscription Karikala and Rajen- dra would appear to be the same person
.	S	Vira Rajendra Chola	Do	Id	
KULOTTUNGA.—Date of					
.	S	Kulottunga Chola	Drakshārama, Goda- vari	I, 30	5th year of the reign
.	S	Do	Do	I, 29	7th do
.	S	Do	Do	I, 31	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	I, 30	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	... I, 26	Do do
.	S	Do	Bāpatla, Kistna	I, 27	Do do
...	S	Do	Drakshārama, Godavari	I, 28	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	I, 30	Do do
..	S	Do	Do	Id	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	I, 31	9th do
.	S	Do	Do	Id	Do do
...	S	Do	Do	I, 27	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	Id	10th do
.	S	Do	Bāpatla, Kistna	.. I, 81	11th do
.	S	Do	Drakshārama, Godavari	I, 31	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	I, 27	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	Id	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	I, 29	Do do
.	S	Do	Do	I, 31	Do do

Dt A.I.	St n (111 r)	Name	Locality	Reference	Remarks
	8	Kulottunga Chola	Draakshurama Golvani	I 26	13th year of the reign
	8	D	D	I, 29	14th do
	8	D	Kolluru Kistna	I 7)	1st year of the kingdom of Ilthana Mll
	8	D	Amaravut Kistna	I 64	Ilgru t s by tl w f of Pröl Niyifu and jendent of the k t g
	8	D	Bapflla Kistna	I 81	
	8	D	Gvinduram Kistna	I ()	
	8	D	Imuru Kistna	I 84	
	8	D	Draakshurama Golvani	I 30	
	8	D	D	I 30	
	8	D	Ilthana Golvani	I 3)	
	8	D	Draakshurama Golvani	I 31	
	8	D	D	I 27	
	8	D	D	I 2)	
	8	D	D	I/	
	8	D	D	I/	
	8	D	D	I/	
	8	D	D	I/	
	8	D	D	I 2)	
	8	D	D	I 26	
	8	D	D	I/	
	8	D	D	I 28	
	8	D	Kista Kistna	I 75	
KULOTTUNGA (P)—Dated					
	8	Kulottunga Raja	Draakshurama Golvani	I, 31	9th year of the reign
RAJA RAJA II (P)—Dated					
1232	8	Raja Raja	Chingleram Chingleput	I 184	16th year of his reign. The entry of the Saka year is very important. The copy gives it as 1164. If cor- rect this establishes the existence of a second Raja Raja commencing his reign about A.D. 1215.
1232	8	D	Do	I, 185	16th year of the reign. This exactly corresponds with the above

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name	Locality	Reference.	Remarks
<i>VIKRAMA—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Vikrama Chola	Nidubrölu, Kistna	I, 80	17th year of the reign
<i>KOPPERIÑJINGADEVA—Dated.</i>					
1260	S.	"Kopperiñjinga Tēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 187	18th year of the reign, fixing the commencement of the reign as A. D. 1242
<i>MADURĀNTAKA PORRAPPI—Dated</i>					
1310	S.	"Madurāntaka rapi Soran."	Por- Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181	24th year of the reign.
<i>UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Tribhuvana Chakra- varti.	Bāpatla, Kistna	I, 81	6th year of Tribhuvana Chakravarti
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	7th year of the reign
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	9th do
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
...	S.	Do.	Draksharama, Godāvari	I, 31	Do do
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
...	S.	Do.	Bāpatla, Kistna	I, 81	11th do
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
...	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	14th do.
...	S.	Tribhuvana Malla- deva.	Narāyanavanam, North Arout.	I, 157-158.	6th do.
...	S.	Do.	Draksharama, Godāvari.	I, 30	Do do
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	7th year of the "Chalukya Vikrama" era.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	30th year of the reign.
...	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hemavati, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
...	S.	Tribhuvana Chola- deva.	Draksharama, Godāvari.	I, 30	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Rajendra Chola, son of "Kulottunga Chola Gangaik."	Siripuram, Kistna	I, 65	The inscription relates how the Chalukya inscription passed into the hands of the Cholas.

Date A D	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name	Locality	Reference	Remarks
...	S	"Chōḍa Gonka Raja"	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 29.	Giant by Pallava Rāja. 13th year of the reign
...	S.	Uttama Chola	Nārayanavanam, North Arcot	I, 158	
...	S	Gonka Nripa	Drākshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 29.	
...	S.	Velanāti Chola Nripa.	Palivela, Godāvari	.. I, 32.	
...	S	"Chanda Chōḍa Nariyanadeva"	Avanigadda, Kistna	I, 53	
...	S	"Dhanadapoli Chōḍa Nariyanadeva."	Do	.. Id.	
...	S	Do.	Do.	... Id	
...	S.	"Indradeva, son of Narupati, the Chola Mahārāja."	Ellore, Godavari	.. I, 35	
...	S	Mādamnāḍai, wife of Rajendra, son of Kulottunga	Drākshārāma, Godavari	I, 28	
...	S.	Sāmudī Amma, wife of Kulottunga Chola	Bāpatla, Kistna	... I, 81	
...	S.	"Panda Nayaka, uncle of Kulot- tunga Chola."	Drākshārāma, Godavari.	I, 30.	38th year of the reign of Rāja Ravi
...	S.	A relative of Kulot- tunga.	Do.	... I, 28.	
...	S.	Do.	Do.	... Id.	
...	S.	A descendant of the Cholas.	Do.	... Id.	
...	S.	The minister of Vengi Gonka Raja	Drākshārāma, Godavari.	I, 59.	
...	S.	...	Pittāpuram, Godāvāri...	I, 24.	
...	S.	...	Do.	.. Id.	
...	S.	...	Bezvaḍa, Kistna	.. I, 48.	
...	S.	...	Avanigadda, Kistna	.. I, 53.	
...	S.	...	Do.	... Id.	
...	S	...	Talagada Divi, Kistna.	I, 54.	

Dated, but without name.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name	Locality	Reference	Remarks
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	... ..	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74.	
	S.	.. ..	Kolakalūru, Kistna ..	I, 79.	
	S.	. ...	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ..	I, 82.	
	S.	... ..	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 94	A broken slab
	S.	... ..	Śankarāramanallūr, Combatore.	I, 222.	
RĀJA RĀJA— <i>Undated.</i>					
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Raja Rāja	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put	I, 183 ...	4th year of the reign
	S.	Do.	Do. ..	<i>Id</i> ...	5th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ..	I, 181	7th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ..	I, 185 ...	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ..	I, 184	8th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ..	I, 183 ...	10th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	Do do
	S.	Do.	Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput	I, 174	11th do
	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182	12th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> .	13th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	14th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182	15th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	16th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	17th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	18th do
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	19th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 180	Do do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183	Do do

Date A D	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	21st year of the reign.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. . .	I, 183 ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	24th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. . .	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. .	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> .	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	25th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	26th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	27th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	28th do.
	S.	Do.	Ścāji, Chingleput ...	I, 174.	
	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
VĪRA CHOLA OR KULOTTUṄGA I ¹ —Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Kopparakōsarivar- mā, alias Rājendra Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	3rd year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōneri Nanmai- kondān."	Do. ...	I, 185 .	Do. do.
	S.	"Rājendradōva, alias Kopparakōsarivar- mā."	Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	Do. do.

¹ Since this series was drawn up and put in type Dr. Burgess has sent me some copies of inscriptions from the Madras District, which lead me to think that I have probably been too hasty in assuming that all these inscriptions belong to Kulottuṅga I; since the names there given to the Queens of two Pāṇḍyan sovereigns are similar to those given to several of those. It is possible therefore that the Queens' names are titles common both to Chola and Pāṇḍyan dynasties. And if so, much of the theory on which my identification was based is seriously undermined.

Date A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks
Undated.	S.	"Rājendradēva, <i>alias</i> Kopparakēśarivarmā."	Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	4th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulōt-tuṅga, with his queen Ulaḥa Murudaiyal."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	Do do
	S.	"Kopparakēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Rājendra."	Do	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do do
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarmā."	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216	Do do
	S.	"Kōneri Mēlkondān Sundara Paṇḍiyan"	Manūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do do
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulōt-tuṅga Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	5th do
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarma Uḍaiyār Śri Kulōt-tunga Chola."	Do. . .	I, 187 ...	Do do
	S.	"Kōneri Nanmaikondān."	Tirunāmanallur, South Arcot.	I, 211 ...	Do do
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarma Uḍaiyār Śri Vira Rājendra Dēvar."	Gangaikondasōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do do
	S.	"Kōneri Nanmaikondān."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	5th year of the reign of "Eirāman" (?)
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśari Śri Vira Rājendra Dēvar"	Kiranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	5th year of the reign
	S.	"Mēlkondān Kōṅga-na Vira Chola."	Taramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	6th do
	S.	Rājendra Chola, <i>alias</i> Kopparakēśari, and his wife Olaha Mahadevi.	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	Do do
	S.	Vira Rājendradeva	Kiranūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do do
	S.	"Kēśarivarmā" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	7th do
	S.	"Vira Rājadeva" ...	Kiranūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do do
	S.	Vira Rājendradeva	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do do

Date. A D	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Vira Rajendradeva	Kīranūr, Madura	I, 286	7th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirāja "	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśari Śrī Vira Rajendra- dēvar."	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	8th do
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśari Śrī Vira Rajendra- dēvar."	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do
	S.	Vira Rajendra	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do.
	S.	Bhuvana Muṇḍudai- yal, queen of Kōvi- rājakēśarivarmā, also Kulōttunga Chola.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179	Do do.
	S.	The wife of Koppa- rakēśarivarmā.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	10th do
	S.	Kulōttunga	Do.	I, 183	10th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura mentioned
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivar- mā."	Erode, Coimbatore	I, 216	10th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kopparakēśarivar- mā," also Rajendra Chola.	Tanjore	I, 279	Do do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Sundara Pāndiya- deva, with his wife, Ulaha Muṇḍudai- yal.	Madura	I, 294	Do. do
	S.	Vira Rajendra	Kīranūr, Madura	I, 287	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendradeva	Do.	I, 286	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 287	11th do.

Date. A D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality	*Reference.	Remarks
Undated.	S.	Vira Rajendradeva.	Kīranūr, Madura	I, 286	11th year of the reign
	S.	Do. ...	Do.	I, 287	Do do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Vira Raja Devar."	Do.	I, 286	Do. do
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Konḍan Sundara Paṇḍiyan."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180	12th do
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsarī- varma."	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōra Uḍaiyār."	Do.	I, 178	Do. do
	S.	"Kō-Rajakēsarivar- mā Śrī Vira Raja Devar."	Kīranūr, Madura	I, 286	Do do
	S.	Vira Rajendra	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 287	Do. do
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do do
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do
	S.	Kōnēri Nanmai Kon- ḍan.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179-180.	13th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja <i>alias</i> Kulōt- tunga Chōla," and his wife, "Bhuvana Mūrududaiyal."	Do.	I, 178	Grant by a Pallava in the 13th year of the reign
	S.	"Kōvirajakēsarivar- mā."	Kīranūr, Madura	I, 286	13th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Konḍan."	Madura	I, 294	Do do.
	S.	Vira Rajendra	Kīranūr, Madura	I, 286	Do. do.
	C.P.	"Kopiri Rajakēsarī- varma."	Chingleput	II, 16	14th year of the reign (No 101 of the C P. List).
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōra Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178	Do do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	15th do.

Date A D	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.		S. "Kopparakōsarivar- ma, <i>alias</i> Rajendra Śōra."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	16th year of the reign.
		S. "Kopparakōsarivar- ma."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
		S. "Kōnēri Nanmai Konḍan Vira Pān- ḍiyan."	Palni, Madura ..	I, 287 ...	Do. do
		S. "Vira Rajendra" ...	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	16th do
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
		S. "Kopparakōsarivar- ma Uḍaiyar, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōra Uḍaiyar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	17th do.
		S. "Vira Rajendra" ...	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ..	Do. do.
		S. "Vira Raja Dōvar."	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
		S. "Kopparakōsarivar- ma Uḍaiyar, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōra Uḍaiyar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	18th do.
		S. "Raja Rajakōsarivar- ma."	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
		S. "Kopparakōsarivar- ma Uḍaiyar Śrī Rā- jendra Śōra Dōvar."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	19th do.
		S. "Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
		S. "Kulottuṅga Chola," with his Queen, Bhuvana Muṇ- duḍaiyal.	Do. ...	I, 181 ...	20th year of the reign.
		S. "Vira Rajendra" ...	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
		S. "Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 182-183.	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
		S. "Kōnēri Nanmai Konḍan."	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	21st year of the reign.
		S. "Rajendra Śōra" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	22nd do.
		S. "Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	23rd do.
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kō-Rajakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyar Śrī Virar Rajendra- dēvar."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	23rd year of the reign. Men- tions conquest of Vengi.
	S.	"Kō-Rajakēsarivar- mā."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	23rd year of the reign.
	S.	"Rajakēsarivarmā."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	From the 23rd to 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulaha Murududai- yal, his Queen.	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	24th year of the reign
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	25th do
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	26th do Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kopparakōsarivar- mā, <i>alias</i> Raja Rajendra."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	26th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do do
	S.	"Rajakēsarivarmā."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	Up to the 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	30th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura mentioned
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulaha Murududai- yal, his Queen.	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	30th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Virā- deva" (Kulottuṅga I ?).	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	34th do. Conquest of Madura mentioned
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	35th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri, Nanmai Koṇḍān."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	35th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Virā- deva" (Kulottuṅga I ?).	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183 ...	36th do Conquest of Madura, &c., mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	37th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura, &c., men- tioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola."	Drakshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 28 ...	39th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivar- mā... Kulottuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	40th do.

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulottunga," with his Queen, Avani Murududaiyāl.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	40th year of the reign.
	S.	"Koppara Raja Kēśari, <i>alias</i> Kulottunga Śōra."	Gāṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do do
	S.	"Kulottunga Śōra."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	44th do
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulottunga," with his Queen Ulaha Murududaiyāl.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do do
	S.	"Kulottunga Chola."	Tiruppāśūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	45th do
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēśarivarmā . Kulottunga "	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180 ...	48th do
	S.	"Kulottunga Śōra "	Gāṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	49th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulottunga," with his Queen Ulaha Murududaiyāl.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 .	Do do
	S.	"Kōñeri Nanmai Kōṇḍān."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181 .	* (See foot-note)
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
	S.	Do. .	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do .	I, 185.	
	S.	Do. .	Do. ...	I, 187.	
	S.	Do. ...	Tirumaranallūr, South Arcot.	I, 211.	
	S.	Do. .	Do. .	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Gāṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	" The 6th year of Vikrama Padiya Deva "
	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 294 ...	The words " Udaiyar tiruvaiyar Udaiyar " are inserted after the name of the King.

Date A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks
Undated.		S. "Kōñēri Nanmai Konḍan."	Madura ...	I, 294.	
		S. Do. ...	Palni, Madura	I, 287.	
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
		S. "Kōñēri Nanmai Konḍan Sundara Paṇḍiyan."	Pērūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 217	
		S. "Kulottunga Rājēn- dra."	Drāksharāma, Godāvari.	I, 26.	
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27.	
		S. "Koppa Kēsari- varma."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185.	
		S. Do. ...	Periyakōttai, Madura	I, 288.	
		S. "Koppa Kēsari" ...	Chidambaram, South Arcot.	I, 213 ...	(Dr. Burnell's <i>S. I. Pales- trigraphy</i> , p. 45, Note 1).
		S. "Kēsarivarma"	Tanjore ...	I, 279.	
		S. "Koppa" ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	(Copy of Inscription imperfect The King is probably Kulot- tunga I.)
		S. "Śrī Kulasekharadēva Kōñēri Nanmai Konḍan"	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
"KULOTTUNGA" (I OR II ?)—Undated.					
Undated.		S. "Kulottunga Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	3rd year of the reign
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do do
		S. Do. ...	Drāksharāma, Godāvari	I, 26 ...	7th do
		S. Do. ...	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do do
		S. Do. ...	Nāraṇavaram, North Arcot?	I, 157 ...	The dates given in the copy in S. S. 826, the 11th year of the reign
		S. Do. ...	Kīranūr, Madura	I, 286 ...	12th year of the reign
		S. Do. ...	Pedda Kallepalle, Kistna.	I, 55 ...	13th year of the kingdom of Vishnuvardhana.
		S. Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	17th year of the reign
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	18th do
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	23rd do.
		S. Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	34th do

Date A D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks
Undated.	S.	"Kulöttunga Chōḍa Goṅka "	Drākshārāma, Godā- vari.	I, 25.	
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 29.	
	S.	"Kulottunga "	Āḍuturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
VIKRAMA—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Koppari Kēṣari- varma Śrī Vikrama Śōṇa."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183	9th year of the reign.
	S.	Do	Do	Id.	Do do
	S.	"Vikrama Chola Deva."	Kiranūr, Madurai	I, 286	22nd do
	S.	Do.	Periyakōttai, Madurai	I, 288	Do. do
	S.	Do	Do.	.	Do do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	...	Do do
Undated.	S.	Do	Perūr, Coimbatore	I, 217	27th do
	These can hardly refer to the sovereign, usually known as "Vikrama Chola," for he only reigned 16 years				
PERUŪJINGA DEVA—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Peruūjunga Devar "	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	13th year of the reign
	S.	Do	Do.	I, 183	Do. do.
	S.	Do	Do	I, 184	15th do
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 185	20th do
VIJAYAKANDA GOPĀLADEVYA—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Vijayakanda pālādēva."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181	4th year of the reign
	S.	Do.	Do.	Id.	6th do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 183	8th do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 180	13th do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	Id.	16th do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 185	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	Id.	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	Id.	17th do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 181	18th do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 185	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Vijayakanda Go- paladōva."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	20th year of the reign
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	21st do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	22nd do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	23rd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	26th do.
MADHURĀNTAKA PORRAPPI—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Madhurāntaka Por- rapi 'Sōran."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id.	Dated in the 21st year of the reign of Raja Rāja (5).
DOUBTFUL—Undated					
Undated.	S.	Probably Kulottunga I.	Vellore, North Arcot	I, 164, 165.	"Ahavamalla" is mentioned as dated
	S.	Do	Gaṅgaikondasōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264	Madura and "Ahavamalla" are mentioned
UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	Rājādhirājadeva ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	6th year of the reign
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	7th do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	8th do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	9th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	10th do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	11th do
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	14th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	25th do.
	S.	Kulaśekharaḍeva	Gaṅgaikondasōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th year of the reign I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Pandyan King.

Note.—In the text I have sometimes transliterated the name by oversight, "*Pottapi*." The pronunciation of the double Tamil letters *pp* is very peculiar and almost impossible to be acquired by a foreigner. In sound it is like a rather guttural mixture

No. A D	Stone, or Copper-plate	Name.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks.
Unedited	S.	Kulaśekhara-deva	Gaṅgaikonda/rapuram, Trichinopoly	I, 265	5th year of the reign. I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Pandiyan King
	S.	Sundara Pandiyan-deva	Do.	Id.	2nd year of his reign. It is possible that this is a Chola who assumed that title. Both Kulōttunga I and his son seem to have done so
	S.	Do.	Tāraṁaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201	8th year of the reign. Do.
	S.	Do.	Do.	Id.	13th do. Do
	S.	Do.	Do.	Id.	16th do Do
	S.	Do.	Perundalayūr, Coimbatore.	I, 216	23rd do Do
	S.	"Perumal Sundara Pandiyan Deva"	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184	14th do. It is possible that this, too, may be a synonym for Kulōttunga I
	S.	Mallidiva Chola	Hemavati, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
	S.	Gonkayya	Munungōdu, Kistna	I, 65	37th year of the Vishnvardhana Kingdom
	S.	Gonka Nripa	Do.	Id.	
	S.	Bhuvana Murudaiyal, wife of "Kōvirāja Kesarivarma Kulōttunga"	Conjeeveram, Chingleput	I, 179	8th year of the reign
	S.	"Gundamma, wife of Velunati Rājendra Chōḍa Gonkēsa."	Yellamanda, Kistna	I, 74.	
	S.	Jaya Mahadevi, mother of Kulōttunga Prithivavardeva (P A Chola).	Dimile, Vizagapatam.	I, 17.	
	S.	Gaṅgaikondan Chola, younger brother of Koppakesarivarma.	Karūr, Coimbatore	I, 221.	
	S.	Rāja Chola's sister, in reign of Rājendra Chola.	Tanjore	I, 278	3rd year of Rājendra's reign.
	S.	Rāja Chola's sister who calls herself "Queen of Vallavarai Yavadya Deva."	Do.	Id.	26th to the 29th years of the Rāja's reign.
	S.	Rāja Chola sister	Do.	Id.	29th year of Rāja Chola's reign.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
13th Century.	S.	Nārāyana Chola, a descendant in the 4th generation from Karikāla Chola.	Tiruttani, North Arcot.	I, 158, 159.	
	C.P.	A descendant of the Chola—Chalukyas.	Godāvari	II, 9 to 11.	No. 77 of the C.P. List.

MUSSULMAN INSCRIPTIONS.

1124	S.	A Mosque founded in Malabar.	Madai, Malabar ...	I, 242.	
1302	S.	Epitaph of 'Alī 'Abdullah at Beypore.	Beypore, Malabar ...	I, 246	
1324	S.	Muhammad Toghlak of Delhi.	Rajahmundry, Godāvari.	I, 22.	
1471	S.	?	Kondāpalle, Kistna ...	I, 50 ...	Records the capture of Kondāpalle by the Bahmani Mussulmans. The date of the inscription is SS. 1392. This is roughly rendered in the text 1470. It should be early in 1471.
1528	S.	?	Do. ...	Id.	Recording capture of Kondāpalle by the Mussulmans of the Golkonda dynasty.
1535	S.	The name is written in Telugu "Masnadaya Aliku Dupan Malaku."	Malkāpuram, Kistna ...	Id.	
1560	S.	?	Mustābada, Kistna ...	I, 51.	
1566	C.P.	Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golkonda, (A.D. 1550—1581).	Ellore, Godāvari ...	I, 35.	
1604	S.	Muhammād 'Alī Badshāh (P of Golkonda).	Śrīkūrmah, Ganjam ...	I, 10.	
1620	S.	Agga Jan	Chioacole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1626	C.P.	Sher. Muhammad Khān.	Vizagapatam	II, 6 ...	No. 38 of the C.P. List
1640	S.	Aulya Rajan Khān.	Vinukonda, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
1659	S.	'Abdullah Shah of Golkonda.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name	Locality	Reference	Remarks.
1660	S.	'Abdullah Shah of Golkonda.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Poonamallee, Chingleput.	I, 175.	
1666	S.	... ?	Pennakonda, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1691	S.	Burhān-ud-din Auliā.	Chicaole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1706	C.P.	"Muhaddikha Begu"	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6 ...	No 37 of the C.P. List
1715	C.P.	Farrukhsir, Emperor of Delhi.	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No 68 do.
1723	S.	'Ālamgur, Emperor of Delhi.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 187	The date seems to have been wrongly copied
1749	S.	Husain Khān and Kartū Khān, brothers.	Ponnēri, Chingleput ...	I, 173.	
1771	C.P.	Navab Asād Siyāl ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 29 ...	No 201 of the C.P. List
1777	C.P.	Navab of Cuddapah.	Gunga Perūr, Cuddapah.	I, 129.	
1780	S.	Mir Rājā 'Alī Khān.	Gurramkonda, Cuddapah.	I, 134	This was the uncle of Tipu Sultan. He died in this year
...	C.P.	Navab Saiyid Mustafa.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6 ...	No 36 of the C.P. List.
...	C.P.	Qutb Chand Sahib ...	Chingleput ...	II, 3 ...	No. 16 do.

GANAPATIS OF ORANGAL

Owing to careless copying and defective information I have found it impossible to distinguish the inscriptions of Pratāpa Rudra I from those of Pratāpa Rudra II of this dynasty, and I have therefore classified all the following inscriptions simply according to the dates given by my informants. I can only be sure of the accuracy of a few of these which I have myself seen, and it is necessary to warn readers that they must not rely on the dates given below for historical purposes. The originals require examination.

1175	S.	A son-in-law of Kakati Ganapati Rudra.	Draksharāma, Godavari.	I, 31 ...	Dated in the reign of a Chola Sovereign.
1179	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do.	Id.	

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1197	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	Kuṅkulagunṭa, Kistna.	I, 71 ..	Minister, Mallaya.
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do.
1201	S.	A brother-in-law of Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva.	Bezvaḍa, Kistna ...	I, 49.	
1235	S.	?	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
1248	S.	Gaṇapatideva ...	Rajahmundry, Godāvari.	I, 22.	
1249	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva.	Kāza, Kistna	I, 75.	
1251	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva.	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57	Gaṇayya, Governor of the Province
	S.	?	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do
1252	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati...	Bhāṭṭiprōlu, Kistna ...	I, 78	Grant by the son of his priest
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do
1254	S.	Do. ...	Maṇḍapadu, Kistna ...	I, 52.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	?	Inimella, Kistna ...	I, 66	A victory gained by a Gaṇapati over the Cholas (?).
1255	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ..	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Minister Nuvvalu Maṣchi Raja
1258	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Jannigadeva, Governor of the Province
1264	S.	Rudramadeva ...	Kārentipāḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59 ...	Do
1268	S.	Kakatiya Rudra Mahadeva.	Guḍimella, Kistna ...	I, 43	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sahini Gannama Nāyudu, General of Kakatiya Rudradeva.	Peddavaram, Kistna ...	I, 45	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rudradeva ...	Mutukūru, Kistna	I, 60.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Gaṇapatideva ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
1269	S.	Rudramma Devi ...	Durgi, Kistna	I, 57 ...	Jannigadeva Raja, Governor of the Province.
1270	S.	The Minister of Gaṇapati Mahadeva.	Palivela, Godāvari	I, 32.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rudra Mahadevi ..	Kākāni, Kistna ...	I, 74-75 ...	The Queen is called a daughter of Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva
1278	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva (son of the Minister of—).	Drākshārāma, Godāvari.	I, 29.	
1279	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Kurnool ...	I, 92.	

Date. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference	Remarks.
1292	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva.	Pedda Kallepalle, Kistna.	I, 54.	
1293	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Mācharla, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva ..	Guḍimeṭla, Kistna ...	I, 43.	
1297	S.	Pratāpa Rudra .	Durgi, Kistna ..	I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Do. ...	...
1299	S.	Do. ...	Oppicharla, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
1300	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Taḍavayī, Kistna	I, 46.	
1303	S.	Do.	Śrīkākulāni, Kistna	I, 55 ...	Minister Annayya Peggada
1304	S.	Pratāpa Rudra	Chintapalle, Kistna .	I, 56.	
1305	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kārempuḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59.	
1306	S.	Do.	Śrīkākulāni, Kistna ..	I, 55 ...	Minister, Annayya Peggada.
1307	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Bilakalagūḍuru, Kur- nool.	I, 94 ...	Minister, Komavya
1310	S.	Do. .	Kocharlakōṭa, Nellore.	I, 136.	
1311	S.	Do.	Dāmagaṭla, Kurnool ...	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Oppicharla, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
1312	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Dadivāḍa, Kurnool ...	I, 97.	
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ..	Darsi, Nellore ...	I, 135.	
1317	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra	Kārempuḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59.	
1318	S.	Do.	Kolakalūru, Kistna .	I, 79 ...	Grant by the son of his Com- mander-in-Chief, Somayya Venkan.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Dāṇivemula, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i> ¹	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kolakalūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	Grant by the son of his Com- mander-in-Chief, Somayya Venkan.
<i>Undated.</i>					
...	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Darsi, Nellore ...	I, 135.	

¹ Sir Walter Elliot (*Nizam's Gazette*, p. 38) mentions a later inscription of the Kakatiyas in the Northern Sarkara, viz. in A.D. 1336, but does not state the locality in which it is to be found. The date (1336) is 18 years subsequent to the downfall of the dynasty, but that is no reason to doubt its authenticity, as the inscription might refer to a relative of the ousted sovereign, or prove a conservative or legitimist feeling in the country which ignored the conquering Muhammadans—a feeling very frequently exhibited in inscriptions.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Mācharla, Kistna ..	I, 60.	
	S.	Kakatiya Ganapati .	Pedda Cherukūru, Kistna.	I, 84.	
	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Palivela, Godāvari ...	I, 32 ...	Date wrongly given in copy
<i>Undated and without names.</i>					
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍimoṭṭa, Kistna ...	I, 44.	
	S.	... ..	Nandivelugu, Kistna	I, 79, 80.	
	S.	... ..	Chēbrōlu, Kistna	I, 82.	

HOYISALA BALLALAS, OR YĀDAVAS OF DVĀKASAMUDRAM.						
1117	C.P.	Vishnuvarddhana	Belūr, Maisūr	Rice, p. 260	No. 146 of Mr. Rice's collection	
?	S.	Do. ...	Halebid, Maisūr	<i>Id.</i> , p. 213	No 117 do. do.	
1192	S.	Vīra Ballādeva ...	Balagāmi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 103	No 46 do. do.	
1194	S.	Do. .	Sorab, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 206	No 109 do. do.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 266	No 145 do. do.	
1196	S.	Do. .	Halebid, Maisūr ..	<i>Id.</i> , p. 217	No 118 do. do.	
1199?	S.	Do. ...	Talagundi, Maisūr	<i>Id.</i> , p. 196	No 103 do. do.	
1202	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr	<i>Id.</i> , p. 128	No 59 do. do.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 162	No 75 do. do.	
1205	S.	Do. .	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 137	No 65 do. do.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Hēmāvati, Anantapur.	I, 121.		
1207	S.	Dg. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ..	<i>Id.</i> , p. 137	No 64 do. do.	
1223	S.	Vīra Narasimhadeva	Harihara, Maisūr	<i>Id.</i> , p. 30	No 20 do. do.	
1253	C.P.	Vīra Someśvara	Bangalore, Maisūr	<i>Id.</i> , p. 321	No 171 do. do.	
1256	S.	Do. ...	Nirgunda, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 307	No 166 do. do.	
1262	C.P.	Narasimhadeva	Belur, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 270	No. 147 do. do.	
1269	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr	<i>Id.</i> , p. 48	No 27 do. do.	
1270	S.	Do. ...	Somanāthapuram, Mai- sūr.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 323	No. 172 do. do.	

File. No.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1278	C P.	Narasimhadeva	Belur, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 275	No. 148 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1287	S.	Do. ...	Chitaldurgam ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 11	No. 8 do. do.
1340?	S.	Vallal Raja	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216.	
<i>Undated.</i>					
...	S.	Vira Ballaladeva	Balagāmi, Maisūr	Rice, p. 180	No. 89 of Mr. Rice's collection.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 185	No. 97 do. do.

THE GĀNGA FAMILY OF KALINGA.

?	C.P.	Devendravarman, son of Anantavarman	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	II, 22 ...	No. 158 of the C P. List, dated in the "51st year" of the dynasty
?	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Vizagapatam ...	II, 14 ...	No. 93 of the C P. List, dated in the "254th year."
?	C.P.	Satyavarman, son of Devendravarman.	Chicacole, Ganjam	II, 22 ...	No. 159 of the C P. List, dated in the "51st year of the centuries of the years of the Gāṅgavarman."
?	C P.	Nandaprabhāñjana-varman.	Do. ...	II, 21, 22 ..	No. 166 of the C P. List
?	C P.	Indravarmā	Do. ...	II, 22 ...	No. 166 of the C P. List, dated in the "128th year" of the dynasty.
?	C P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 167 of C P. List, dated in the "146th year" of the dynasty.

THE REDDI DYNASTY OF KONDAVIDU.

1350	C.P.	Ana Vēma	Kondapalle, Kistna	I, 50.
1356	S.	Vēma Bhūmīvara ...	Draksharama, Godāvāri.	I, 28.
1361	S.	Ana Vēma ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64.
1372	S.	Aliya Vēma	Tāṅgeda, Kistna ...	I, 62.
1388	S.	Vēma ...	Sarpavaram, Godāvāri.	I, 24.
1399	S.	The son of Komara-giri.	Sarpavaram, Godāvāri.	I, 25.

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1405	S.	Komaragiri Vēma ...	Sarpavarāṣṭh, Godāvāri.	I, 24.	
Undated.	S.	Komaragiri, son of Ana Pōta Redḍi.	Rajahmundry, Godāvāri.	I, 22.	
1421	S.	Ana Pōta ...	Sarpavarāṣṭh, Godāvāri.	I, 24.	

GĀNGA KINGS.

?	C.P.	Vishnu Gopa ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 293	No. 156 of Mr Rice's collection.
?	C.P.	Kongani ...	Mallohalli, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 289	No. 154 do do
406 ?*	C.P.	Do. ...	Merkāra, Coorg ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 282	No. 151 do do
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Bangalore, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 294	No. 157 do do
?	C.P.	Avinīta ...	Mallohalli, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 291	No. 155 do do
762	C.P.	Prithivī Kongani ...	Hosūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 284	No. 152 do do
776	C.P.	Do. ...	Nāgamangala, Maisūr.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 287	No. 153 do do
?	S.	Ereyapparasa (Usurper).	Begūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 209	No. 113 do do

RĀJAS OF MAISÜR.

1673	S.	Chikka or Doddadeva.	Belūr, Salem ...	I, 194.	
1679	C.P.	Chikka Dēvendra ...	Karigatta, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 309	No. 167 of Mr Rice's collection
1714	C.P.	Dodḍa Kṛishṇa Uḍaiyār.	Eṭṭapbūr, Salem.	I, 201.	
1718	S.	Kṛishṇa Rāya Uḍaiyār.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1719-28	C.P.	Dodḍa Kṛishṇa Rāja.	Salem ...	II, 2 ...	No. 8 of the C P List
1728	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja ...	Tonnūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 311	No. 168 of Mr Rice's collection
1724	C.P.	Do. ...	Melkōt, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 318	No. 169 do do

* Mr. J. E. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Konarasa Districts*, pp. 11-14) gives strong reasons for believing that the Merkāra plates are fragments of not earlier than the end of the ninth century.

Date, or C.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1734	C.P.	Krishna Raja Udai- yār.	Tiruchengūd, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1756	S.	Do. ...	Avanāsi, Coimbatore ...	I, 218.	
1760	C.P.	Chikka Krishna Rāja	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 169 of the C P List.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishna Raja Udai- yār.	Kollegal, Coimbatore...	I, 214.	
1761	S.	Do. ...	Šulūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 219.	
1763	C.P.	Do. ...	Ānaimalai, Coimbatore.	II, 23 ...	No. 171 of the C P List
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 24 ...	No. 173 do.
1799	S	Recording the fall of Seringapatam.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1814	C.P.	Krishna Udaiyār ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Undated.</i>					
Undated. {	C.P.	Krishna Raja Udai- yār.	Perundalayūr, Coimba- tore.	I, 216.	
	S.	Vira Nāñja Rāja Udaiyār.	Avanāsi, Coimbatore ..	I, 218.	
	C.P.	Vira Chikka Rāja Udaiyār, son of Vira Nāñja Rāja Udaiyār.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

NĀYAKKA RULERS OF MADURA.

1560	S.	Viśvanātha Nāyakkā.	Anaiyār, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do ...	Tinnevely ...	II, 2 ...	No. 10 of the C P List.
1569	S.	Kumāra Krishnappa.	Vijayapati, Tinnevely.	I, 316.	
1573	S.	Virappa Nāyakkā ...	Madura ...	I, 292.	
1578	S	Krishnappa or Periya Virappa.	Krishnāpuram, Tin- nevely.	I, 310.	
1583	S.	Periya Virappa ...	Madura ...	I, 293.	
1596	C.P.	Rama Krishnappa ...	Do. ...	II, 31 ...	No. 211 of the C.P List.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference	Remarks
1597	C.P.	Krishnappa ...	Madura ...	II, 19 ...	No 136 of the C.P. List
1598	C.P.	Kumāra Krishnappa.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17 ...	No 111 do do
1618	S.	Muttu Virappa ...	Madura ...	I, 293.	
1620	C.P.	Virappa Nāyakka ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 27, 28 ..	No 167 do do.
1623	S.	Muttu Virappa ...	Madura ..	I, 292.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ..	<i>Id.</i>	
1635	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka ..	Āladiyūr, Tinnevelly	I, 309.	
1637	C.P.	Do. ...	Kapilamalai, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1648	S.	Do. ...	Vairavikulam, Tinne- velly.	I, 310.	
1652	S.	Do.	Yerumaipatti, Salem ...	I, 204.	
1651	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 29 ...	No 109 of the C.P. List
1654	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	No 197 do do
1655	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No 190 do do
1656	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 14 ...	No. 92 do do.
1657	C.P.	Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7 ..	No 52 do do.
1659	S.	The son of Tirumala Nāyakka, in his father's reign.	Tiruchengōd, Salem	I, 203	
1661	S.	Chokkaliṅga N. ...	Neumōni, Tinnevelly...	I, 305.	
1662	C.P.	Chokkanātha N ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 51 of the C.P. List.
1663	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chok- kaliṅga.	Tiruchengōd, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1665	S.	Chokkaliṅga N. .	Neumōni, Tinnevelly ...	I, 305.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Chokkanātha N.	Coimbatore .	II, 27 .	No 186 of the C.P. List
1667	C.P.	Do. "	Do. " .	II, 28 ...	No 148 do do
1678	C.P.	Muttu Liṅgappa ...	Madura* ...	II, 4 ...	No. 29 do do.
1686	S.	Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa.	Arumbāvūr, Trichino- poly.	I, 283.	
1691	C.P.	Maṅgammal ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No 47 of the C.P. List.
1692	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chok- kanātha.	Tinnevelly ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 53 do do
1695	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 29 ...	No. 202 do do.
1700	C.P.	Maṅgammal ..	Madura ...	II, 4 ...	No. 19 do do.
1708	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17 ..	No. 110 do do.

No.	Stone, or Copper-plate	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks
1710	S	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Madura	I, 292.	
1715	C.P.	Vijaya Chokkanātha Nāyakka.	Tinnevely	II, 2 ...	No 11 of the C.P. List.
1716	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 50 do do
1724	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevely	II, 17 ...	No 100 do do
1727	C.P.	Id. ..	Trichinopoly	II, 6 ...	No 44 do do
1729	C.P.	Do. .	Madura	Id. ...	No 33 do do
1731	C.P.	Do.	Tinnevely ..	II, 7 ..	No 56 do do
1732	C.P.	Minakshi ...	Trichinopoly	Id.	No 49 do do
1733	C.P.	Do ..	Samayapuram, Trichinopoly	II, 267.	

PĀNDIYANS.					
1200 to 1213	S	Kulaśekhara Pāndiyan.	Vikramangalam, Rāmnād Zemindāri.	<i>Errata and Addenda, Vol II.</i>	Some inscriptions of this reign discovered by Dr Burgess
1209	S.	Parākrama Pāndiyan	Do. ...	Id. ...	Do do
1248 (r)	S.	Kāśikanda Parākrama Pāndiyan.	Tenkāśi, Tinnevely ..	I, 309 ...	Most probably my copyist altered the figures of the date, 1328 would be more likely, as it would confirm local tradition.
?	S.	Kanaka Pāndiyadeva	Tāramangalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	27th year of the reign
1307	S.	Parākrama Pāndiyadeva.	Kōttār, S. Travancore. .	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevely, p. 52.</i>	6th do.
1402	S.	Kulaśekharaḍeva ...	Kariyalam Vandanallūr, Tinnevely.	I, 306.	
?	S.	Do.	Madura	I, 294 ...	3rd year of the reign.
?	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikondasōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Id. ...	6th do.
?	S.	Do. ..	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297 ...	10th do.
?	S.	Do ...	Madura	Id. ...	13th do.

Date A D	Stone, or Copper- plate	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks
P	S.	Kulasekharadeva ...	Madura ...	I, 294	20th year of the reign
P	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 297 ...	34th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	<i>Id.</i>	34th do
P	S.	Do	Tenkāsi, Tinnevely ...	I, 309.	
1428 (?)	S.	Kāsi Kanda Parākrama- ma Pandiyan.	Do ..	<i>Id.</i> ...	See above, under date "1248"
1431	S.	Ponnan Perumal Pa- rākrama Pandiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevely, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes A.D. 1431 as the commencement of his reign
1432	S.	Vira Pandiyan	Karkala, South Canara.	I, 241.	
1437	S.	Do. ..	Śrivaikuntam, Madura.	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevely, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes A.D. 1437 as the commencement of the reign
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Do ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do do
1490	P	Do.	?	<i>Id.</i> ...	An inscription mentioned in the Mackenzie MSS. The king began to reign in 1476 A.D. (?)
1516	S.	Parākrama Pandiyan	Kuttalam, Madura ...	<i>Id.</i>	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1516
P	S.	Do.	Tiruppattūr, Madura..	I, 298 ...	3rd year of the reign
P	S.	Do. ...	Tenkāsi, Tinnevely ...	I, 300.	
1562	S.	Ati Vira Rama Pān- diyan.	Do. ..	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevely, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1562.
P	S.	Sundara Pandiyan ...	Ganguikondasōrapu- ram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	2nd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	Do do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Kunnāguḍi, Madura ...	I, 296 ...	8th do
P	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 293 ...	11th do
P	S.	Do. ...	Tirukkolakkudi, Ma- dura.	I, 297	11th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	13th do
P	S.	Perumal Sundara Pandiyan.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	14th do.
P	S.	Sundara Pandiyadeva	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	16th do.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper-plate	Names	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
P	S.	Sundara Pandiya- deva.	Tirukkolakkudi, Ma- dura.	I, 297. ...	20th year of the reign
P	S.	Do.	Perundalayūr, Coimba- tore.	I, 216. ...	23rd do.
P	S.	Kōn or Sundara Pān- diyan.	Tirupparāṅkunram, Madura.	I, 295. ...	This is an important inscrip- tion. Mr Nelson gives a translation of it (<i>Madura</i> <i>Country</i> , Part III, pp. 55-67)
P	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 292	
P	S.	Ugra Pandiyan ...	Do ..	I, 293.	
P	S.	Varaguna Pandiyan	Do. ..	I, 294.	
1578	S.	Varatunga Rama ...	Karivalam Vandalanallūr, Tinnevely.	I, 306.	
1589	S.	Varatunga Rama Vira Pandiyan.	Do ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1595	S.	Do ...	Do .	<i>Id.</i>	
P	S.	Vikrama Pandiyan...	Kunnāgudi, Madura ...	I, 296 ..	6th year of the reign.
P	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ..	Do do
P	S.	Vira Pandiyan	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	20th do.
P	S.	Do. ..	Madura ...	I, 293 .	21st do.
P	S.	Do ..	Do. ..	<i>Id.</i> ..	24th do.
P	S.	Do. ..	Tiruttarakōsamangai, Madura.	I, 302 .	25th do.
P	S.	Do. .	Tirukkolakkudi, Ma- dura.	I, 297 ...	31st do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tiruttarakōsamangai, Madura	I, 302.	
1596	C.P.	Rāmabhi Rāma Pān- diyan, son of Ati Vira Rāma Pān- diyan.	Madura	II, 31' ...	No 211 of the C.P. List.
1605	S.	Vallabhadeva, <i>alias</i> Ati Vira Rāma Pāndiyan.	Kuttalam, Tinnevely.	<i>Bp. Caldwell's His- tory of Tinnevely,</i> p. 53.	40th year of the reign, which therefore began in A.D. 1665
P	S.	Vallabhadeva ...	Tirupattur, Madura ...	I, 298 ...	10th year of the reign.
1623	C.P.	Sundara Pandiyan ..	? ...	<i>Id.</i> p. 54...	Succeeded Ati Vira Rāma.

Date A D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Names	Locality	Reference.	Remarks
UDAIYAR RULERS IN THE SOUTH.					
1300 (?)	S.	Kampana, son of Bukka.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	
1344	S.	Virupanna Udayār.	Pennakonda, Anantapūr	I, 120.	
1354	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
1364	S.	Do	Do.	<i>Id</i>	
1365	S.	Kampana Udayār ..	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180.	
<i>Id.</i>	S	Do. ...	Do ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1368	S.	Do ..	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Dated in year <i>Kīṭaka</i> .
<i>Id.</i>	S	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id</i> ...	Do do
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	I, 181	Do do.
1371	S.	Do.	Tiruppullani, Madura.	I, 301.	
1374	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 302.	
?	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ..	Do	I, 178.	
1377	S.	Arayanna Rāya ..	Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1378	S.	Aryena Udayār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1383 (?)	S.	Vira Nañjana U'dai- yār.	Palni, Madura	... I, 288	Dated in the year <i>Budhuśa- gari</i> , which may be A D 1383-4.
1385	S.	Virapanna Udayār, son of Arayanna.	Śeṅgama, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
1396	S.	Virapanna Udayār	Do.	<i>Id</i>	
?	S.	Sāyana Udayār ..	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	21th year of the reign

VIJAYANAGAR RĀYAS.

1336	C.P.	Harihara I ...	Nellore ...	II, 11, 12...	No. 79 of the C P List
1354	C.P.	Bukka I ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 234	No. 131 of Mr Rice's collec- tion
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Morsalapalle, Ananta- pur.	I, 122.	

Date, A D	Stone, or Copper- plate	Names.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks.
1354	C.I.	Bukka I ... ..	...	...	J B B R A S. XII, pp 337, 349
1355	S.	Do. ... ..	...	...	J B B R A S. XII, p. 320. No. 1 of Major Dixon's collection, No. 45 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 2...	No. 1 of Mr Rice's collection.
1356	S.	Do. ... ..	...	...	J. B. B. R. A. S. XII, p 340; No. 2 of Major Dixon's collection; No. 46 (a) of Mr. Hope's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 4..	No. 2 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sangama ?	Nellore ...	II, 8	No. 58 of the C P List
1367	S.	Bukka I	Chilamatūru, Anantapur	I, 121.	
1368	C.P.	Do.	Banavāsī, North Kanara	...	J. B. B. R. A. S. XII, p. 340. <i>Ind. Ant.</i> IV, p. 205, Sir Walter Elliot's MS. collection II, 615
1369 (?)	S.	Do.	Porumamilla, Cuddapah	I, 126	Mentions Bukka's son Bhaskara Bhupati as ruling at Udayagiri.
?	C.P.	Do.	Gadigerevula, Kurnool	I, 94.	
?	S.	Do.	Śeṭṭṇopalle, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Rāvulacheruvu, Anantapur	I, 118.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Kambadūru, Anantapur	I, 117.	
1379	S.	Harihara II	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 55.	No. 29 of Mr. Rice's collection
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ... ..	...	...	J B B R A S. XII, p. 338
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J B B R A S. XII, p. 340. No. 29 of Major Dixon's collection, No. 40 (a) of Mr Hope's collection.
1380	S.	Do.	Belur, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 223	No. 126 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1382	C.P.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 267	No. 146 do. do.
1383	S.	Do.	Chilamatūru, Cuddapah	I, 124.	
1385	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 106.	
1392	S.	Do.	Pennakonda, Anantapur	I, 119.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 120.	
1393	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1395	C.P.	Do.	Hassan, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 277	No. 149 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1399	S.	Do.	Makaravalli in Dhārvāḍ	...	J. B. B. R. A. S. XII, p. 340; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II, 616.
...	S.	Do.	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 226	No. 128 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1406	C.P.	Deva Rāya ...	Hassan, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 279	No. 150 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1409	S.	Deva Rāya ...	Kuppattūr, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir Walter Elliot's MS. collection II, 617.
1410	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; No. 41 of Mr. Hope's collection; No. 18 of Major Dixon's collection, Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Malapannagudi, Bellary	I, 105.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 26.	No. 18 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1412	P.	Do. ...	Chitrakaldurgam, Maisūr.	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341. No. 44 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection, Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621; No. 8 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	P.	Do. ...	Sangūr, Dhārvād ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341, Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 625.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 9...	No. 5 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1418	S.	"Vira Vijaya Bhūpati."	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1422	S.	Deva Rāya ...	Balagūmi ...	Rice, p. 112	No. 49 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1424	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 39	No. 23 do do
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341, Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 628. No. 23 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Kārkāl, South Kanara	II, 14	No. 89 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 231	
1426	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
1427	S.	Do. ...	Conjeevaram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Āyal, North Arcot ...	I, 161; II, 19, 20.	No. 138 of the C.P. List.
1429	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 13, 14...	No. 87 do.
1430	C.P.	Do. ...	South Kanara ...	II, 16	No. 102 do.
1431	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nandalūru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1436	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
1437	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper plate	Names	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1438	S.	Viradeva ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Pratāpadeva	Pirāmalai, Madura ..	I, 297.	
1445	S.	Viradeva Rāya	Vuppundā, South Kan- ara.	I, 230.	
1447	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1459	S.	Mallikarjuna ..	Ādaturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
1470	S.	Virūpakeha ...	Do. ...	I, 187	
1471	S.	Narasimha ..	Āvūr, South Arcot ...	I, 205.	
1473	S.	Virupaksha	Mulkalacheruvu, Cud- dapah.	I, 133.	
1476	...	Prandhadēva	Parnapalle, Cuddapah.	I, 127.	
1476	C.P.	Do.	Godḍumari, Ananta- pur.	I, 116	
?	C.P.	Do	Dharmavaram, Ananta- pur.	I, 117.	
?	C.P.	Do	Do. ...	<i>Id</i>	
?	C.P.	Do.	Lakshmampalle, Anan- tapur	I, 118.	
1187(?)	S.	Narasimha ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put	I, 182.	
1497	S.	Sāluva Immadi Nara- simha Rāya.	Rāmapuram, Ananta- pur	I, 116.	
1500	S.	Narasimha ...	Pirāmalai, Madura	I, 297.	
1501	S.	Do. ...	Basinapalle, Kurnool ..	I, 97	
1502	S.	Do ...	Pālagiri, Cuddapah ...	I, 128;	
1503	S.	Do. ...	Pānem, Kurnool	I, 96.	
1507	S.	Do. ...	Lingāmdinne, Kurnool	I, 102.	
Undated	S.	Do. ...	Guṅga Pēturu, Cudda- pah.	I, 129.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Yerraguntla, Kurnool	I, 96.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Vallam, North Arcot...	I, 170.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ..	Vijayanagar, Bellary ..	I, 107 ...	Grant at this king's chronos- tion. Translated by Mr. Fleet in Ind. Ant. V, 73; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 343.

Date. A D.	Stono, or Copper plate.	Names.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks.
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Raya ...	Nidumukkula, Kistna,	I, 75.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Paneru, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 18, 19 ...	No 132 of the C.P. List.
1510	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
1511	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 17 ...	No 123 of the C.P. List.
1512	C.P.	Do. ...	..	...	J B B R A S. XII, p. 342.
1513	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary .	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Saṅkalāpuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1514	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185	Mentions his father Narasa and his mother Nagaladevi.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ugargol, Belgaum ...	...	J B B R A S. XII, p. 343. Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion II, 637
1515	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 13 ...	No 86 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64.	
1516	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mōduru, Kistna ...	I, 51	Giving an account of a battle.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śrīsailam, Kurnool ...	I, 91.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kommuru, Kistna ..	I, 83.	
1517	S.	Do. ...	Erumaivettippalaiyam, Chingleput.	I, 172.	
1518	S.	Do. ...	Bezūda, Kistna ...	I, 48 ..	His minister Saluva Timma- rasu is mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 49.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pāllaviḍu, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chēzaru, Kistna ..	I, 68.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bapatla, Kistna ..	I, 82 ..	Grant by the minister Saluva Timma-rasu
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śrīkakulāru, Kistna ...	I, 55.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bapatla, Kistna ...	I, 82 ...	Grant by the minister Saluva Timmayya.

Date A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1532	S.	Achhutadeva Raya...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 187.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. .	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Chingleput ...	II, 3 ...	No 18 of the C.P. List.
1533	S.	Do. ...	Mārākāpur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Banaśamkari, Kaladgi ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. V, 19, No. 22 of Mr. Hooper's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 639
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pulimaddi, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Iḷjēdu, Kurnool ...	I, 100.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mallinīyanipalle, Anan- tapur.	I, 118 .	Grant by Salaka Raja Chinna Tirumala, yadeva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Kanaganapalle, Anan- tapur.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181 ...	Conquests as far south as the Tanjaparni are alluded to.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1534	S.	Do. .	Lēpāksha, Anantapur ..	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Pūndi, North Arcot .	II, 5 ...	No. 26 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Nandalōru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1536	S.	Do. ...	Bandi Ātmakūru, Kur- nool.	I, 94.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. .	Polepalle, Nellore ...	I, 136.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Mālyakonḍa, Nellore .	I, 140.	
1537	S.	Do. ...	Lēpāksha, Anantapur.	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	Only the year "Hevilambi" is mentioned in the inscrip- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	North Arcot ...	II, 30 ...	No. 207 of the C.P. List.
1538	C.P.	Do. ...	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No 74 do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. IV, 329 ; No. 27 of Major Dixon's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion, II.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks
1538	S.	Achyutadeva Raya	Völēru, Kistna	I, 81.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Dindigul, Madura ...	I, 289.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Donnepaḍu, Kurnool ..	I, 99.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Lēpaksha, Anantapur..	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 36.	No. 21 of Mr Rice's collection.
1539	S.	Do. ...	Annigere, Dhārvāḍ ...	...	J B B R A S. XII, p. 345. Sir W Elliot's MS collection II, 648.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Musalamadugu, Kurnool.	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Timmalāpuram, Bellary	I, 105.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Do. ...	I, 183.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Gadag, Dhārvāḍ ..	...	J B B R A S XII, p. 341.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J B B R A S XII, p. 345; Sir W Elliot's MS collection, II
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J B B R A S XII, p. 345; Sir W Elliot's MS collection II, 616
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 29.	No 19 of Mr Rice's collection
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Do. .	...	J B B R A S XII, p. 345. No. 19 of Major Dixon's collection
1540	S.	Do. ...	Turumilla, Kurnool ...	I, 99.	
1541	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary..	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tummaḍihalli, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 200.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 12 ...	No 80 of the C P Inst.
1542	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do. ...	Yelavampatti, Salem ...	I, 201.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ..	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	<i>Id.</i>	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Kallattupatti, Madura.	I, 296.	

Date, A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Name.	Locality	Reference.	Remarks
P	C.P.	Achutatadeva Raya ..	North Arcot	II, 29 & 30	No. 206 of the C.P. List.
P	C.P.	Do. ..	Pandi, North Arcot ...	II, 4	No. 25 of the C.P. List.
P	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ..	I, 107	This is No. 15 of the Vijayanagar inscriptions. Indiverently it has been entered as dated "S.S. 1448 (A.D. 1526)," but this is manifestly an error.
1542	C.P.	Sadaśiva ..	Mārkaṭpur, Kurnool	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Gadigorevula, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
1543	S.	(?) ...	Animelu, Cuddapah	I, 127	The name of the grantor is given as "Guru Mahadeva Raya."
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva ..	Udayagiri, Nellore	I, 141	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1544	S.	Do. ...	Vaddamānu, Kurnool...	I, 91.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Āluvaṅkonda, Kurnool...	I, 99.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Pennakonda, Anantapur.	I, 119	
1545	S.	Do. ..	Bētum Cheruvu, Kurnool.	I, 94	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Vijayanagar, Bellary	I, 107	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nidujuvvi, Cuddapah	I, 125	Grant by Chenna Timmaya-deva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tazumangalam, Salem	I, 201.	
1546	S.	Do. ...	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Pennakonda, Anantapur	I, 120	Grant by Rama Raja Timmaya-deva.
1547	S.	Do. ...	Nagalūta, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Do. ..	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Gadidemadugu, Kurnool	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Chintalapalle, Kurnool.	I, 87.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Cherukucharla, Kurnool.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Podile, Nellore ..	I, 138.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89	Grant by one of the Royal Family named Kouyya-deva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pedda Kānāla, Kurnool	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Guntanāla, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i> to 1556	S.	Rama Raja Vithaladeva	Madura ...	I, 292	Probably Rama, husband of Sadaśiva's sister.

Date A D	Stone, or Copper- plate	Names		Locality	Reference	Remarks
1547	S.	Sadaśiva	...	Kattoragandla, Cudda- pah	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Kottūru, Bellary	I, 110.	
1548	S.	Do.	...	Nidujuvvi, Cuddapah	I, 125	Grant by Chinna Timmaya- deva
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Belūr, Maisūr	Rice, p. 224	No 126 of Mr Rice's col- lection
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Bētaru Cheruvu, Kurnool.	I, 94	
1551	S.	...	(?)	Yerragudipādu, Cudda- pah.	I, 129	Grant by Timma Raja, son of Thimayyadeva
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva	...	Pamulapādu, Nellore	I, 138	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Conjooveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	A Chola is mentioned
1552	S.	Do.	...	Tangeda, Kistna	I, 62	The names of Rama Raja, Rama-deva, and Tirumala- deva are mentioned
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Conjooveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Palugurillapalle, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Ahobilam, Kurnool	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Kelavaram, Kistna	I, 65	
1553	S.	Do.	...	Midutūru, Kurnool	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Nallūru, Anantapur	I, 119.	
1554	S.	Do.	...	Markāpur, Kurnool	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Do	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Vōruvakallu, Kurnool.	I, 96	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Harihara, Maisur	Rice, p. 25.	No 17 of Mr Rice's collec- tion
1555	S.	Do.	...	Pagidyala, Kurnool	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Do	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Ahobilam, Kurnool	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Porumāmilla, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	(?)	Vārapandal, North Arcot.	I, 167	The grant confirms an older Chola grant
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva	...	Arangulam, North Arcot.	I, 156	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Vantimitta, Cuddapah.	I, 130	The grantor is Tirumalaya- deva, son of Ranga Raja.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	...	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101.	

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate	Names	Locality	Reference	Remarks.
1555	S.	Sadaśiva ..	Yellamanda, Kistna ..	I, 74 ..	Grant by Timma Rāja.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 225	No. 127 of Mr. Rice's collection
1556	S.	Do. ...	Vangipuram, Kistna	I, 85.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ..	Grant by Tirumala, son of Śrī Rāga.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Kambaduru, Anantapur.	I, 117.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do	Pennāhobilam, Anantapur.	I, 116	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1557	S.	Do ..	Ahobilam, Kurnool ..	I, 101.	
1558	S.	Do. ..	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S	Do. ..	Do. ...	I, 186	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Vantimitta, Cuddapah.	I, 130.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nichanametta, Kurnool.	I, 100.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Iñjedu, Kurnool ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Maṅgalagiri, Kistna	I, 75 ..	Grant by Timma Rāja, who is here described as son of the King of Orissa
1559	S.	Do. ...	Pedda Kānala, Kurnool.	I, 96.	
1560	C P.	Do ...	Nellore ...	II, 12	No. 81 of the C P. List
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 41.	No. 34 of Mr. Rice's collection
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot .	I, 209	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do .	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S	Do. ..	Kalva, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do ..	Kannamaḍakala, Kurnool.	I, 88.	
1561	S.	Do. ...	Midutūru, Kurnool ..	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Vinukonda, Kistna	I, 68.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. .	Hassan, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 228.	No. 129 of Mr. Rice's collection
1562	S.	Do ..	Iskāla, Kurnool ...	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	(?) ...	Pennakonda, Anantapur.	I, 120	The names of Tirumala and Sadaśiva are mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva ..	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1563	S.	Sadāśiva ...	Vaḍḍamanu, Kurnool...	I, 91	
1564	S.	Do. ...	Koṇḍaviḍu, Kistna ...	I, 70.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennakonda, Ananta- pur.	I, 120.	
1565	S.	Do. ...	Vaṅḡipuram, Kistna ...	I, 85	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pennakonda, Ananta- pur.	I, 120	Grant by Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumaladeva
1567	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva	Kandukūru, Cuddapah.	I, 132.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pennakonda, Ananta- pur.	I, 119	Minister, Chinnappa Nayudu
1568	S.	Sadāśiva	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207	
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bollavaram, Cuddapah	I, 124.	
<i>Do.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Halaharvi, Bellary	I, 104.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Pātakōṭa, Kurnool ...	I, 90	The date given in the copy corresponds to A.D. 1600 and is clearly an error
1568	S.	Tirumaladeva	Khairuvvala, Kurnool.	I, 93	
1572	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chinglo- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
1573	S.	Tirumaladeva	Chintakunta, Kurnool.	I, 102	Reigning at Pennakonda
1574	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Conjeeveram, Chinglo- put.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185.	
1577	S.	Tirumaladeva	Pennakonda, Ananta- pur.	I, 119	Minister, Chinnappa Nayudu
1578	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Gūḷḷadūrti, Kurnool ...	I, 100	Dated from Pennakonda.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Krishnāpuram, Tinne- velly.	I, 310.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bēḷūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 220	No 121 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion
1579	S.	Do. ...	Tāḷḷūru, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
1580	S.	Do. ...	Pennakonda, Ananta- pur.	I, 120.	
1581	S.	Do. ...	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bollavaram, Kurnool...	I, 87.	

No. A. I.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Names	Locality	Reference.	Remarks.
1582	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183.	
1583	S.	Do ...	Śrīmushnam, South Arcot.	I, 213 ...	Ruling at Pennakonda.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do ...	Duṭi, North Arcot ...	I, 166	
1584	S.	Do. ...	Devanahalli, Maistūr ...	Rice, p. 252	No. 140 of Mr Rice's collec- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chintakunta, Kurnool.	I, 102	Reigning at Pennakonda.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ..	I, 101 ...	Reigning at Pennakonda
1585	S.	Do. ...	Gōraṅṭla, Kurnool ..	I, 92.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatapati ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ..	I, 101 ..	Reigning at Pennakonda
1586	S.	Do ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put	I, 179	
1587	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1588	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmālai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1590	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevely ...	II, 2—3..	No. 12 of the C.P. List.
1591	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1592	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Māmandūr, North Arcot	I, 168.	
1593	...	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put	I, 179.	
<i>Id.</i>	...	Do. ...	Punalpāḍi, North Arcot.	I, 168.	
1595	...	Do. ...	Tachchuru, North Arcot.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	...	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
1596	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No. 75 of the C.P. List.
1597	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 19 ...	No. 136 do.
1598	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevely ...	II, 17 ...	No. 111 do.
1599	S.	Do. ...	Gundlūru, Cuddapah.	I, 34	Ruling at Pennakonda.
1603	S.	Do. ...	Varikūṇṭa, Cuddapah.	I, 126 ...	Ruling at Chandraḡṛi.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names	Locality	Reference	Remarks.
1603	S.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101 ...	At Pennakonda
1605	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185.	
1609	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101	
1614	S.	Do. ...	Veṅkaṭādrīpāḷom, Kur- nool.	I, 87.	
1619	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Dharmapuri, Salem ...	I, 196 ...	Ruling at Pennakonda
1620	C.P.	Rāma ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 187 of the C.P. List.
1622	S.	Do. ...	Veṅkaṭādrīpāḷom, Kur- nool.	I, 87.	Ruling at Pennakonda
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Shimoga, Maisūr ...	Rice p. 247	No. 136 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1623	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Ellore, Godavari ...	I, 35.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatappa ...	Arunbāvūr, Trichino- poly.	I, 263.	
1620	S.	Rāma ...	Taḍikkombu, Madura.	I, 289.	
1636	C.P.	Venkaṭapati ...	Madras Museum, Plate No. 14.	II, 21 ..	No. 161 of the C.P. List
1643	S.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Koilkuntla, Kurnool ...	I, 100 ..	Dated from Pennakonda.
1647	C.P.	Do. ...	Nandyāl, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do
1655	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 190 of the C.P. List.
1662	C.P.	Do. ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 51 of the C.P. List
1663	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 18 ...	Ruling at Ghanagiri. No. 128 of the C.P. List
1665	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 27 ...	No. 186 do.
1667	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 28 ...	No. 188 do.
1678	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 4 ..	No. 20 do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkaṭapati ...	Kulli Rāmāpuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1680	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 292.	
1692	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Tinnevely ...	II, 7 ...	No. 53 of the C.P. List
1706	C.P.	Venkaṭa ...	Do. ...	II, 17 ...	Ruling at Ghanagiri. No. 110 of the C.P. List.
1716	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 50 of the C.P. List
1724	C.P.	Mahadeva ...	Tinnevely ...	II, 17 ...	Ruling at Ghanagiri. No. 109 of the C.P. List.
1729	C.P.	Śrī Rāṅga ...	Madura ...	II, 6 ...	No. 33 do.
1732	C.P.	Venkaṭa ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 49 of the C.P. List Ruling at Ghanagiri.

No. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate	Names	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1739(r)	C.P.	Rama ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6 ...	No. 43 of the C.P. List.
1741	C.P.	Venkatapati ..	Tiruppanandal, Tanjore.	I, 275.	
1791	C.P.	Do. ...	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 48 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.
1792	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ..	II, 6 ...	No. 46 of the C.P. List.
1793	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 7 ...	No. 46 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In the earliest days of which we have any knowledge as to the sovereignties ruling the continent of India, it appears that the great Maurya dynasty held the north, while the south was divided amongst the Pāndiyans of Madura, who governed the extreme south, the Cholas, who held the country to their north and east, and the Cheras (Keralas), who ruled over the tracts to their north and west. This was in the fourth century B.C. I say "it appears" because, although we are certain of the Mauryas (probably B.C. 325-188) and the Pāndiyans as existent in the time of Megasthenes (B.C. 302), we have only the fact of the Cholas and Keralas (or Cheras) being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka (B.C. 250) to verify their existence at that still earlier period. But tradition mentions no earlier kingdoms than those of Pāndiya, Chola, and Chera in the south of India, and always speaks of them as contemporary. As we are certain of the Pāndiyans, therefore, in B.C. 302, we may safely place the Cholas and Cheras as far back as that date. The Keralas appear to have occupied the whole Western Coast under the ghāts, and it is probable that the Eastern Coast was also inhabited almost throughout its entire length; but there is no evidence of any kingdom having been in existence throughout the Dakhan, and it is quite possible that almost the whole of its entire area was waste (the *Dandakāranya*¹) or inhabited only by a few half-wild tribes under their own chiefs, such as those so often mentioned in the *Purāṇas*. It is necessary for students of history to remember that very large areas now cultivated and populated were absolutely waste—more barren tracts of rock, forest, and wild plains—till comparatively modern times, and this seems especially to have been the case with the Dakhan country.² It must not be forgotten, however, that the earliest Buddhist legends speak of the kingdom of Kalingā as then in existence.

At some period subsequent to that of Aśoka, the Pallavas³ appear to have grown into importance on the Eastern Coast, and they gradually increased in power till they constituted themselves a great kingdom, with extensive foreign trade, and proved a source of danger to the Cholas and their other neighbours. They appear to have held the entire Eastern Coast from Conjeevaram to the borders of Orissa. At present there is no evidence as to when they arose from obscurity into the dignity of a kingdom, but they seem to have been one of the principal southern powers when the first Chalukyas immigrated from Northern India about the fifth century A.D.

To the Mauryas in the north succeeded the Sāṅga dynasty (B.C. 188-76) and this was followed by the short Kanva dynasty (B.C. 76-31). The last of these kings being murdered, the Andhra or Andhraprithya dynasty succeeded, and ruled from B.C. 31 to A.D. 436. (?) They were Buddhists, and it was by them that the magnificent marble *stupa* at Amarāvati was erected. About this period, i.e., the fifth century A.D., began to grow into importance the Chalukyan sovereignty of the Western Coast, and it is in connection with the early Chalukyas that we hear of the Nalas (probably a Western Coast tribe), the Mauryas (possibly descendants of the earlier Mauryas) who inhabited part of the Kōṅkana, the Sēndrakas, Mātāṅgas (apparently a barbarous tribe, perhaps aboriginal), the Kātachohuris,⁴ the

¹ See Mr. Foulkes' article on the "Civilization of the Dakhan down to the sixth century B.C." (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 1-10.)

² According to the *Aranyakas*, Bk. IV, Ch. 11, the races inhabiting the country south of the Tughalbadra were the Mekhalas, Utkalas, Deśarajas, Vīdarajas, Bishikas, Māśakas, Mātayās, Kāṅgus, Kāśikas, Andhras, Puṇḍras, Cholas, Pāndyas, and Keralas.

³ Mr. Lewis Rice thinks that a dynasty of the *Mahāśāla-kula* reigned over the eastern coast of the peninsula prior to the rise of the Pallavas, and that they gave their name to Mahāśālapuram, or the "Seven Pagodas." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 36.)

⁴ Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 10, and note. Their descendants (?) were called *Kāśchahuris*.

Gingas of Maisür, and the Ālupas or Āluvas, a tribe or dynasty apparently living to the south or south-west of the present Bombay Presidency. Early Chalukyan grants mention a number of other tribes, such as the Lātas (of *Lahadā*, in the north of Bombay), Malavas (Mālwa), Gurjaras (of Gujarāt), &c.

The Chalukyas divided into two branches in the beginning of the seventh century, an eastern branch conquering the Pallava kings of the Vengi country, or tract between the Krishna and Godavari rivers, and settling in that locality which they governed till A D 1023, the western remaining in their original home in the Western Dakhan.

The Chinese pilgrim Hiwon-Tsang, who visited India A D 629 to 645, gives a graphic account of the state of the country in his time.

The Kadamatas now began to grow into importance, and they fought with and defeated the Pallavas of Kañchi, and were perpetually at feud with the Chalukyas and their other neighbours. Their territory was in the south-west Dakhan and North Maisür. About the same period we find the Rashtrakutas giving great trouble to the Chalukyas. It is as yet uncertain whether these Rashtrakutas were "an Aryan Kshatriya, i.e., Riput, race which immigrated into the Dekkan from the north like the Chalukyas, or a Dravidian family which was received into the Aryan community after the conquest of the Dekkan" — (*Dr Buhler*). The wars with the Rashtrakutas seem to have resulted in the complete downfall for two centuries (A D 757-8 to 973-4) of the Western Chalukyas and the consequent accretion of great power to the Rashtrakutas. The latter do not appear, however, to have attempted any conquests in the south. They were completely overthrown by the Western Chalukyas in A D 973-4, when the latter once more rose to great eminence. The overthrow of the Rashtrakutas, too, enabled the latter *Mahamandites* to assert themselves, and their dynasty lasted till about A D 1253. About the same period we find the Siliharas and Sindas rising into importance, and, like the Rātas, establishing independent dynasties which lasted for several centuries. The Silaharas were overthrown by the Yadavas of Devagiri about A D 1220, and the Sindas cease to be heard of about A D 1182-3.

Little is known of the history of Southern India for two or three centuries immediately preceding the sudden rise of the Cholas to great power, which took place in the middle of the eleventh century. At the beginning of that century the Eastern Chalukyas held all the country along the Eastern Coast from the borders of Orissa as far south as the borders of the Pallava country. The Pallava kingdom was a powerful one, possessing the coast from its junction with the Chalukyas down to the northern border of the Chola territories, i.e., just south of Kañchi. The Cholas remained within their own borders and the Pandiyans in theirs, while the Kongu kings, who governed (apparently) the old Chera country east of the Malayalam tracts along the coast, although they were still independent and powerful, were beginning to feel the effect of the attacks of the little kingdom of the Hoysala Ballalas, then rising into power and destined to subvert many of the surrounding monarchies.

In A D 1023 by an intermarriage between the two dynasties, the Chola sovereign acquired possession of the whole of the Eastern Chalukyan dominions. This was followed, apparently at the beginning of the reign of his successor Rajendra Kulottunga Chola (1064-1113), by the complete subversion of the Pallavas by the Cholas, and the annexation to the latter kingdom of their possessions. Rajendra also conquered the Pandiyans, and established a short dynasty of 'Chola-Pandiyān' kings at Madurai. A little later the Hoysala Ballalas entirely overthrew the Kongu kings and seized their territories, so that the whole of the south of India passed at that time through a period of great political disturbance, which resulted in the Cholas obtaining almost universal sovereignty for a short period, checked, however, by the power of the Hoysala Ballalas above the ghats in Maisür.

This latter power was increased in importance by its conquest of the Kādambas and Kālachuris to its immediate north about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and by the downfall of the great Western Chalukyan dynasty about A D 1184, which was caused partly by its wars with the Kādambas and partly by the rise of the Ballalas. A little later the Cholas lost their northern possessions, which were seized by the Ganapatis of Orangal.

We now find ourselves in the thirteenth century, the three great southern powers being the Cholas and Pandiyans—both seemingly losing strength—and the Hoysala Ballalas, rapidly growing in power,

¹ It seems to be new to find that the sovereigns of this dynasty were originally called *Chalukyas*, the adjectival form *Chalukya* being adopted by the later representatives of the family.

² We gather from the *Harshacharita* chronicle that the Cholas and Pandiyans were constantly at feud with Ceylon, and that Jambis immigrated in large numbers into Ceylon.

³ As with the *Chalukyas* and *Chalukya*, the earlier and later dynasties of this kingdom seem to have been *Chalukya*.

What might have occurred it is needless to enquire, though imagination readily depicts the impetuous Ballalās sweeping down from the ghāts and succeeding in subverting the ancient dynasties of the plains ; but a new power now appears on the scene, which was destined to acquire universal dominion in course of time—the power of the Musalmāns.

Delhi had been captured by the Ghazni Ghōriāns in 1193, and a dynasty established there which lasted till A D 1288. The Khiljis succeeded (1288–1321), and 'Alau-d-din Khilji despatched the first Muhammadan expedition into the Dakhan in A D 1306. Four years later the Musalmān armies under Malik Kafur swept like a torrent over the peninsula.

Devagiri and Orangal were both reduced to subjection, the capital of the Hoysāla Ballalās was taken and sacked, and the kingdoms both of the Cholas and Pāndiyāns were overthrown. Anarchy followed over the whole south—Musalmān governors, representatives of the old royal families, and local chiefs being apparently engaged for years in violent internecine struggles for supremacy. The Ballalās disappeared from the scene, and the kingdoms of Devagiri and Orangal were subverted. A slight check was given to the spread of the Muhammadan arms when a confederation of Hindu chiefs, led by the gallant young Ganapati Rāja, withstood and defeated a large Muhammadan army, and the aspect of affairs was altered by the revolt of the Dakhan Musalmāns against their sovereign in A D 1347, which resulted in the establishment of the Bahmani kingdom of the Dakhan. But the whole of Southern India was convulsed by this sudden aggression of the Muhammadāns, and all the old kingdoms fell to pieces.

This period, then, about the year A D 1310, is to be noted as the second great landmark in South Indian history, the first being about the period 1023–1070, when the Cholas became almost supreme over the south.

While the Bahmani rebels were consolidating their kingdom in the Dakhan, another great power was being formed south of the Krishna. This was the kingdom of Vijayanagar. Established on the ruins of the Hoysāla Ballalās and the other Hindu sovereigns, it speedily rose to a height of power such as no southern kingdom had yet aspired to, and it held the Muhammadāns in check for two centuries. From 1336 till 1564 A D we have merely to consider, roughly speaking, two great powers—that of the Musalmāns north of the Krishna and that of Vijayanagar to the south.

The Bahmani kingdom fell to pieces at the close of the fifteenth century, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms founded by rival Musalmān leaders. Their jealousies aided the Vijayanagar sovereigns in their acquisition of power. In 1487 Narasimha of Vijayanagar completely subverted the Pāndiyān country, Chola having fallen long before, and by the close of the fifteenth century the power of Vijayanagar was acknowledged as paramount through the entire peninsula. Small principalities existed, such as that of Maṣūr, the Rāḍi chieftainship of Kondaṇḍu south of the Krishna (which lasted from 1328 till 1427), and the always independent principality of Travancore, but Vijayanagar was supreme. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Krishnadeva Rāja of Vijayanagar further extended the power of his house by the reduction of refractory chiefs far and wide, till his dynasty arose in his day to its greatest height of glory.

In 1564 (the third landmark) all this collapsed. The Muhammadan sovereigns of the Dakhan combined, and in one grand effort swept over Vijayanagar, sacked the capital, put to death the powerful chief who had ruled over the destinies of the empire, and for ever crushed out all semblance of independent Hindu power from the south of India. Even the very family that governed Vijayanagar divided, so that it becomes almost impossible to trace their history, and for a second time the whole of the peninsula was thrown into confusion.

Naturally the minor chiefs seized this opportunity for throwing off all fealty to their sovereign, and throughout the peninsula arose a large number of petty Pologars and small chieftains, whose quarrels and wars and struggles for supremacy kept the whole country in confusion for two-and-a-half centuries. The only chiefs that attained to real power were the Madura Nayakkas, formerly viceroys of Vijayanagar, who speedily became independent and reduced to subjection almost the whole of the old Pāndiyān kingdom, their compatriots, the Nayakkas of Tanjore, holding sway over Cholaḍēṣa. The Rājās of Maṣūr, too, became independent, and established a kingdom, though not a very powerful one.

Over all this distracted country the Muhammadāns gradually pressed downwards, securing the dominion of the countries south of the Tungabhadra, and eastwards to the sea, and encroaching southwards till they had reached the southern confines of the Telugu country by the middle of the seventeenth century, and by the beginning of the eighteenth were in power far south. The Mahrattas had established themselves in Tanjore in 1674 and remained there till the English supremacy. In 1736 the Muhammadāns retained possession of Madura.

The English, settled at Madras since 1639, now began to acquire more and more territory and power, and in the course of the century had conquered almost the whole of the south of India, the defeat of the Maisūr Musalmāns under Tipū Śulṭān in 1799 finally laying the peninsula at their feet.

THE ALUPAS.

(Also called *Ālupas*. See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 14.)

They are mentioned in a Maisūr inscription on copper, known to many readers of scientific literature as "The Merkāra Plates." The age of this document is at present disputed. In a grant of A.D. 694 (S.S. 616)¹ the "Ālupas" are mentioned. The "Ālupas" are spoken of in a Kādamba inscription of A.D. 1169-70 (*Kaliyuga* 4270)² and in the *Vikramāṅkataracharita* of Bilhana.³ Mr. Fleet locates them somewhere in the west or north-west of the Madras Presidency.

'ADIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF VIJAYAPURA (BIJAPUR).

(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

AHMADNAGAR, NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

The earliest kings of whom we have any trace who ruled the north of this Presidency are the Andhras. The great Maurya dynasty of the north were, according to the *Purāṇas*, succeeded by kings of the Śaṅga family, and these again by the Kanvas. The last Kanva, Śuśarman or Śisuman, was murdered by his minister Śudraka or Sīpraka, who seized the throne and founded a dynasty which was called after the name of his tribe, the Andhras. These are the *Andhras* of the Greek geographers.⁴ Three dynasties successively ruled over their widely extended territories. These were the *Andhras* Proper, the *Andhra-jātikas*, or "relatives of the Andhras," and the *Andhra-bhṛityas*, or "servants of the Andhras."

The whole of the north of the Madras Presidency down, at least, to the Kriśṇa river, and probably considerably to the south of it, belonged to them, and many of their leaden coins are found in the tracts near the great rivers. They were Buddhists in religion. About the beginning of the Christian era the Andhras were exceedingly powerful, possessing, according to Pliny, very large armies. They held the whole of Kalinga.

In the IXth Volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, pp. 101-116, will be found an essay on the Andhras by Wilford, from which I extract the following comparative table of kings of the dynasty, taken from the several *Purāṇas*. I have corrected the spelling, and in the case of the list from the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* have added in italics notes by Mr. Edward Thomas. The list in the *Matsya Purāṇa* contains twenty-nine names.

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 300.

² J.B.R.R.A.S., Vol. IX, p. 278.

³ Bühler's Edition, V, 26. *Ind. Ant.* V, 320.

⁴ *Andra Indii* in the Ptolemaic Tables. Pliny calls them *Gens Andara*.

BṚHĀVATA-PURĀṆA.	VIṢṆU-PURĀṆA.	VĪṢṆU-PURĀṆA.	BRĀHMAṆDA-PURĀṆA.
		YEARS.	YEARS.
Balihita	Śipraka (or Śudraka) ...	Sindhuka ... 23	Chhismaka ... 23
Krishna	Krishna	Krishna ... 18	Krishna ... 18
Śrī Śātakarṇi	Śrī Śātakarṇi	Śrī Śātakarṇi ... 10	Śrī Śātakarṇi ... 10
Paurpamśee	Pūrṇotsaṅga	Pūrṇotsaṅga ... 18	Pūrṇotsaṅga ... 18
.....	Śātakarṇi	Śātakarṇi ... 56	Śātakarṇi ... 56
Lambodara	Lambodara	Lambodara ... 18	Lambodara ... 18
Ivilaka	Ivilaka (<i>Vikalā</i> ?) ..	Āpilaka ... 12	Āpilaka ... 12
Meghasvāti	Meghasvāti ... ..	.....	Saudasa ... 18
Ājamaṇa	Patumat (<i>Pudumāyī</i> ?) ...	Puṭumābī ... 24	Ābhi ... 12
...	Arishṭakarmān	Nēmi Kṛishna ... 25	.....
Hāleya	Hala	Hala ... 1	Skandasvāti ... 28
Talaka	Pattalaka (<i>Mandataka</i> ?) ..	Pulaka ... 5	Bhāvaka ... 5
Purishbhuru	Pravillasena (<i>Purikasena</i> ?) ..	Purikasena ... 21	Pravillasena ... 12
Sunandana	Sundara Śātakarṇi	Śātakarṇi ... 1	Sundara Śātakarṇi ... 1
Chakora	Chakora Śātakarṇi	Chakora Śātakarṇi ... 6	Chakora Śātakarṇi ... 6
.....	.....	.....	Mahendra Śātakarṇi ... 3
...	.....	...	Kuntala Śātakarṇi ... 8
Vaṭaka ... ..	.....	...	...
Śivasvāti	Śivasvāti	Śivasvāmī ... 28	Svātisena ... 1
Gotamīputra	Gotamīputra	Gautamīputra ... 21	Yantramāti ... 34
Pulimān	Pulimān (or Pulomat) ... ..	.....	.....
.....	Śātakarṇi ... ..	...	Śātakarṇi ... 29
Madasira	Śivaśrī ... ..	...	Ābhi ... 4
Śivaskanda	Śivaskanda ... ..	.....	Śivaskanda Śātakarṇi ... 2
Yajñasrī	Yajñasrī	Yajñasrī ... 29	Yajñasrī Śātakarṇi ... 19
.....	.....	Śātakarṇi ... 60	.....
Vijaya	Vijaya ... ..	.....	.....
Chandravijaya	Chandraśrī (<i>Dandaśrī</i> ?) ..	Dandaśrī ... 3	Dandaśrī Śātakarṇi ... 3
Pulomāhi	Pulomārohi (<i>Pulomāri</i>) ...	Puloma ... 7	Puloma ... 7

Of the above sovereigns, the descent of all is given as in the direct male line, with the exception of the second, Kṛishna, who was brother of the usurper, Śipraka. Śrī Śātakarṇi was son of Kṛishna, and the line proceeds direct.

Others are also given in Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities, Useful Tables*, p. 241; and in the *Bṛhat Saṁhitā*, Vol. V, p. 82, etc.

ANDHRAS.

Mr. Fergusson, in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (p. 717), gives the following list:—

Śipraka	...	...	...	...	B.C.	31 to A.D.	8
Krishna	...	...	...	...	A.D.	8 to "	10
Śatakarṇi I	...	...	...	...	"	10 to "	28
Purnotsaṅga	...	...	...	...	"	28 to "	46
Śivasvāmi	...	...	...	...	"	46 to "	64
Śatakarṇi II	...	...	...	...	"	64 to "	120
Laṇbodara	...	...	...	...	"	120 to "	138
Apṭaka	...	...	...	...	"	138 to "	150
Saṅgha	...	...	...	...	"	150 to "	168
Śatakarṇi III	...	...	...	...	"	168 to "	186
Skandasvāti	...	...	...	...	"	186 to "	193
Mrigendra	...	...	...	...	"	193 to "	196
Kuntalasvāti	...	...	...	...	"	196 to "	204
Svātikarna	...	...	...	...	"	204 to "	205
Pulomavit	...	...	...	...	"	205 to "	241
Gorakṣaśvaśri	...	...	...	...	"	241 to "	266
Ilala	...	...	...	...	"	266 to "	271
Maṇḍalaka	...	...	...	...	"	271 to "	276
Purindrasena	...	...	...	...	"	276 to "	281
Sindara	...	...	...	...	"	281 to "	284
Rajadhisvāti (6 months)	...	...	...	...	"		284
Śivasvāti	...	...	...	...	"	284 to "	312
Gautamiputra	...	...	...	...	"	312 to "	333
Vāsithyaputra	...	...	...	...	"	333 to "	335
Pulomat	...	...	...	...	"	335 to "	363
Śivasri	...	...	...	...	"	363 to "	370
Skandasvāti	...	...	...	...	"	370 to "	377
Yajñaśri	...	...	...	...	"	377 to "	406
Vijaya	...	...	...	...	"	406 to "	412
Chandraśart	...	...	...	...	"	412 to "	422
Pulomat	...	...	...	...	"	422 to "	429 or 436

In J.B.B.R.A.S., XIII, 303, will be found a paper by Dr. Codrington and Bhagvānlal Indrājī Pandit on some Andhrabhṛitya coins. They give the names of Vajivāya, son of Vasati (*Vasīṭi*),—Śivāla, son of Madhari,—and Vīdivāya, son of Gotami.

In connection with this subject may be noted the succession of the predecessors of the Andhras mentioned above, as it seems certain that the sovereigns of those dynasties must have ruled over the northern portion of the Madras Presidency; though as yet, with the exception of the existence of the Edict of Aśoka at Jauguḍa in Ganjam, I know of no remaining trace of their presence. These tables are taken from Mr. Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 716.

MAURYA DYNASTY (137 Years).

Chandragupta	...	...	...	...	B.C.	325 to B.C.	301
Bimbisāra	...	...	...	...	"	301 to "	276
Aśoka ¹	...	...	...	...	"	276 to "	240
Suynśas	...	...	...	...	"	240 to "	230 P ²
Daśaratha	...	...	...	...	"	230 P to "	220 P
Saṅgata	...	...	...	...	"	220 P to "	212 P
Indrapālita	...	...	...	...	"	212 P to "	210
Śomeśarman	...	...	...	...	"	210 to "	203
Śaśadharman	...	...	...	...	"	203 to "	195
Vrihadratha	...	...	...	...	"	195 to "	188

¹ Dr. Oldenberg's paper on "*Ancient Indian Inscriptions and Coins*" in *Ind. Ant.* X, 218, may be consulted with especial reference to the older dynasties of the north-west.

² "Account of the great Hindu monarch, Aśoka," by Sir Erskine Perry, in J.B.B.R.A.S. for January 1881.

SANGA-DYNASTY (112 Years).

Pushpamitra	...	...	...	...	B.C. 188 to B.C.	152
Agnimitra	...	...	...	...	"	152 to " 144
Sujyeshtha	...	...	...	...	"	144 to " 137
Vasumitra	...	...	...	...	"	137 to " 129
Bhadra, or Ādraka	...	...	...	...	"	129 to " 127
Pulindaka	...	...	...	...	"	127 to " 124
Ghoahvasu	...	...	...	...	"	124 to " 121
Vajramitra	...	...	...	...	"	121 to " 112
Bhagavata	...	...	...	...	"	112 to " 86
Devabhūti	...	...	...	...	"	86 to " 76

KANYA DYNASTY.

Vasudeva	...	...	...	...	B.C. 78 to B.C.	67
Bhūmimitra	...	...	...	...	"	67 to " 53
Nārāyaṇa	...	...	...	...	"	53 to " 41
Sūsarman (murdered)	...	...	...	...	"	41 to " 31

ĀNDHRA-JĀTIKAS, ĀNDHRA-BHŪTĪYAS.

(See the Andhra Dynasty.)

AVUKU OR AUKU, ZEMINDARS OF—

(See OWK, Zemindars of—.)

BĀHMĀNĪ DYNASTY.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

BALLĀLAS, THE—

(See HOYŚALA BALLĀLAS of Maisūr.)

BANAVĀSĪ, THE KĀDAMBAS OF—

(See KĀDAMBAS.)

BARĪD SHĀHĪ DYNASTY AT BĪDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF—

(See IKKERI.)

BĪDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD, BARĪD SHĀHĪ DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

BĪJAPUR OR VIJAYAPURA, 'ĀDIL SHĀHĪ DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

BĪBĀR, IMĀD SHĀHĪ DYNASTY OF—

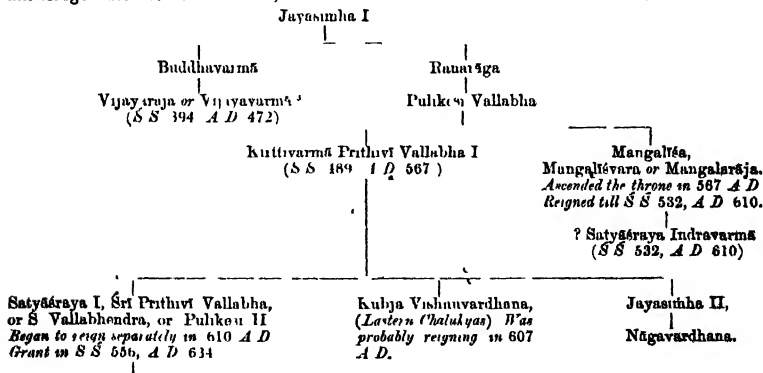
(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

THE CHALUKYAS

The kingdom of the Chalukyas¹ was at one time widely extended, and for six centuries, from the sixth to the twelfth, they maintained a sovereignty, which, if sometimes merely nominal, was at others extremely powerful. We first hear of them in the Dakhan in the sixth century, the third sovereign of the family ascending the throne in A. D. 566. Inscriptions of the dynasty are numerous, and those of the later sovereigns during the decay of the kingdom insert, in the genealogical portion of the document, a mythical series of kings, by which the descent of the family is traced, in the Lunar Race, through a succession of 59 sovereigns ruling in Ayodhya, to one Vijayaditya, who is said to have journeyed southwards bent on conquest, but to have lost his life in battle. His widow fled, took refuge in the house of a Brahman, and there gave birth to a posthumous son—Vishnuvardhana. Vishnuvardhana is said to have acquired sovereignty and to have made extensive conquests, strengthening his authority by an alliance with the Pallava king of Kanchi, whose daughter he married. His son was Vijayaditya, and the latter's son was Pulikēśi Vallabha. The old inscription at Aihole, published by Mr Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* (V, 67) names Pulikēśi's father Kuntaka and his grandfather, Jayasimha Vallabha. Mr Fleet's estimate of this early history is that it is "a mere jumble of vague tradition and *Puranik* myths, of no authority, based on the undoubted facts that the Chalukyas did come originally from the north and did find the Pallavas in possession of some of the territories afterwards acquired by themselves, and on a tradition of the later Kadambas that the founder of their family was named Trilochana or Trinetra."

Pulikēśi's grandsons separated and became the ancestors respectively of the Western and Eastern Chalukyas, the older remaining in the Western Dakhan, while the younger, Kubja Vishnuvardhana, won for himself by the sword the sovereignty of the Eastern Coast by his conquest of the Silahakayana kings of Vengi (Pallavas). This conquest was very important not only because of its political results, but because it was a triumph of the Brahmanical religion over Buddhism. The Vengi kings were Buddhists, and they seem to have succeeded the Buddhist Andhra bhūtiyas on the Krishna river, while the Chalukyas were Vaishnavites.

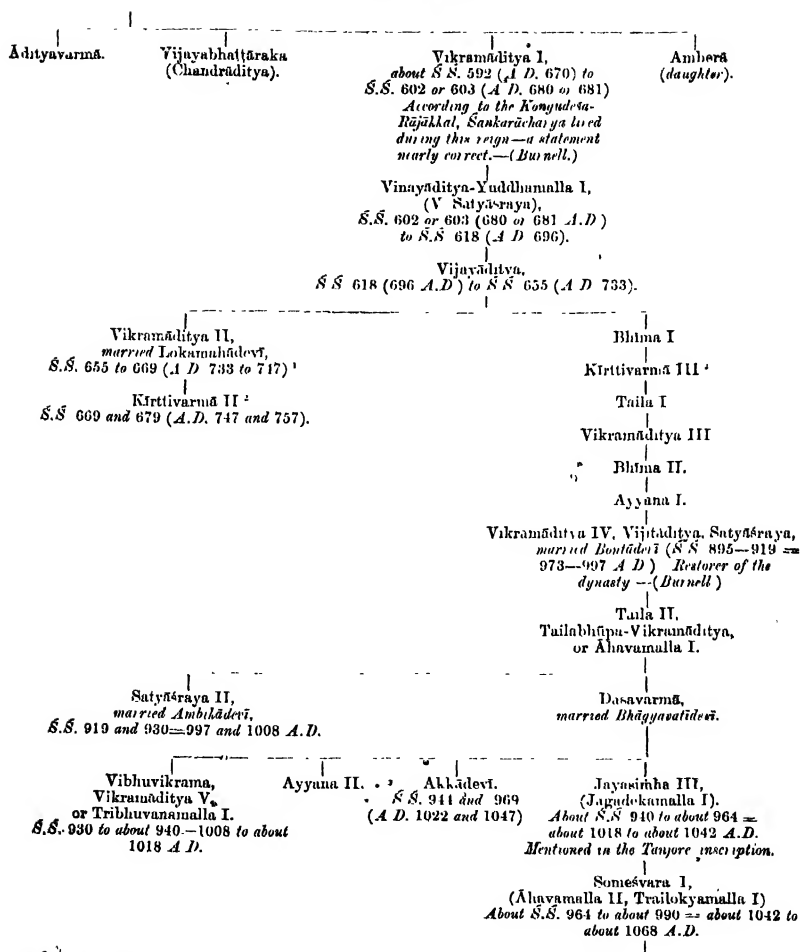
The following tables are taken mostly from Dr Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, page 18,² and Mr Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Deserts*, p 18. The earliest sovereigns are called "Chalukyas." After the division between Satyasraya I and Kubja Vishnuvardhana the dynasties are respectively known as those of the "Western Chalukyas" and "Eastern Chalukyas," and the dynasty which commenced with Taila, or Tailapa, I called themselves "Chalukyas." Mr Fleet has largely added to our knowledge since Dr. Burnell wrote, but I have retained some of that author's remarks.



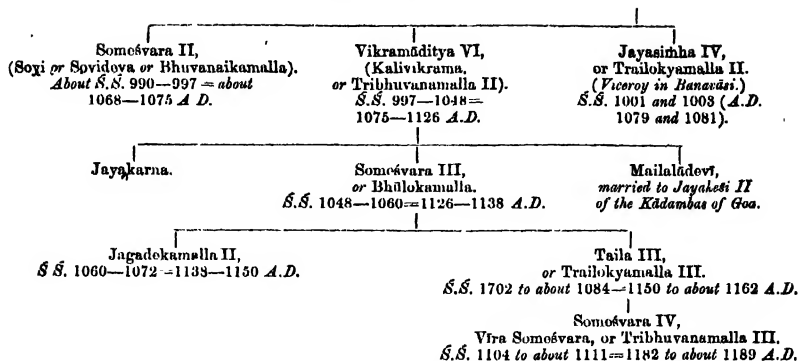
¹ Mr Fleet writes (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 103) regarding the habit of styling the early Chalukyas "Chalukyas of Satyasraya": "This is nothing but a mistake. Chalukyas is nowhere mentioned in the earlier Chalukyan inscriptions, and, even at a later date, it was certainly not a Chalukya capital. The earliest mention of it that I have obtained is in a grant of the Western Chalukya king Jayasimha or Śmādeva I. It is dated Śaka 978 (A. D. 1053-4)."

² See Professor Dowson's Paper in J. R. A. S., New Series, I, 247 (1865).

³ The Kara grant (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 231).



Rice's inscription (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23).
 At this point Dr. Burnell interpolates the following note:—"So far the flourishing older dynasty of the Chalukyas, which, after Vikramaditya II, appears to have been for a time almost overthrown by feudatories such as the Rashtrakutas, Kalachuryas, and Yadava chiefs, and the history of this kingdom is, thus, very obscure for the eighth and ninth centuries. With Tailapa, the restorer of the Chalukya power in the later dynasty, all once more becomes tolerably certain, especially as regards the dates of the reigns. A very poetical account of the first sovereigns of this line is given in Bhūhapa's *Vikramāditya-charitra*; it is often repeated in details by the Chola inscriptions."



Pulikesi Vallabha is said in an inscription at Aihole (*Ind. Ant.* IV, 205) to have reduced Banavasi to subjection. Mr. Fleet thinks that up to that time Banavasi was the capital of an early branch of the Kadambas. Pulikesi also seems to have conquered Badami ("Vatapi," which Mr. Fleet has satisfactorily identified with Badami—*Ind. Ant.* V, 68, etc.)

Kirtivarma I is, in the last inscription mentioned, called "night of death to the Nalas, the Mauryas, and Kadambas." He claims to have entirely subverted the Kadambas.

His younger brother, Mangalisa, is stated, in the same inscription, to have conquered the "Katschahuris," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Kalachuris. He lost his life in an attempt to secure the kingdom for his own son. He conquered Re-atidvipa, the Matangas, and Kalachuris, part of the Konkanas, and a prince named Buddha, son of Samkaragana.

Satyashraya was one of the most powerful princes of the dynasty. In later years poets were fond of styling the kings of this race and their descendants, "Princes of the House of Satyashraya." His greatest achievement was his victory over Harshavardhana, king of Kanauj. He conquered a sovereign from the north named Govinda, whom Mr. Fleet takes to be one of the Rashtrakutas. He claims, in various inscriptions, to have subdued the Mauryas of the Konkana, the "Lutas, Malavas, and Gurjaras." He reduced the fortress of "Pishtapura," acquired the sovereignty of *Maharashtra*, terrified the "Kalingas and Kosalas," drove the Pallavas behind the walls of Kañchapura, and prepared to conquer the Cholas with a large army. Too much trust must not be placed in the poetry of the inscriptions, but it is abundantly clear from other sources that Satyashraya was a great conqueror. Hiuen-Tsang gives an interesting account of his kingdom, the manners and customs of the time, and the grandeur of the sovereign. Mr. Fergusson (*J.R.A.S.* XI, 155) points out that presents and letters were interchanged between him and Khosru II, contemporary king of Persia.

Mr. Rice has an inscription (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 298) mentioning Ambarā, daughter of Satyashraya.¹

The Chalukyan supremacy, after the death of Satyashraya, was interrupted, either by a confederacy of three kings over whom the Pallava lord of Kañchi claimed supremacy, or by three Pallava kings or viceroys in alliance (it is not yet certain which²), but Vikramaditya I defeated them and ascended the throne of his fathers. He suffered a reverse at the hands of the Pallavas, but afterwards crushed them and seized Kañchi, their capital. One of the inscriptions mentions that Devaśakti, king of the Sendrakas, was his vassal.

Vinayaditya claims to have conquered the "Pallavas, whose kingdom consisted of three dominions" at the command of his father, (*Indian Antiquary*, VI, 85, Mr. Fleet). It seems not improbable that the Pallava confederacy which had checked the power of the Chalukyas was overthrown by Vinayaditya at the head of his father's armies, and that after Vinayaditya had acquired the throne of his fathers he

¹ As corrected by Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* X, 133).

² The evidence as to this is summarised by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* X, 133-135, in reply to an assertion by Mr. Rice that the evidence as to any such confederacy is insufficient.

made war on and crushed the Pallavas, seizing their capital city. Vinayāditya seems to have possessed almost the whole of the Dakhan country, and to have extended his conquests southwards. He claims to have conquered the Kalambluras (?), the Keralas, Haihayas, Vilas, Malavas, Cholas, Pandiyans and others; and though a great deal of this may be vain boasting, he seems to have been a very powerful sovereign.

His son Vijayāditya boasts of conquests, but we do not hear much of him. His reign appears to have been peaceful.

Vikramāditya II claims to have conquered and slain the king of the Pallavas, and again to have victoriously entered Kañchi.¹ In other inscriptions he boasts of having conquered Kañchi, or the king of Kañchi, three times.

Kirtivarmā II claims another victory over the Pallavas.

But the power collapsed shortly afterwards, the feudatories revolting and the short-lived kingdom being overwhelmed by successful revolts and conquests by neighbouring powers.

With Taila II, who "acquired the earth, which had fallen into the hands of the Rāṭṭas,"² the Western Chalukya kingdom again revived after a blank of two centuries. The territories governed by the new dynasty were greatly reduced in size, and appear to have extended no further than the limits of the Dakhan Proper.

Jayasimha III claims to have overthrown a confederacy of Malavas, and to have warred against the Cheras and Cholas.

Someśvara I, or Āhava Malla II, appears to have driven back the Cholas, and to have been again defeated by the great Chola king, Kulottunga I.³ In his reign the Kādambas and other neighbouring families began to assume independence. He married three wives, Bachaladevi, Chandalakabbe or Chandrikadevi, and Mailaladevi.

Someśvara II would appear to have checked the Kādambas, part of whose territories was acquired and held by his brother Vikramāditya VI.

Vikramāditya VI re-established the Śaka Era (Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* IV, 208, V, 175). He gave his daughter in marriage to a Kādamba prince, and married a Chola princess. He fought many battles, and seems to have been engaged in perpetual struggles to secure his sovereignty against members of his own family no less than against the armies of hostile sovereigns.⁴ He was, however, very powerful, and a large number of inscriptions testify to the extent of his territories.

From this period the kingdom began to fall to pieces and nothing remarkable seems to have been achieved by the later sovereigns, though Someśvara IV re-established for a few years the power which had been rudely shaken by Bijjala the Kalachuri. The power of the Kalachuri and Ganapati kings and the rise of the Hoysala Ballala dynasty of Maisūr sealed the fate of the Western Chalukyas, and nothing is heard of them after 1189 A.D.⁵

EASTERN CHALUKYAS.

It has been already stated (p. 148) that the two great Chalukyan brothers, Satyaśmṛya and Kubja Vishnuvardhana, separated and established two separate dynasties. The family of the former are called the Western Chalukyas. Kubja Vishnuvardhana, marching to the Eastern Coast, conquered and dethroned the Salankayana sovereign of Vengi and established a dynasty which, gradually extending its conquests to the borders of Orissa and fixing its capital at Rajahmundry, ruled Kalingā for four centuries.

The genealogy is as follows. The table is mainly taken from Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, (pp. 21, 22).

¹ An inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 25) gives particulars of this event. It appears that after his coronation the king made war on the Pallavas, killed in battle Nandi Potavarma, their king, and victoriously entered Kañchi. He found that city richly decorated with sculptures which had been executed under the orders of a former king, Narasimha Potavarma, amongst them being images of *Ājastaka* (?). Vikramāditya II, when he left Kañchi, travelled on to the coast, and took up his residence there, for a time, in a town on the sea.

² *Ind. Ant.* V, 17.

³ In Bilhaga's *Vikramāditya*, it is claimed for Someśvara I that he conquered the Cholas, apparently twice; and it expressly states that the Chola monarch had attacked him. But several inscriptions mention Kulottunga's defeat of the Chalukyan sovereign. (*Ind. Ant.* V, 318).

⁴ (*Ind. Ant.* V, 318-325). While in camp on the Taptakhabila, Vikrama heard of the death of his father-in-law. He marched on to Kañchi, crushed a rebellion there, put the rightful heir on the throne, and then retired (Sakaleshvaraswaram). Shortly after he had retired he heard of the death of the newly enthroned monarch, and of the seizure of the Chola throne by "Rajga, lord of Vengi," a member of the family. Vikrama offered battle, but was attacked in rear by his brother Someśvara, whom he defeated, while Rajga fled. Vikrama then ascended the throne of the Chalukyas, A.D. 1076. He is said to have conquered the Cholas on two subsequent occasions.

⁵ *J.R.A.S.* IV, 17; *M.J.L.B.* VII, 209; Mr. Fleet's "Dynasties of the Kamara District," 55, 56-63.

CHALUKYAS, EASTERN.

Kubja Vishnuvardhana I.

18 years. (?)

Jayasimhavalabhā I.
30 years. (?)

Indra Bhāṭṭāraka
or Indra Rāja

Rājanandana Vishnuvardhana II.
9 years. (?)

Mangī (Yuvarāja)
25 years. (?)

Jayasimhavalabhā II
13 years (?)

Kokkili
(Kokili or Kaikkili)
6 months (?)

Vishnuvardhana III.
37 years. (?)

(Śaktivarmā) Vijayāditya Bhāṭṭāraka I.
16 or 18 years. (?)

Vishnuvardhana IV.
30 years. (?)

Vijayāditya-Narendra-Mrigarāja II.
40 or 48 years (?)

Kali Vishnuvardhana V.
1½ years (?)

Guṇāṅka Vijayāditya III
40 or 44 years. (?)

Vikramāditya Yuvarāja.

Yuddhamalla.

Chalukya Bhīma
30 years (?)

Tarapa
1 month. (?)

Kollabhiganda-Vijayāditya
6 months. (?)

Vikramāditya
11 months. (?)

Yuddhamalla
7 years. (?)

Amma Rāja I.
(surnamed Vishnuvardhana)
7 years. (?)

Vijayāditya

Rāja Bhīma
12 years. (?)

Amma Rāja II.
(surnamed Vijayāditya)
25 years (?)

Danarāja
3 years. (?)

25 years. (?)

Time of
anarchy.

Śaktivarmā,
12 years. (?)

Vimalāditya,
7 years. (?)

Vimalāditya married Kāṇḍavā, daughter of Rājārāja of the Sōryavarmāś, and younger sister of Rājendra Chōla. His successor Rājārāja of the Chandravarmāś married (A.D. 1022) Irāmonaṅgī, (?)

daughter of Rajendra Chola, and their son Rajendra Chola was the first Chola ruler of Vengi, and succeeded in A.D. 1064.¹ The Vengi kingdom thenceforward became a mere northern province of *Choladeva*. The succession of Cholas will be given below. Rajendra Kulottunga I made his son Rajaraja regent of the Chalukya country; but after ruling for a year the latter retired to the south, and the sovereign created his uncle Vijayaditya viceroy. Vijayaditya governed Kalingi for 15 years. On his death Kulottunga gave the viceroyalty to his second son, Viramātha, who ruled there till at least as late as A.D. 1102.

According to Dr. Burnell, the Cholas lost this country in 1228 A.D.

The number of years given to each sovereign's reign varies slightly in different inscriptions, and it is impossible yet to be quite certain of dates, as very few of the Eastern Chalukya inscriptions are dated.

Kubja Vishnuvardhana's conquest is generally believed to have taken place about the year 606 A.D., and this may be taken as the approximate date. He seems to have finally separated from his brother in A.D. 610. The inscriptions of this dynasty unfortunately contain little more than mere lists of names with no details, and therefore it is impossible as yet to frame any connected narrative. The main landmarks are the conquest of Kubja Vishnuvardhana;—the struggle for the throne between the two sons of Marigi the "Yuvaraja" and their half-brother Kakkili, resulting in the expulsion of the latter after he had ruled for six months;—the usurpation of Tanpa who drove out Amma Raja I's son Vijayaditya and seized the throne;—his own ejection at the hands of Chalukya Bhima's son Vikramāditya, a month later;—the struggles which ensued between rival claimants ending with the triumph of Raja Bhima, who reigned for 12 years;—the accession of Amma Raja II in 945 A.D., a date which is fixed by an inscription;—the anarchy of 27 or 30 years (duration not certain) which ensued;—and the extinction of the dynasty when the Cholas succeeded to the sovereignty. For the subsequent history of the Eastern Chalukyas, see under "THE CHOLAS" (p. 151).

In the reign of one of the sovereigns bearing the name of Vishnuvardhana, at Rajahmundry, lived Nannaya Bhatta, who, at the command of the king, composed the Telugu version of the *Mahabharata*, (see Campbell's *Telugu Grammar*, *Introd.*, IX—X, where the original passage relating to the authorship of the poem is quoted).

The Eastern Chalukyas may be considered as having ruled during these four centuries more or less peaceably over the whole of the Vengi and part at least of the Kalinga countries; being disturbed probably more by the Gajapatis of Orissa on the north than by any power on their south and west.

At the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Ganapati sovereigns of Oranjal were acquiring power in the Eastern Chalukyan territories, and they finally ejected the Chola-Chalukyas about the year 1228 A.D. (*Dr. Burnell*).

THE CHERAS.

There has been much difference of opinion in scientific quarters as to the Chera and Kongu Dynasties, some writers asserting that they were identical, some that they were totally different. The territories ruled by them have been variously assigned. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Cheras were the dynasty that preceded the Kongus in the same kingdom, in other words that the first seven sovereigns of the Kongu Dynasty, as given below (p. 189), ought properly to be styled Cheras. Others believe that the Cheras ruled almost the whole of the Western Coast and the country far inland, north of the Pandiyans, west of the Pallavas and Cholas, and south of the Konkana, from the earliest known historical times, their territories, of course, varying perpetually as their arms were victorious or the reverse in their wars with their neighbours, until the Kongus, who occupied the eastern and northern portion of their dominions, including Maisūr, overwhelmed the old sovereignty and succeeded to the most part of their dominions, the Western Coast being excluded.

The Cheras were mentioned by the oldest known European geographers as well as by the most ancient writers yet known in India. They are spoken of as contemporary with the Cholas and Pandiyans, and are so mentioned in the edicts of Asoka, whom their sovereign is called *Keralaputra*. According to Ptolemy (VII, I, 86), Karnr was their capital town. Hiuen-Thsang does not mention the kingdom, but refers to part of it under the name of *Konkanapura* (Konkanabulli). (*Dr. Burnell's South-Indian Palæogeography*, p. 33, notes 1 and 2; *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 116, 146.)

¹ This is Sir Walter Elliot's account. I confess it puzzles and perplexes me at present, because it does not seem to tally with other contemporary statements, but all will soon become clear, it is to be hoped, and meanwhile it is fitting that I should give the account of the best authorities.

Those who desire to study the subject should read Mr. Foulkes's historical sketch of the country in question in the *Salem District Manual*, and Professor Dowson's Paper in Vol. VIII of the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal*. See also Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 33, &c.; the *Markara Plates* (*Ind. Ant.* I, 361—366; II, 271, note, and V, 133); the *Nāgannūgūlam Plates* (*Ind. Ant.* II, 155; III, 152 and 202); Mr. Rice's note on the Ganga Kings (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 168).

THE CHOLA KINGS.

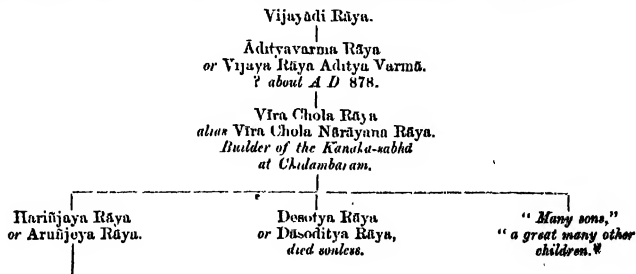
The Chola Kingdom forms one of the three great divisions of Southern India, which existed from the earliest known historical times. The Cholas held the east, the Pandiyans the south, and the Cheras the west. This distinction existed as far back as the days of Asoka, and is confirmed by Greek writers. Unfortunately Chola history is almost a blank till the days of Rājārāja (1023 A.D.). We have not even a legendary list of names to guide (or mislead) us as with the Pandiyans.

The Chola capital seems to have been at Uraiyūr (Warriore) close to Trichinopoly in the second century A.D., at Malaikūṇam (Kumbakonam?)² in the seventh, and at Tanjore (?) in the tenth—(*Dr. Burnell*). It was at Gaṅgaikondasōrapuram at one time, probably in the tenth century, being fixed finally at Tanjore early in the eleventh. The ancient name for the Chola country, according to Dr. Burnell (*South Indian Palaeography*, 17, note 1), was *Malakūṭa*. "The Chola banner had a tiger on it, which the kings of this dynasty must have taken from the Pallavas." (*ib.* 107.)

I have met with only two lists, which can be at all depended upon, of Chola sovereigns reigning prior to Rājārāja. The first is given by Mr. Lewis Rice (*Mysoor and Coorg*, I, 212) as that of Cholas reigning in the east of Muisur.

	A.D.
Ādityavarma, Rajendra Chola	867 to 927
Vira Chola, Nappayanurāja	927 to 977
Dasoditya Rāja	?
Parandaka Rāja, Hari Muli	?
Divya Rāja, or Deva Rāja Chola	?
Harivari Deva, or Tribhuvana Vira Deva Chola	986 to 1023

But Mr. Rice adds, "There is no certainty regarding either the names or the dates," and he does not give his authority for the list. The second is by Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual*, Vol. I, p. 39).



¹ Lists of the Cholas will be found in the following works.—

Buchanan's *Mysoor, Canara and Malabar*, m, 472, (Hogginsbotham's 8vo Edition of 1870, Vol. ii, p. 632), taken from a native Manuscript

J.A.S.B., vii, 371, 389, 507, 512. Taylor's *Oriental Manuscripts*.

Wilson's *Catalogue of the Madras MSS.*, I, pp. xc and 161.

Taylor's *Catalogue of the Madras MSS.*, III, 391, 440, 518, 522.

Prinsep's "Useful Tables" in Thomas's Edition, II, 275, 279. The lists are taken from Buchanan and Wilson.

Taylor's notices of the Manuscripts in the several volumes of the M.J.L.S.

None of them, however, must be depended upon for a moment as they come from most untrustworthy sources.

² *Malai* = "hill," *kurram* = "subdivision." The place seems also to have been called "Malakūṭa." (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 168). Apparently it gave its name to a tract of country, for mention is made of a Brahman village, "the ornament of Malakūṭa." Dr. Burnell thinks that "Malakūṭa" was "the kingdom comprised, roughly speaking, in the delta of the Kaveri."

Parantaka Rāya
alias Hari Malli, or Ari Malli,
 married Chittiri, daughter of Setu Rāya, or
 Chati Rāya.

Divi Rāya
 or Divya Rāya,
alias Hari-Tittu Rāya
 or Arktiva Rāya,
 died senseless.

Rājardja Narendra,
also called Harivasiddha,
 married an Eastern Chalukyan princess.

Many other children,
 "sons."

"Elder sons."

Rājendra Chola.

I have cut the genealogy short as it is unnecessary here to give the whole.

Dr. Burnell thinks that the Cholas were extending their power to the northwards about the period from 850 to 1023 A.D. by warfare and inroads, and he attributes the thirty (or twenty-seven) years' anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan dominions to Chola invasions. With Rājaraja (1023 A.D.) the history becomes all more clear, but previous to that reign we are as yet very much in the dark. Dr. Burnell tentatively fixes Karikala Chola about the year 950 A.D., but this is not as yet conclusive.

The Chola kingdom was in existence as early as 250 B.C., being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka where it is called "Chōḍa." It was also known to the Greek Geographers and is noticed in the *Periplus Maris Erythrei*,¹ and in Ptolemy (130 A.D.), the capital being then at Uṭaiyūr. It is clear from the legends in the Madura *Sthala Purāna* and the *Srūṭa* Book that, according to Pāṇḍiyan tradition, the kingdom of Chola was as old as that of the Pāṇḍiyans, or even older, since the son of the founder of Madura is stated to have married the daughter of the Chola king. These legends allude perpetually to wars between the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans, but there is no need to discuss the question as to their authenticity. If the two nations were contemporary, it is almost certain that they must have been constantly at feud, but the particular battles mentioned in the legends are probably purely mythical.

At the beginning of the seventh century we read in an inscription² of the celebrated Satyaśraya or Pulikeśi II of the Chalukyan dynasty, that that sovereign ruined the Pallavas of Kañchi, and had proposed to himself to annihilate the Cholas; but the expedition seems to have been abandoned. A few years later, viz., about the year 640 A.D., Hiuen-Tsang heard of the kingdom though he did not visit it. Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas (670—680 ?) claims³ to have conquered Chola, though the statement is not necessarily to be credited. He, however, seems certainly to have defeated the Pallavas, and to have seized Kañchipura. (The "Seven Pagodas" probably date from this reign.) Vinayāditya⁴ (A.D. 680 ?—696), his successor, also claims, and probably with equal want of truthfulness, to have conquered the Cholas. About 60 years later the Western Chalukyan Kingdom seems to have collapsed, and to have only risen again to power after a lapse of two centuries. In Wilson's *MacKenzie Manuscript* (I, pp. 198-9) mention is made of an inscription which shows that in 894 A.D. the Cholas, under their king Adityavarma, conquered the Chera or Kongu country. The date seems to be somewhat uncertain but there can be little doubt that this conquest really did take place, and that the Cholas held the Kongu country (Maier mainly) till the tenth century, when the Hoysāla Ballālas arose on the ruins of the Kongu kings. Tailabhappa Vikramāditya of the Western Chalukyas states that he was victorious over the Cholas; and Jayasinha III (1018—1042) makes a similar boast. This brings us down to the reign of the Chola sovereign Rājaraja, who was a contemporary of Jayasinha's, and was one of the most powerful chiefs of his time. He raised the Chola kingdom to great eminence. Dr. Burnell thinks that it is certain that the Cholas were conquered by the Chalukyas shortly before the beginning of the eleventh century, i.e., shortly before the reign of Rāja Rāja (1023—1064 A.D.) He writes of Rāja Rāja :—"This king must have restored Tanjore, which, according to Al-Biruni, was in ruins at the beginning of the eleventh century." This fact confirms the earlier Chalukya boasts of conquest, and was certainly owing to them."

¹ The date of the *Periplus* is fixed by Renaud as A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337). For translation, with notes and commentary, see *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 107.

² *Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 327.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 75.

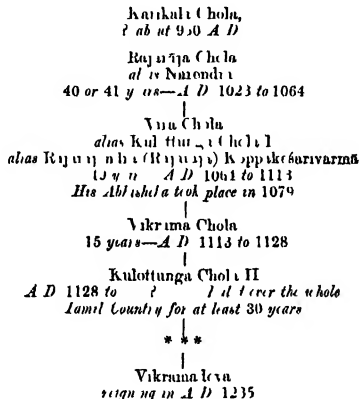
⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 35, 63, 91.

⁵ Al-Biruni wrote at the beginning of the eleventh century. He died A.D. 1030. He is quoted by Rashid-ad-din (1310 A.D.), in the *History of India*, I, 66, Reinaud *Fragment*, pp. 92, 121, *Mémoires*, p. 284). The king had built a new city on the shore called Pachmar.

During the early period, before the eleventh century, the Cholas were repeatedly attacked by powers other than those above mentioned, and we hear of them in succession as being conquered by or conquering the Kadambas, the Pandiyans, and others.

Singhalese annals give us an invasion of Ceylon by Cholas about the year 247 B C (the date is quite unauthenticated), in consequence of which the Cholas ruled the island for 44 years, also a second invasion a hundred years later, and a third in the year 110 A D. A counter invasion of Chola territories by Singhalese took place in 113 A D, and subsequent to this, warfare between the two races was of constant occurrence. In the middle of the tenth century it is said that the king of Ceylon sent an army to the assistance of a Pandiyan king who was then at war with the Cholas, but that the Pandiyans were defeated, and the Cholas, in revenge, invaded Ceylon but were repulsed. The next thing we hear of relates to the reign of Rajaraja, a period when, as before stated, the chronicles appear more trustworthy.

Dr. Burnell has given the succession thus (*South Indian Palaeography*, p. 40, note 1).



Rajaraja, owing to an intermarriage between the Cholas and Eastern Chalukyas, united the whole of Vengi and Kalinga to the Chola territories (M J L S XIII, Pt 2, p. 40). He came to the throne in the same year as King Mahinda IV of Ceylon, i.e., in 1023 A D. Ten years later—years during which constant emigration was taking place from the mainland to Ceylon—King Mahinda, overwhelmed with the perpetual influx of foreigners, lost his authority both over his own people and the strangers, and fled to Ambigulla. Rajaraja invaded the island twenty-six years after this event, i.e., in 1059 A D, and was completely successful. He seized the government, took Mahinda prisoner, and sent him with his queen and the crown jewels to the mainland, appointing a Chola Viceroy to govern the conquered territory. Mahinda died in 1071 A D, still in captivity.

Previously to this, however, viz., in 1064, the throne of the Cholas passed to Kulottunga I or Rajendra Chola, one of the greatest princes of his day. Besides assuming the sovereignty over his own territories, which, by the union of the Chola and Eastern Chalukya countries, extended up to the borders of Orissa, he conquered in A D 1064 and annexed for a time the whole of the Pandiyan kingdom, and by the prowess of his illegitimate son Adondai (according to native tradition) completely and for ever crushed the power of the Pallavas of Kucina. Although it must be admitted that much is as yet wanting, I incline to the belief that there is at least a basis of historical truth underlying the

¹ He was crowned in 1011 A D. The name of his principal queen seems to have been "Ula, Marudadevi," a Tamil translation of "Isha Mahadevi." It is also given in inscriptions as *Alimara* or *Alam-Marudadevi*, all meaning the same thing. It has become a question, however, whether this is not a mere title assumed by many South Indian Queens. It has been found in connection with more than one Pandiyan sovereign, and the wife of Vikramaditya II of the Western Chalukyas bore the same name.

native tradition. At any rate it seems certain that the annexation of the kingdom of the Pallavas to that of the Cholas took place at this period. It is further stated in the great inscription round the temple at Tanjore that the Cholas, towards the beginning of the eleventh century, conquered Bengal (Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 22, note 6). Either in the reign of Rājārāja or in that of Kulottuṅga I—probably the former—the Cholas swept over the Western Chālukya country. It was during the reign of Somēśvara I of the latter dynasty. (Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 46 and note 2). They destroyed a number of Jain temples at Puligero or Lakshmeśvara, but their success was only temporary. They were driven over the Tuṅgabhadra and their leader killed. The date of this event is possibly 1069-80 A.D. In the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita* of Bilhana, Somēśvara I is said to have "penetrated as far as Kañchi itself, stormed it, and driven its ruler into the jungles," but this is probably a mere poetical exaggeration and really alludes to the victory above mentioned. A little later the Cholas are again found fighting with the Western Chālukyas, this time with a Pallava (?) of Veṅgi.

Vikramāditya VI, of the Western Chālukyas, who reigned from 1075 to 1126 A.D., was, previous to his accession, always at feud with his elder brother Somēśvara II, and during his reign occupied himself in warfare on his own account against the enemies of his country. At this period he is said to have repeatedly defeated the Cholas and plundered Kañchi (it is almost impossible to believe this, and the authority seems to be only the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*), to have destroyed the sandalwood forests of the Malaya hills, to have slain the king of Kerala, and conquered the cities of Gaṅgaikondapuram (*Gaṅgakūṇḍa*—Mr. Fleet), Veṅgi and Chakrakōṭa or Chakragotta (?). He had married a daughter of the Chola king, and on the occurrence of a rebellion in the Chola country, in which his brother-in-law was killed (this, if true, must have been Rājārāja and the date A.D. 1064), he heard that Rājiga, king (?) of Veṅgi, had marched down and seized Kañchi. Vikramāditya marched to the south to meet Rājiga, and his brother Somēśvara followed with another army "promising outwardly to assist his brother, but intending to play the traitor." A battle ensued in which Rājiga was defeated and fled, and Somēśvara was taken prisoner (i.e., the Cholas were victorious at all points). Vikramāditya then proclaimed himself king.

The above account is all taken from Mr. Fleet's new publication, and he draws his information from Bilhana, who, being a Hindu poet, is almost certain to be absolutely wrong in details, though his story may be based on the truth. I do not therefore discard the tale on account of the discrepancy in dates, for it is quite possible that the latter part of the story may refer to a date eleven years later than the rebellion which caused the Chola king's death—the date, that is, of Vikramāditya's accession to the throne.

Kulottuṅga I was a man of many names. Thus he is called "Vira," "Rājendra," "Koppakēśarivarma," or "Kopparakēśarivarma," "Kōvīrtja Kēśari," and others. He conquered Āhavamalla, or Somēśvaradeva I of the Western Chālukyas in a battle near the Tuṅgabhadra, a fact which is recorded in several inscriptions. The Pāṇḍiyan king whom he conquered was Vira Pāṇḍiyan, son of Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan. (*Inscriptions at Chidambaram*. Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 45, note 1.) Kulottuṅga placed his younger brother Gaṅgaikondan Chola on the throne of Madura.

Reverting to Ceylon we find that Kulottuṅga held firmly to his father's conquest for the first few years of his reign. Young prince Kaśyapa, however, son of Mihindu, who was at the most 26 years' old at the capture of his father, had been gradually consolidating his power while in exile amongst the hills, and he succeeded in beating back the Chola Viceroy's army when it marched against him, even though the latter was aided by a force of 10,000 men sent over from the mainland to its assistance. Mihindu died in 1071, and Kaśyapa, proclaiming himself King of Ceylon, was making great preparations for driving the usurpers out of the island, when his career was cut short by his early death. He could not have been more than 38 years old. The throne of Ceylon was seized by the son of the minister Lokēśvara on the demise of Kaśyapa, there being no other claimants for the purple. He called himself Vijaya Bahu I, and proclaimed war against the Cholas. The natives flocked to his standard, and fighting soon afterwards commenced. A general action was, after a protracted and desultory warfare, fought under the walls of Pollonnaruwa, and the Cholas were defeated and driven into the town. After a siege of six weeks the town was carried by storm, and the defenders put to the sword. The king's authority was soon recognized all over the island. Shortly after this, Vijaya Bahu insulted the Chola king by giving the first place in precedence at an audience to the envoy from Siam in preference to the Chola ambassador, and this so enraged Kulottuṅga that he seized the Singhalese envoy at his court and cut off his nose and ears. War ensued. The Cholas landed at Mantotte, defeated the Singhalese army, and marched on the capital. The king fled, and the Cholas demolished the city. Recovering himself

¹ Dr. Burnell states, on the authority of an inscription at Karuvur, that this prince assumed the title of "Sundara Pāṇḍiyan."

soon, however, Vijaya Bahu returned to the attack, defeated the invaders, and drove them from the island.

Kulottunga died in 1113, and three years later, during the reign of his son and successor, Vikrama Chola, the Singhalese invaded the Chola country but were driven back without difficulty.

All the old native chronicles unite in narrating the glories of Kulottunga's illegitimate son Adondai, the conqueror of the Pallavas. An inscription at Tiruttani (*Vol. I, p. 158*) in the Pallava country gives a genealogy of five generations, and the local chronicle of Nārāyaṇavanam (*ib.*, pp. 157, 158) mentions four, of which the names correspond, thus:—

Tiruttani Inscription.

Karikāla Chola.

↓
Chakravarti.

↓
Sudhaṇḍa.

↓
Ruchira

↓
Nārāyaṇa Rāja.

Nārāyaṇavanam Chronicle.

↓
Adondai.

↓
Sundama Rāja.

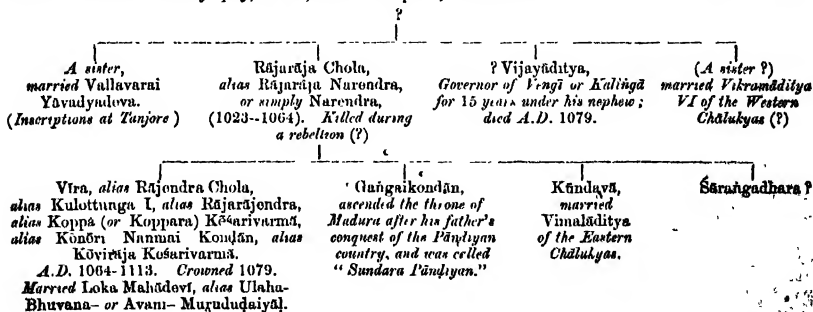
↓
Surasira Rāja.

↓
Nārāyaṇa Rāja.

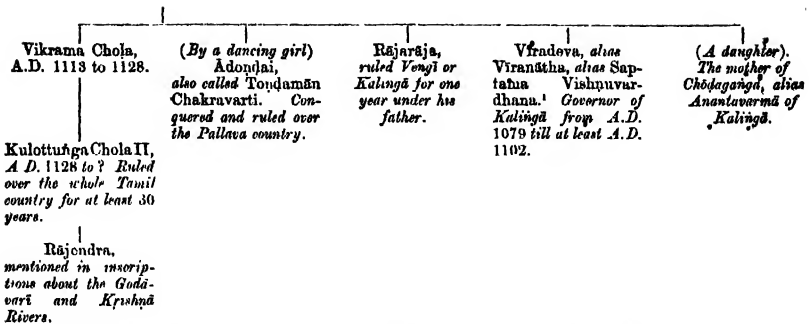
These evidently refer to the same persons, and "Chakravarti" is a common title of Adondai. Adondai is always declared to be the son of Kulottunga I. Was, then, "Karikāla Chola" another of the latter's numerous names? This point is interesting and important.

If native chronicles are to be believed in this respect, Kulottunga I had a brother Śaraṅgadharā, another son of Rājārāja Chola. In the *Appakāṭṭimū* or Appa Kavi's Commentary on the Grammar of Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, Śaraṅgadharā is stated to have been the son of Rājārāja, and this is repeated in the *Śaraṅgadharacharita*.¹ A question arises whether this prince could possibly be identical with Śaraṅga, also called "Rudradeva" *alias* "Churanga" "*alias* Chōr Ganga" (*Chola* or *Sāra Ganga*), who, summoned from Karpātaka by the chiefs of Orissa after the collapse of the Kōṣuri Dynasty of that kingdom, founded the Gaṅgavarīṇa family of Orissa about the year A.D. 1132. The dates seem at first sight fatal to the theory, but our Orissan chronology is as yet very imperfect. It is to be observed that Kulottunga claims to have reduced Bengal.

The facts noted above enable some slight additions to be provisionally made to the genealogy of the eleventh century Cholas. All will doubtless become clear when the many extant inscriptions are carefully studied, but at present the following is put forward tentatively. The main points are taken from Dr. Burnell's *Paleography*, which, in some respects, follows Dr. Caldwell.



¹ Appa Kavi declares that Śaraṅgadharā studied Telugu Grammar directly under Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, but if the prince was son of Rājārāja Chola, this is impossible. For he would not have been born much before A.D. 1023, while Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's date must have been earlier by a century. The latter was contemporary with an Eastern Chalukyan sovereign named Vikramāditya, residing at Rajahmundry (*Intro. to Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's Telugu Translation of the Mahābhārata. Complete's Telugu Grammar, Part II, pp. ix, x*) and the last sovereign of that name that we as yet know of was Anna Rāja I, who bore that title (*Ind. Ant., VIII, 19*). His date is A.D. 918–926, or thereabouts. On the other hand it is noticeable that "Vishuvardhana" was a title of the Eastern Chalukyan Dynasty borne by many sovereigns, and especially the later ones (*Vol. I, p. 165, note*).



Little seems to be known of the sovereign Vikrama. Kulottuṅga Chola II² succeeded. His reign came to an end at some time subsequent to the year 1158 A.D. Dr. Burnell then gives us Vikramadeva Chola reigning in A.D. 1235. If the copies sent to me of inscriptions about the Godavari and Kṛṣṇā Rivers are accurate, Kulottuṅga II had a son Rajendra, whose inscriptions are found in that tract between A.D. 1165 and 1194. He was succeeded there by, apparently, an anarchy, when petty rulers held sway, preparing the way for their complete overthrow by the Gaṇapati of Orangal, who seized and held the country firmly till the fourteenth century. So fell the Chola sovereignty north of the Pennār.³

According to Singhalese annals Parākrama Bahu I (1153-1186) attacked Kulasekhara, the Paṇḍiyan king, at one period of his reign (the date is not given), subdued Rameyavaram and the six neighbouring provinces, and drove the king from the throne of Madura. Vira Paṇḍiyan, son of Kulasekhara, was installed as king of Madura. The ousted monarch sought aid from the Cholas and attacked the Singhalese. The allies were defeated, and a considerable portion of the Chola country was captured by the invaders, on which Kulasekhara submitted. He was then restored to his throne, Vira Paṇḍiyan being comforted by the gift of the conquered Chola country as a principality. After this, the Singhalese retired.

If the copies of two of the Conjeevaram inscriptions which, by the kindness of Mr. Foulkes, I had access to are correct (*Nos. 178 and 201 of my List. Vol. I, pp. 181-85*), there was a second Rājārāja Chola, of whom we now hear for the first time, who came to the throne in A.D. 1216, and ruled till at least A.D. 1232. Vikrama (ruling in A.D. 1235), probably succeeded him. It was in the reign of this Rājārāja II that Kalingā was lost to the Cholas, if the date of this event, as given by Dr. Burnell (A.D. 1228), is accurate.⁴ (*South Indian Paleogeography, p. 40, note 4.*)

¹ Amma Raja I being Vishpūvardhana the sixth.
² Dr. Burnell writes of him (*South Indian Paleogeography, p. 40, note 37*). "He was reigning in 1134 A.D. . . . In his time there must have been a great many Buddhists in Tanjore, as Parākrama Bāhu (King of Ceylon, 1166 to 1186) fetched his priest from there according to the Mahāvamsa."

³ The deductions of Sir Walter Elliot from inscriptions vary from those of Dr. Burnell regarding the relatives of Rajendra Kulottuṅga I. I therefore append extracts from the former's writings on the subject (*Nanniamal Chieftains, No. 2, in M.J.L.S., Vol. IV, n.s., 1858, p. 94, etc., n.s., Vol. XX.*)—"Rajendra Chola was succeeded by his son Vikrama Deva surnamed Kulottuṅga Chola. On the death of his uncle, Vijayaditya, who had been viceroy of Vengidissim, the king deputed his son Rajaraja to assume the office, but after holding it for one year, A.D. 1078, he resigned it in favour of his younger brother Vira Deva Chola, who assumed the title of Kulottuṅga Chola. His grants are found in great numbers from A.D. 1079 up to the year 1135, when a partial restoration of the Chalukya line appears to have taken place, and they maintained a divided and feeble influence till the latter part of the twelfth century, when the country fell under the sway of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal." On page 40 he gives the succession thus—

26. Rājārāja Narandra.

27. Rajendra Chola.

28. Vikrama Deva Kulottuṅga Chola.

29. Rajaraja Chola, viceroy for one year.

30. Vira Deva Kulottuṅga or Saptatma Vishpūvardhana, viceroy from A.D. 1079 to 1135

⁴ Inscriptions in the Vengi country will doubtless throw light on this important point. At Kūṭkulagupṭa, in the Narasaraipettai Taluk of the Kistna District, is an inscription which would point to the Gaṇapati of Orissa having acquired power in that country as early as A.D. 1197; while there is a Gaṇapati inscription at Draksharama in the Godavari District, dated in 1175 A.D. The latest Gaṇapati inscription in that tract is dated A.D. 1230.

Another of the Conjeeveram inscriptions gives, according to the copy, Peraijñga or Kopperuñjñga (Chola as commencing to reign in A.D. 1242 (*Inscription No. 265*), his grant being in A.D. 1260. He reigned at least twenty years (*No. 191*).

Again, another (*No. 101*) gives a sovereign as commencing to reign in A.D. 1250, his grant being in 1260. *Inscription No. 194* determines his name to have been "Vijayakanda Gopaladeva," and the coincidence seems to show that this is probably correct. The dates, however, conflict, and until the originals are examined nothing can be definitely stated.

The next date that I find is that of Mathurantaka¹ Porraji Chola, who began to reign A.D. 1286, and held the sovereignty till the Muslimán invasion of A.D. 1310. (*No. 74 of the Conjeeveram Inscriptions*.)

These names and dates, though at present put forward doubtfully, seem to afford reasonable hope of our being soon able, after careful examination of the original inscriptions, to carry on a connected narrative of the history of the Cholas down to the Muslimán conquest of A.D. 1310; and if so, a considerable step forward will have been made.

The Muslimán conquest seems to have finally crushed the power of the Cholas. I am only acquainted with two allusions to Cholas after that event. One is to be found in one of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram (*No. 84*), which consists of a command issued by Suddása of Vijayanagar to "Rajakumara Bhaṅgappaḍeva Chola" to conduct certain festivals at the temple at Conjeeveram. The other will be noticed below.

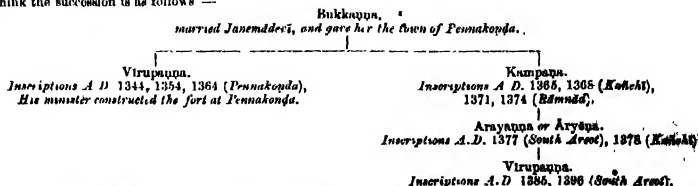
The Muslimáns seem to have held the country till A.D. 1347, when they were driven across the Krishna by a powerful Hindu confederation. According to one of the Conjeeveram inscriptions (*No. 60*), just at that period a chief by name Nārayana Śambuva Rayar claims sovereignty at Kañchi and dates his grant in his ninth year, placing his accession in A.D. 1337. He seems to have ruled for at least eighteen years (*Inscription 58*), which brings us down to A.D. 1355.

It now becomes a question whether the almost extinct power of the Cholas once more and for the last time asserted itself in the person of a second Vijaynkaṇḍa Gopaladeva. The usurpation of a family of Uḍaiyáras, probably from the Kaurase country, whose earliest recorded date at Kañchi is that of Kampana, son of Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyár, in A.D. 1365, is well established by inscriptions at various localities. And amongst the Conjeeveram inscriptions are two, by the same local chieftain, one of which is dated in the twentieth year of Vijayakanda Gopaladeva, and the other in the reign of Kampana Uḍaiyár. This, if authentic, would help us to bridge the interval of nine years between A.D. 1356 and 1365. Kampana was succeeded by Arayanna or Aryēna Uḍaiyár in or before the year 1377, for we have an inscription of the latter's reign dated in that year. Aryēna was succeeded by his son Virupanna.² The latter seems to have been conquered or superseded by King Harihara of Vijayanagar, and it is, indeed, not improbable that these Uḍaiyáras were either generals or chiefs of the early Vijayanagar sovereigns. There seems reason, however, to believe that for a century and a half the Vijayanagar sovereignty was not very firmly established till, in the reigns of the kings of the Narasimha dynasty, the whole was finally reduced to subjection.

Then followed the supremacy of the Nāyakkas of Madura during the decline of the great sovereignty, and these were followed by the Mahratta dynasty, who ruled the country precariously till it passed into the hands of the English.

¹ *Mathura-antaka*, "the cause of the end of Madura," or the "Yama (god of death) of Madura." It cannot yet be decidedly stated whether this was a more title significant of the inveterate hatred existing between the Chola and Pandiyan kingdoms, or whether it perpetuated an event in history. The title still exists in the Chola-Pallava country in the name of the town of "Mathurantakam" in the Chingleput District, a flourishing place which gives its name to a taluk, and which probably was called after the sovereign.

² I think the succession is as follows —



It must be considered as not quite conclusively proved that the Bukkaṇa who is mentioned as father of Virupanna, and the Bukkaṇa who is mentioned as father of Kampana, were one and the same person, but there is little reason to doubt it.

DAKHAN, MUHAMMADAN KINGS OF THE—

By way of preface to a sketch of these Musalman sovereignties of the Dakhani, it will be well to insert a few notes on the previous transactions of the Delhi kings in Southern India.

The first expedition of the Muhammadans into the Dakhani took place in A. D. 1306, when the Emperor 'Alau'd-din sent an ennobled slave, by name Malik Kafur, to bring to his senses the Rāja Rāmadeva of Devagiri (see the YĀDĀVAS or DEVĀGIRI), who had withheld tribute for three years. The Rāja made no defence, but, being defeated in March 1307, accompanied his opponent to Delhi, where he received honourable treatment.

In 1309 Malik Kafur was again sent to the Dakhani to reduce the Ganapati king of Ornaṅgal, Rudradeva, better known as Pratāpa Rudra II. The expedition was successful. The city was captured and the Rāja made terms.¹ Next year he was again despatched on a similar errand against the Hoysala Ballālas of Dvārasamudra. The general pushed forward with great energy and speed, passed Devagiri, and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He attacked and stormed the city of Dvārasamudra, sacked the celebrated Hallabidu temple, and returned to Delhi.²

In 1312 the Devagiri Yādavas again became troublesome, in the person of Śaṅkaradeva, son of Rama, and Malik Kafur was once more sent to reduce the Rāja to a proper sense of his inferiority. In the campaign which ensued the Musalmāns were completely successful and the Rāja lost his life. Four years later 'Alau'd-din died and Malik Kafur was at once murdered.

Mubarak Khilji became Emperor of Delhi in 1317, and one of his first acts was to make war for the third time on Devagiri. He captured the person of the Rāja, Haripaladeva, son-in-law of Rama, and flayed him alive. The *Nah Sipi* of Amir Khusrū gives a circumstantial account of a defeat of the Rāja of Oranḡal by "Khusrū Khān," generally known as Malik Khusrū, in the reign of this sovereign, but no such event is recorded by Ferishta. The chieft is said to have been commanded to go to "Arangal in Tillang," and to have obeyed. In the end, it is said, the Muhammadans were victorious, and retired after taking from the Rāja all his moveable property.

Mubarak was murdered in A. D. 1321 by Malik Khusrū, and the latter was killed by Ghāzi Beg Toghlak, Viceroy of Lahore, who,—all the royal family having been barbarously murdered by Malik Khusrū,—was chosen sovereign of the empire under the title of Ghiyāsu'd-din.

In 1321 he sent his eldest son, Ulugh Khān, against Oranḡal. The capital was invested and a close siege took place. The garrison was on the point of capitulating when a panic seized on the Muhammadans owing to mischievous rumours spread about the camp that the Sultan was dead. Several of the generals fled, and the army became disorganized, so that, on a desperate sally being made by the garrison, the besiegers were beaten at all points and hastily retreated.

In 1323, however, the Sultan again made war on Pratāpa Rudra with complete success. Oranḡal was captured and the Rāja carried captive to Delhi. Ghiyāsu'd-din was succeeded in 1325 by Muhammad.

In 1327 the Musalman Viceroy of the Dakhani rebelled, and the Emperor sent an expedition against him. He fled to Kampili close to Vijayanagur, whence the king's troops were compelled to retreat, the Vijayanagar king being too strong for them. The rebel fled to the Hoysala Ballāla king at Tanūr in Maṣūr, but the latter was too much in fear for his own safety to show any hospitality to the fugitive. He accordingly delivered him up to his master, who flayed him alive for his rebellious conduct.

Either in 1338 or 1339 the capital of the Muhammadan empire was arbitrarily removed to Devagiri, which was rechristened Daulatabad by the sovereign Muhammad.

In 1341 ensued a revolt in Malabar, and Muhammad started to quell it, but fell sick on the way and returned to his capital. Shortly after this Oranḡal revolted, and the Sultan was powerless to effect its reduction.

Three years later, in 1344, a Hindu confederation, consisting of the son (?) of Rudradeva of Oranḡal, Kṛṣṇa "Nayakka," the Rāya of Vijayanagar, and Ballāladeva of Dvārasamudra, with an immense force drove the Muhammadans out of Oranḡal and rolled back the tide of their advance.

This reverse was followed, three years later, by a revolt in the Muhammadan dependencies in the Dakhani. The Viceroy of Daulatabad proclaimed his independence, the royal troops were defeated, and the Viceroy became the first Bahmani king of the Dakhani.

Hansen, the Viceroy, now monarch, was originally a poor man who rose to eminence at court mainly by the help of a Brahman, one Gangū, whose name he, in gratitude, assumed when he established the new kingdom.

¹ The campaign is graphically described by Amir Khusrū in his *Tirikh-i 'Aldi* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VII, 80), and in the *Shah-Nama* of Zia'd-din Baruz (Id. 189).

² Ferishta states that Malik Kafur marched as far as Rameswaram and built a mosque there, but this statement is beginning to be discredited, as it is not shown to be supported by other testimony.

He fixed his capital at Kulbarga or Ahsanābād. The kingdom lasted about two and a half centuries, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms with capitals at Bidar, Bijapur (or Vijayapura), Golkonda, Birar, and Ahmadnagar.

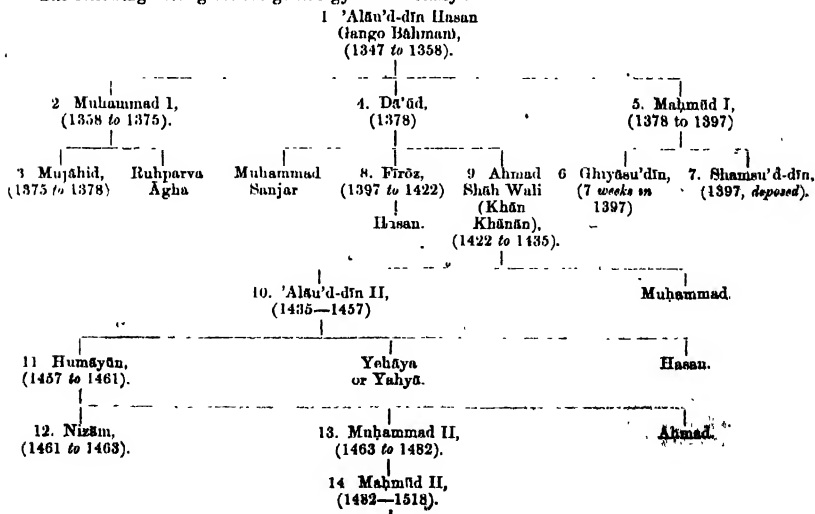
I append a list of Bahmani kings as given by Prinsep Mr. Eastwick's List, published in his *Handbook for Madras* (p. 41), and founded on information supplied to him at Kulbarga, does not appear to me to be so accurate.

DĀHMĀNĪ KINGS OF THE DAKHĀN.

(Prinsep's List.)

	A.D.
1. 'Alau'd-din Hasan Shah Gango Bahmani	1347—1358
2. Muhammad Shah I	1358—1375
3. Mujahid Shah	1375—1378
4. Da'ud Shah	1378
5. Mahmud Shah I	1378—1397
6. Ghiyasu'din	1397
7. Shamsu'din Shah	1397
8. Firoz Shah	1397—1422
9. Ahmad Shah Wali (Khān Khānān)	1422—1435
10. 'Alau'd-din Shah II	1435—1457
11. Humayun the Cruel	1457—1461
12. Nizām Shah	1461—1463
13. Muhammad Shah II	1463—1482
14. Mahmud II	1482—1518
15. Ahmad Shah II	1518—1520
16. 'Alau'din Shah III	1520—1522
17. Walīullah	1522—1525
18. Kalam Ullah	1525—1527

The following table gives the genealogy of the family :—



15. Ahmad II,
(1618 to 1620).

16. 'Alau'd-din III,
(1520 to 1622).

17. Wali'ullah,
(1522 to 1525).

18. Kalam Ullah,
(1625 to about 1627).

1. 'Alau'd-din's reign was uneventful. He died on February 10th, 1358.

2. Muhammad plundered the country of the Ganapatis up to Oranjal, and then made peace. He again invaded Oranjal territories, and captured and put to death the Raja's son, Vinayaka or Nagadeva, obtaining Golkonda and its dependencies. Next he wantonly made war on Vijayanagar, and was guilty of terrible cruelties. This was in 1365-66. He was successful, and dictated terms of peace. He died March 21st, 1375.

3. Mujahid again wantonly attacked Vijayanagar and more than once invested the city, on one occasion penetrating into the second line of works; but he was compelled to retire. In the retreat he was murdered by his uncle Da'ud on April 14th, 1378.

4. Mujahid's sister conspired against Da'ud in revenge, and on May 19th, 1378, Da'ud was assassinated. Mahmud, the youngest son of 'Alau'd-din, was raised to the throne.

5. Mahmud reigned peaceably and well for 19 years. He died April 20th, 1397.

6. His son, Ghiyathu'd-din, was blinded and imprisoned by a slave on June 9th of the same year, and (7) Shamsu'd-din was raised to the throne; but the sons of Da'ud attacked him and deposed him on November 15th, 1397.

8. Firuz, Da'ud's second son, succeeded and ruled for 25 years. In 1398 Deva Raja of Vijayanagar invaded the Bahmani territories, and war ensued which was abruptly ended by the treacherous murder of Deva Raja's son, when the Raja fled and Firuz was victorious at all points. Another war broke out in 1401 owing to the Raja of Vijayanagar's attempt to carry off a girl from Mudgal. Firuz invested Vijayanagar successfully, dictated terms, and married the Raja's daughter. In 1417 the king again attacked Vijayanagar, but was defeated. He died September 15th, 1422, leaving a son Hasan, who, however, was quietly set aside, and acquiesced in the arrangement.

9. Ahmad (otherwise called Khan Khanan) made war on Vijayanagar soon after his accession, and was guilty of much unnecessary cruelty. He defeated the Raja and obtained payment of tribute. A war with Oranjal followed, which resulted in the death of its Raja and the permanent destruction of the kingdom. He founded the city of Bidar and died there February 19th, 1435.

10. His son 'Alau'd-din II succeeded. His brother Muhammad revolted, but was defeated and kindly treated. Muhammad, on this occasion, received aid from Vijayanagar. The capital of the Bahmani kingdom was definitely removed to Bidar. In 1437 Deva Raja of Vijayanagar again provoked a war, and some very severe battles were fought, after which a peace was arranged which lasted for some years. The king died in 1457.

11. He was succeeded by his son Humayun, a cruel and unscrupulous prince, who was murdered four years later, viz., on September 3rd, 1461.

12. His son Nizam Shah was a boy of eight when he came to the throne, but his mother, who was a very remarkable woman, conducted the government for him with great success, assisted by the celebrated minister, Mahmud Gawan. Their territories were invaded in 1461 by a large army from Orissa and Telingana, which was driven back. The Muhammadan King of Malwa attacked Bidar, and invested it while the queen and the young king fled. But a Gujarati army in jealousy attacked Malwa and the invaders retreated with great loss. In 1462 the king returned to Bidar. He died suddenly on July 29th, 1463.

13. His brother Muhammad was placed on the throne. In 1468 the young king, then fourteen years' old, took Mahmud Gawan as his chief minister. In 1469 he reduced the Konkana, wresting it from the power of Vijayanagar. In 1471 a relative of the King of Orissa, who had been ousted from the throne, begged aid from Muhammad Shah for the recovery of his rights. This was given, and Muhammad invaded Telingana. He captured Kondapalle and Rajahmundry and stayed for some time in that country, residing for three years at Rajahmundry. In 1477 occurred another expedition into Orissa, and the king marched to the sea-coast at Masulipatam. He took the opportunity to make a dash southwards along the coast as far as Conjeevaram, which he sacked, returning with an immense booty. In 1481 the king by a great misfortune lost the services of Mahmud Gawan. A plot was raised against the latter by the chief of a rival faction, Nizam-ul-mulk Bhairi, and the King, believing Mahmud to be false to him, put him to death. This act resulted in the downfall of the kingdom. The principal

chiefs absented themselves from court and remained on their estates with all their forces. Yūsuf 'Adil Khan, adopted son of Mahmūd Gawān, was shortly afterwards sent to defend Goa against the Rāja of Vijaynagar. Soon after this the king died, viz., on March 24th, 1482.

14. His son Mahmūd II succeeded, Nizāmū'l-mulk Bhauri being his minister. Yūsuf 'Adil returned to court, but, on an attempt against his life being made, he retired to his estate at Bijapur. Mahmūd went on an expedition to Telingana, and while there Nizāmū'l-mulk was murdered. His son Malik Ahmad promptly proclaimed his independence at Junūr. 'Imādū'l-mulk, Governor of Bīrār, also revolted. At Bidar, Kasim Barid, a Turki or Georgian slave, was minister. The King betrothed his daughter to Yūsuf 'Adil in 1497. Kasim Barid died in 1504, and his son Amir Barid held the king in absolute subjection. In 1512 Qutbū'l-mulk, Governor of Telingana, declared his independence at Golkonda. Some fighting between the royal troops and those of Bijapur and Bīrār followed. Mahmūd died on October 8th, 1518.

15. Ahmad, son of the late king, was nominally placed on the throne by Amir Barid, but had no power, and died in 1520.

16. His brother 'Alau'd-din was next placed on the throne, but, on his attempting to rid himself of his minister, he was deposed in 1522 and shortly afterwards murdered.

17. His younger brother Wali was then installed but after two years was poisoned, and Amir Barid married his widow. This was in 1524.

18. Kalām Ullah, son of Ahmad, was then enthroned, but he escaped in 1527 and fled to Ahmadnagar, where he remained till his death.

Amir Barid at once threw off all pretence at subjection, and established a new dynasty at Bidar, or Ahmadābād. And thus ended the Bāhmani dynasty. The five kingdoms which sprung from it were as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The Barid Shahi Dynasty at Bidar, or Ahmadābād. |
| 2 | " 'Adil do. do. Bijapur. |
| 3 | " 'Imād do. do. Bīrār. |
| 4 | " Nizām do. do. Ahmadnagar |
| 5 | " Qutb do. do. Golkonda |

These will be considered in order.

THE BARID SHAHI DYNASTY AT BIDAR, OR AHMADĀBĀD

	A.D.
1. Kasim Barid I, a Turki or Georgian slave	1492—1504
2. Amir Barid I (son)	1501—1549
3. 'Ali Barid Shāh (son), the first who assumed royalty	1549—1562
4. Ibrahim Barid Shāh (son)	1562—1569
5. Kasim Barid Shāh II (brother)	1569—1572
6. Mirza 'Ali Barid Shāh (<i>deposed</i>) (son)	1572—1609
7. Amir Barid Shāh II	1609

Kasim Barid was minister to Mahmūd Bāhmanī. Dying in 1504, his son Amir became minister. He held the young Bāhmani king in complete subjection, raised in succession four puppet sovereigns of that dynasty to the throne of Bidar, and, on the flight of the last to Ahmadnagar about 1527, became independent at the ancient Bāhmani capital. Not long after this Isma'il 'Adil Shāh took Bidar, but made it over again to Amir Barid, who then became almost a dependent of the Bijapur kings. His successor 'Ali Barid first assumed the title of "Shah." He lost almost all his possessions in a war with Burhān Shāh of Ahmadnagar.

The dates of this dynasty are greatly confused as, according to Ferishta, 'Ali Barid reigned 45 years.

For an account of Bidar, I beg to refer readers to Dr Burgess's Third Archaeological Report, Bombay, published in 1878 (pp. 42—160).

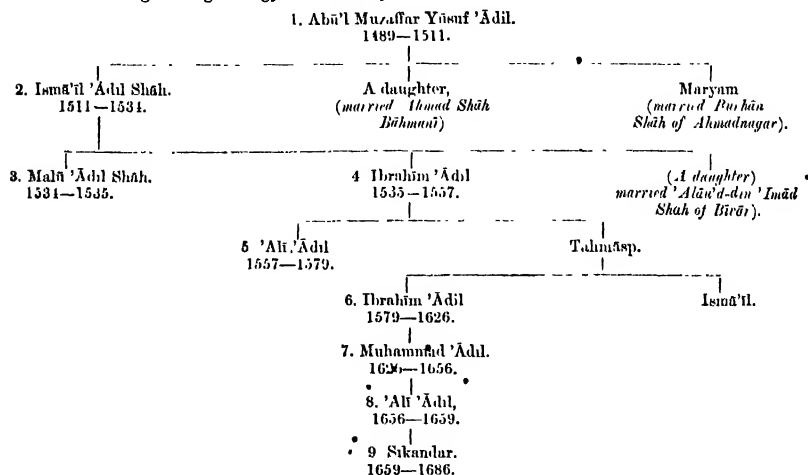
THE 'ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY AT BIJAPUR (VIJAYAPURA).

	A.D.
1. Abū'l Muzaḥfar Yūsuf 'Adil Shāh, son of Agha Murād, or Amurath II, of Anatolia	1489—1511
2. Isma'il 'Adil Shāh	1511—1564
3. Mula 'Adil Shāh	1564—1585
4. Ibrahim 'Adil Shāh I	1585—1657

	A.D.
5. 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh	1557—1579
6. Ibrahim 'Ādil Shāh II	1579—1626
7. Muhammad 'Ādil Shāh	1626—1656
8. 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh II	1656—1659
9. Sultān Sikandar (an infant at his accession)	1659—1686

(1.) Yūsuf 'Ādil, in 1493, defeated the Vijayanagar King and took immense treasure and 200 elephants. He surrounded Bijapur with a stone rampart. In 1510, the Portuguese captured Goa, and Yūsuf 'Ādil recaptured it the same year. Albuquerque, however, made another successful attack, and Goa was finally ceded to the Portuguese (1516) by (2.) Ismā'il 'Ādil. In 1519 there was another war with Vijayanagar, in which the Rāya Krishnadeva was victorious. (5.) 'Alī 'Ādil made a league with the Vijayanagar Rāya Rāma, and defeated the Musalman King of Ahmadnagar; but in 1563 the Muhammadan sovereignties united and completely crushed the power of Rāma Rāya in the great battle of Talikōta. Vijayanagar was sacked and the temples and palaces ruined. In 1555, or ten years previous, Ibrahim had unsuccessfully attacked Goa. In 1568 or 1570, 'Alī 'Ādil attacked Goa, but was repulsed. He took the fortress of Adōni (*Idhrani*), and in 1577 compelled Rāma Rāya's brother, Tirumala, to retire to Chandragiri. During the reign of (7.) Muhammad 'Ādil Shāh, the Mahāratas began to rise to power. Śivaji revolted in 1618, and by 1662 had wrested from Muhammad the whole of the Konkanā from Kalyāna to Goa. From then till 1680 he constantly defeated the King of Bijapur. In 1686 the kingdom was seized and annexed by the Emperor Aurangzib, being finally brought under the government of Delhi in 1688.

The following is the genealogy of the family:—



THE 'IMĀD SHĀHĪ DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR (CAPITAL ELLICHPUR).

	A.D.
1. Fathu'llah 'Imād Shāh Bāhmānī	1484—1504
2. 'Alau'd-din 'Imād Shāh	1504—1528
3. Darya 'Imād Shāh	1528—1560
4. Burhān 'Imād Shāh	1560—1568
5. Tufail Khān	1568—1572

The following is the genealogy of the family. They come little in contact with the countries now forming the Madras Presidency.

1. Fathu'llah 'Imād Shāh Bahmanī,
(1483—1504. *A Hindu boy of Vijayanagar. Turned Musalman and rose to distinction under the Bahmanīs. Declared himself independent.*

2. 'Alau'd-dīn 'Imād Shāh,
(1504 to 1528. *Constantly at war. Married daughter of Ismā'il 'Adil Shāh of Bijapur.*

3. Daryā 'Imād Shāh,
(Peaceful reign 1528—1560)

4. Burhān 'Imād Shāh,
(1560—1568. *He was captured and imprisoned by (5) Tufā'il Khān, who seized the throne, but was murdered by the Ahmadnagar King. The kingdom then fell under Ahmadnagar.*)

Bibi Daulat,
(*a daughter, married Husain, king of Ahmadnagar*)

THE NIZĀM SHĀHĪ DYNASTY OF AHMADNAGAR.

	A.D.
1 Ahmad Nizām Shāh	1490—1508
2 Burhān Nizām Shāh I	1508—1558
3 Husain Nizām Shāh	1558—1565
4 Murtazā Nizām Shāh I	1565—1587
5 Mirān Husain Nizām Shāh	1587—1589
6 Ismā'il Nizām Shāh	1589—1590
7 Burhān Nizām Shāh II	1590—1594
8 Ibrahim Nizām Shāh	1594
9 Ahmad Ibn Shāh Tahir	1594—1595
10 Bahadur Nizām Shāh	1595—1598
11 Murtazā Nizām Shāh II	1598—1607
12. Malik Ambar	1607—1626

1. Ahmad was son of Nizām'u'l-mulk Bhairi, minister of the Bahmani State. He declared his independence in 1490 A.D., and founded the city of Ahmadnagar. He took Daulatabād (Devagiri) in 1499. Dying in 1508, he was succeeded by his son Burhān, then a boy seven years' old.

2. Burhān in 1523 married Maryam, the daughter of Yūsuf 'Adil Shāh of Bijapur. In 1531 he suffered a serious defeat at the hands of his brother-in-law Ismā'il 'Adil Shāh. He was after this constantly at war with the Bijapur State. In 1545 he made an alliance against Bijapur with the young king of Vijayanagar through his minister, and in 1549 another arrangement was come to with Vijayanagar for the partition of the Bijapur State. Burhān died in A.D. 1553.

3. Husain was only thirteen years' old when he succeeded. He at once suppressed a rebellion raised by his brother Abdu'llah. Shortly afterwards Ahmadnagar was besieged by an immense army sent by a confederation of the Bijapur and Vijayanagar States, Rāma Rāja being at the actual head of the latter. Hard terms were accepted and the siege was raised. In 1562 the same confederacy again attacked Ahmadnagar in consequence of Husain's attempt to recover Kalyāna, the ancient seat of the Chalukyas, which had been ceded to Bijapur. The capital was invested, but the siege was raised after a disastrous flood which swept away many thousands of the besieging army. In 1565 Husain joined the other Muhammadan princes in their grand attack on Vijayanagar, which resulted in the downfall of that kingdom, but he died the same year, June 7th.

4. His son Murtazā succeeded. The war with Bijapur broke out afresh, but a peace was arranged on the understanding that Ahmadnagar should attack Bīrār, and Bijapur should seize the territories of Vijayanagar, each unopposed by the other. The Emperor Akbar sent an order to Murtazā directing him not to interfere with Bīrār, but Murtazā, disregarding the order, annexed that State to his own dominions in 1572. He was murdered by his son in 1587.

5. Mirān gave way to excesses of all kinds, and murdered all the royal family. The minister, becoming terrified for his safety, sent for the king's cousin, Ismā'il, then twelve years' old, intending to depose Mirān. A revolt of troops followed. The minister had the king beheaded, but was himself murdered.

6. Ismā'il succeeded and nominally ruled for two years, but his father Burhān deposed him.

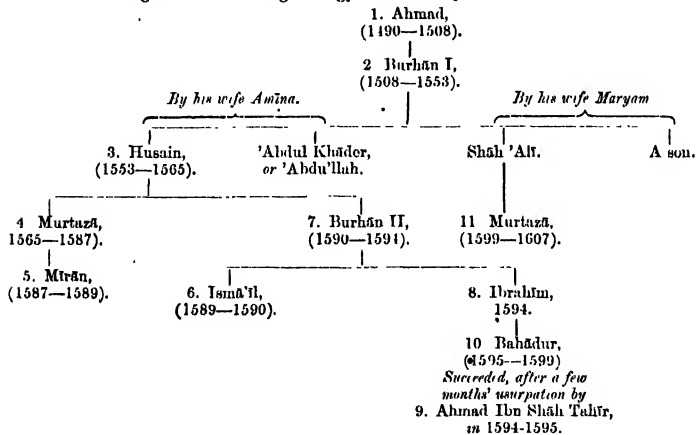
7. Burhān in 1592 despatched against the Portuguese an army which suffered a very severe reverse, the Muḥammadan general being captured and sent to Portugal, where he became a Christian. The king died in 1594.

8. At his death, Burhān passed over his eldest son Ismā'il and declared Ibrāhīm to be his successor. Ibrāhīm at once made war on Bijapur, but was killed in the first battle, four months after his accession to the throne.

9. Then ensued great confusion. Ibrāhīm's son was an infant, and the army proclaimed for a boy named Ahmad, erroneously supposed to be of royal descent. The minister sent to the Moghuls for aid and defeated the leader of the military faction. He discovered too late his error in addressing the Moghuls, for Akbar's son Murād advanced with a large army to Ahmadnagar. The city was invested, and a desperate defence was made by the heroic Queen, Chand Bibi, Prince Murād only withdrawing on receiving the cession of Birār. The infant king was then crowned, and a new minister selected; but the latter treacherously plotted with the Emperor Akbar, who invaded the territory of Ahmadnagar. After a brave defence the city was captured, and Chand Bibi was foully murdered. The infant king was sent to Gwalior, and Murtazā, grandson of Burhān I, proclaimed himself king. He ruled well, but was deposed by his minister, the Abyssinian soldier Malik Ambar, in 1607.

The kingdom then virtually passed under the Moghul empire, but Malik Ambar held nominal rule at Ahmadnagar till his death in 1626, when the kingdom was finally annexed to Delhi.

The following table shows the genealogy of the family:—



THE QUTB SHĀHĪ DYNASTY AT GOLKONDA.

	A.D.
1. Sultan Qulī Qutb Shāh	1512—1543
2. Jamshīd Qulī Qutb Shāh	1543—1550
3. Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh	1550—1581
4. Muḥammad Qulī Qutb Shāh	1581—1611
5. 'Abdu'llah Qutb Shāh	1611—1672
6. Abū Hasan	1672—1688

1. Qutbu'l-Mulk was Governor of Telingāna under Muhammad Bāhmani, and withdrew from court after the death of Mahmūd Gwān, the minister, residing at Golkonda. He remained loyal to his sovereign till the minister Kasim Barid's tenure of office, when he proclaimed his independence, A.D. 1512. The new king gradually extended his conquests. Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar conquered all the country east of the ghāts about the year 1516, but Sultān-Qulī defeated the Hindus at Kondapalle, and seized all the country between the Krishna and Godavari. Rajahmundry was then under the Gajapatis, who had received that province from Krishnadeva Rāya. He also captured the fort of Orungal. There is an inscription at Kondapalle recording this sovereign's capture of the fort. The king was murdered at the instigation of his second son, Jamshīd.

2. Jamshīd blinded his elder brother and seized the throne. His reign is not remarkable. He died in 1550.

3. He was succeeded by his son Subhān, a boy of seven, but the latter was set aside by the nobles, and the late king's brother, Ibrahim, appointed. Ibrahim had, up to the time of his accession, lived at Vijayanagar under the care of Rama Rāya. But he joined in the attack on Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D. Immediately after his return from this great victory, Ibrahim planned the capture of Rajahmundry from the Gajapatis of Orissa. This had been attempted in 1561, but the Hindu army collected in such force that the Musalmāns were powerless. In 1567, however, the attack on Rajahmundry was perfectly successful, and the whole territory was annexed to Golkonda as far north as Chicacole. Many Hindu Rājas, south of the Krishna, were also overcome. He died suddenly in 1581. The king having poisoned his eldest son 'Abdu'l-Qadir, and another having died, his third son, Muhammad, succeeded him.

4. Muhammad kept up constant warfare with the princes of Vijayanagar, then residing at Pennakonda, and held with great difficulty the province of Koudavidu, now known as Guntūr. In 1589 he founded the present city of Haidarābad, then called Bhāghnagar. It is believed that Muhammad conquered Gandikōṭa, Cuddapah, and all the country south of the Pennār, but this seems rather doubtful.

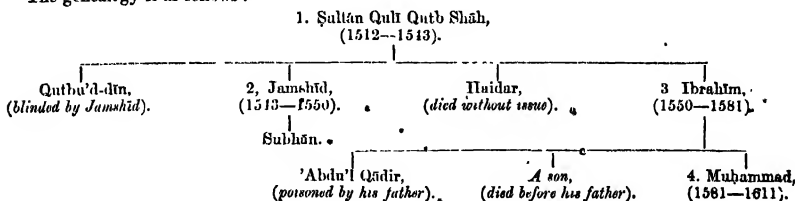
5. "Muhammad Kootū leaving no son, was succeeded by his brother Mahumud, who was succeeded by Abdoolah Kootub Shaw." (Scott's *Perishta*, I, 410.) I have not been able to ascertain the exact relationship of 'Abdu'lāh to Muhammad.

During the reign of Shāh Jahan, Aurangzib attacked and defeated 'Abdu'lāh and compelled him to submit to very hard terms. In 1667 the Marhatta Shivaji attacked the capital and exacted a large payment as tribute. 'Abdu'lāh died in 1672, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abū Hasan.

6. This king made an alliance with the Marhattas in 1676, but was attacked by the Moghul troops in 1678. In 1685 he was attacked and completely defeated by Aurangzib in person, and was confined for life as a prisoner at Daulatabad.

In 1688 Golkonda was finally annexed.

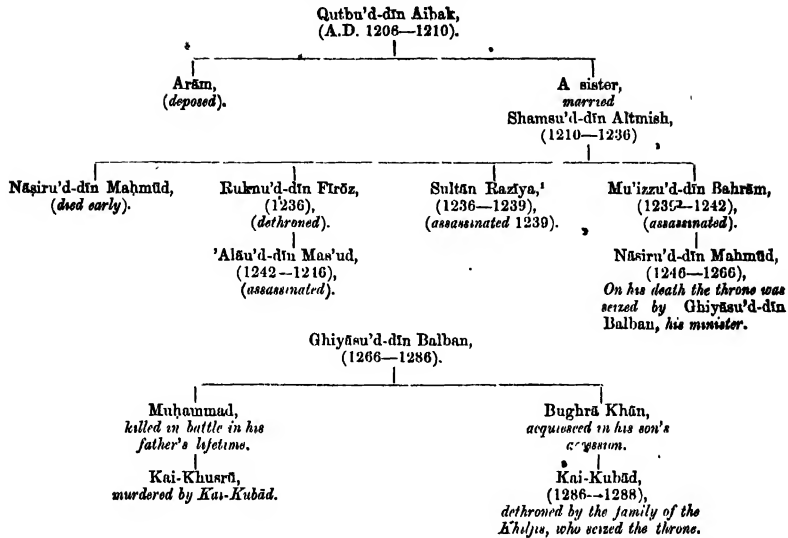
The genealogy is as follows:—



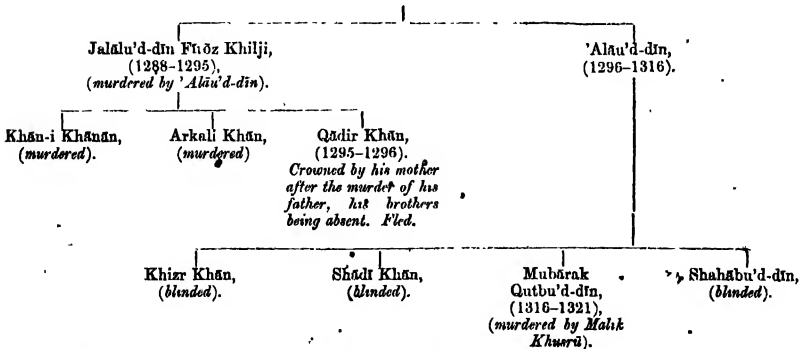
DELHI, MUHAMMADAN KINGS AND EMPERORS OF—.

Delhi was captured from its Hindu Rāja and converted into a seat of Muhammadan Government by Muhammad, brother of Sultān Ghiyās-u'd-din Ghōri of Ghazni in A.D. 1193. Muhammad, otherwise known as Shāhahū'd-din, succeeded his brother and was murdered in 1205 A.D. Ghiyās-u'd-din's son Mahmūd succeeded, and one of his first actions was, in A.D. 1206 to create the Viceroy of his Northern Indian possessions King of Hindustan. The new monarch was Qutbu'd-din, an ennobled slave. He established the dynasty generally called the "Slave Kings."

"SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI."



THE KHILJI DYNASTY.



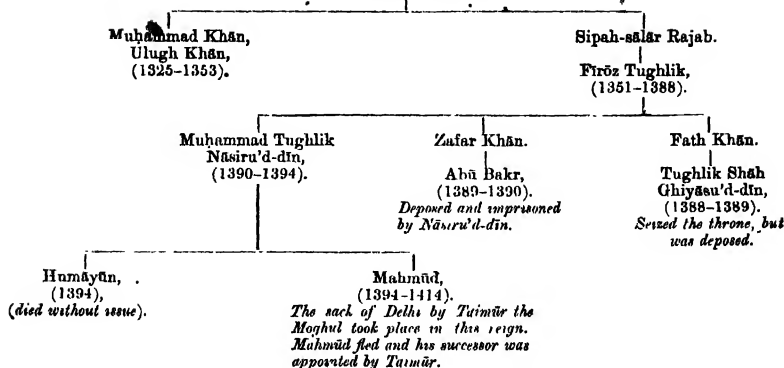
Ghiyāsu'd-din Tughlik, an ennobled slave, seized the throne and established the dynasty of Tughlik.

Her name would properly be *Raziya Begum Sultan*, but she was always known as *Sultan*.

DELHI KINGS.

THE TUGHLIK DYNASTY.

Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Tughlik,
(1321-1325).



SAIYID RULERS OF DELHI.

Saiyid Khizr Khān,
(1414-1421).

*Placed on throne by Taimūr.
He had been Vicoy of Lahore*

Saiyid Muḥṣṣrak,
(1421-1435).
Murdered.

Saiyid Muhammad,
(1435-1445).

Saiyid 'Alau'd-dīn,
(1445-1450)
*Removed his capital from Delhi, which
was immediately seized by Bahlol
Lodī, Governor of the Panjāb.*

THE DYNASTY OF LODĪ.

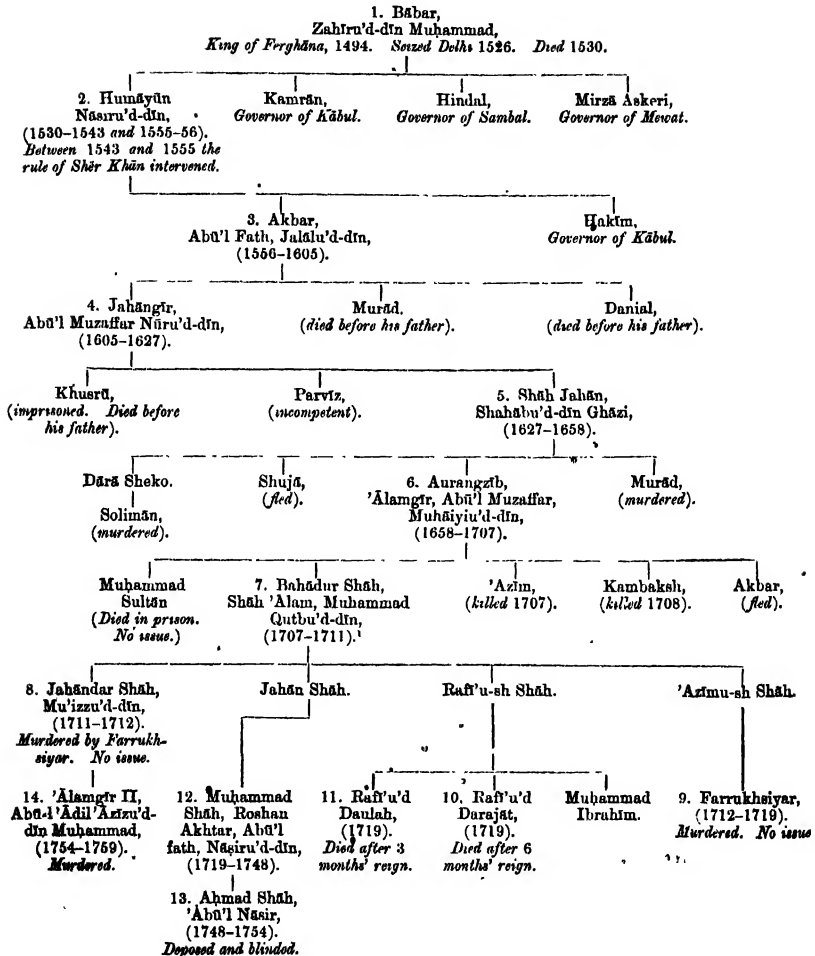
Bahlol Lodī,
(1450-1488).

Sikandar Lodī
Nizām Khān,
(1488-1506).

Ibrahīm Lodī,
(1506-1526).

*Conquest of Delhi by the Moghuls under
Bābar. The Sultān was killed.*

MOGUL EMPERORS OF DELHI.

¹ These dates differ as to the exact date. See Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* (VII, p. 428, note).

15. Shah 'Ālam,
Jalāl'u'd-dīn, Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Wāls Gauhar,
(1766-1806).
*Empire overthrown by the Mahrattas, 1761. Lived
under British protection.*

16. Akbar II,
'Abū'l Nāṣir, Muḥ'amm'd-dīn Muḥammad,
(1806-1837).

17. Muḥammad Bahādur,
(1837-1857).
Transported to Rangoon after the Mutiny of 1857.

DEVAGIRI YĀDAVAS, THE—

(See YĀDAVAS)

DVĀRASAMUDRAM YĀDAVAS, THE—

(See HOYŚATA BALLĀLAS.)

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(See CHĀLUKYAS.)

GANAPATIS OF ORANGAL, THE—

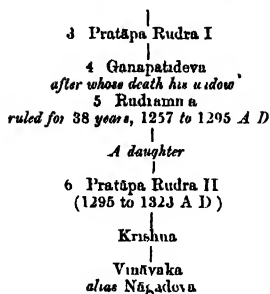
Very little is as yet known about the kings of this dynasty, and it is to be hoped that inscriptions exist which will throw light on the subject.

Prinsep's List, and that given in the *Madras Journal* XV, 219, in a paper called "A Statistical Report on the Circar of Warangul," by Dr. Walker (1819), are practically useless. So also is the manuscript analyzed by the Rev. W. Taylor and published in his Report on the Mackenzie MSS. (No. 32, countermark 722, republished in the *Madras Journal* X, 18-22). No inscriptions that I have yet met with (except one which will be mentioned below) carry the genealogy of the family further back than 'rōḷe or Prōḷa Rāja, who seems to have flourished about the early part of the twelfth century. From the spelling of the names in his list, it is clear that Dr. Walker received his information orally, and not from any written chronicle or inscription. According to him the first king conquered the Chola country and married the daughter of the king of Coylon. His son became insane, and his two grandsons succeeded and ruled jointly, having their capital at Nander on the Godāvāri. After these comes a break in the history, which commences again with a king living at Khandhar, from whom the crown descended directly in the male line to Prōḷa Rāja. Including the first king of this new dynasty ten sovereigns are named before Prōḷa Rāja. The names are hopelessly badly spelt and no good can be derived from reproducing them.

The succession appears to be as follows:—

1. Tribhuvana Malla.
2. Prōḷa Rāja,
or Prōḷe, married Muppanamadovi.

¹ This name is variously spelt *Forahgalla*, *Forahgita*, *Orahgalla*, *Orahgola*, *Forwahalla*, *Forwahalla*, now generally *Forahalla*. I think that *Forahalla* is perhaps the best mode of transliteration, and have adopted it in this volume, considering *Orahgalla* a tribe



1 We know nothing as yet of Tribhuvana Malla except that his name appears as father of Prōla in an inscription at Anumakonda, which was published in J A S B VII, 901, in J B B R A S X, 46 by Dr Bhāu Daji, and quite recently by Mr Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* for January 1882 (XI, 9).¹

2 According to tradition on the spot, Prōla built the city of Orangal, eight of his predecessors having ruled at Anumakonda. He is said to have been a minor at his accession, to have defeated the Gajapati of Orissa, and to have been killed accidentally by his son, thus fulfilling a prophecy which foretold his fate exactly as it occurred. The Anumakonda inscription above mentioned states that Prōla captured and afterwards released "Tallappadeva," whom Mr Fleet identifies with Tula III of the Western Chalukyas (A D 1150—1162). In Prōla's time, too, occurred a siege of Anumakonda by Jagaddeva, one of the Santara kings of Mysur, the besiegers being successfully repulsed by the garrison (*Ind Ant* XI, 10).

3 Rudra, or Pratapa Rudra I, seems to have been a powerful prince. The inscription above mentioned is dated in his reign (A D 1162). It mentions the death of Tallapa III, and narrates one conquest made by the Ganapati especially over one Bhuma and the capture of the city of Chododaya.²

4 If Dr Burnell (*South-Indian Palaeography*, p 40, note 4) is right in his assignment of the date A D 1228 for the loss of the Kalinga country to the Cholas, it was probably in the reign of (1) Ganapatideva that that king conquered Kalinga, but there are I think reasons for not being too certain at present. The inscriptions in *Kal nagadeva* are numerous, and await careful examination. It will very possibly be found that the Ganapatis had acquired power in those territories previous to that date.

5 Queen Rudramma was in many respects a very remarkable character. On her husband's death there was no heir to the throne, and she at once assumed the reins of government. Her long reign of thirty-eight years was marked by a most able system of administration, as is testified to by Marco Polo, who visited the coast south of the Krishna River at Mōtupalle just at the close of the reign. He writes,—"This was formerly under the rule of a king, and since his death some forty years past it has been under his queen, a lady of much discretion, who, for the great love she bore him, never would marry another husband. And I can assure you that during all that space of forty years she had administered her realm as well as ever her husband did, or better, and as she was a lover of justice, of equity, and of peace, she was more beloved by those of her kingdom than ever was lady or lord of theirs before." (Colonel Yule's *Marco Polo*, II, 295.) In A. D. 1295 Rudramma's daughter's son having attained his majority, the queen abdicated in his favour.³

6 This was the celebrated Pratapa Rudra II (A D 1295—1323), one of the most powerful princes of his time, but destined to be virtually the last of his line. In A D 1296 the Muhammadans under 'Alau'd-din, Governor of Oudh and nephew of Jalalu'd-din Khilji of Delhi, marched into the Dakhan and wantonly plundered the city of Devagiri, the capital of the kingdom bordering on Orangal. They exacted large tribute and retired. In 1306 'Alau'd-din, who by the murder of his uncle had risen himself to the throne, again sent an army into the Dakhan under the command of Malik Kafur to

¹ Mr Fleet published a short note on this inscription in *Ind Ant* X 211, for the purpose of fixing the date, viz A D 1162.

² Prōla was then king or viceroy (*Chola udayer*).

³ Dr. G. S. G. publishes (*Madras Journal* for 1881) some inscriptions and extracts from local records which seem to show that during the reign of Queen Rudramma one Gōre (or Gorro) Gahgaya a Rodḍi was a general of considerable power and influence.

reduce Devagiri in consequence of the Rāja having refused to pay tribute. The Rāja was captured and taken to Delhi. In 1309 the arms of the Muslims were directed against Orangal. The first campaign was unsuccessful, but in the second Rudradeva was completely defeated and compelled to become tributary to Delhi, his capital being captured.¹ In 1310 Malik Kafur was again sent southwards to reduce the Hoysāla Ballālas of Dvarasamudra. In this he was completely successful and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He captured the capital, sacked the celebrated temple of Halebidu, and returned in triumph to Delhi. In 1312 Devagiri was again reduced by Malik Kafur, and the crown prince put to death. Six years later Mubārak Khilji of Delhi marched against, seized, and slayed alive Harpīladeva son-in-law of Rāja Rāmadeva of Devagiri. Amir Khusrū, in his *Nuh Sipihr*, gives an account of an expedition sent by the sovereign of Delhi under the leadership of Malik Khusrū against Orangal which resulted in the entire defeat of the Rāja, but the circumstance is not recorded by Ferishta.² Whether it occurred or not the open hostility of the Muhammadans seems to have roused to the highest pitch the terror and anxiety of the Dakhāni princes, and about the year 1326 Pratāpa Rudra made an alliance with the Rāja of Devagiri and threw off all semblance of fealty to the king of Delhi. He was probably incited to this important step by the disturbances at Delhi, which resulted, in 1321, in the subversion of the house of Khilji and the establishment of the dynasty of Tughlik. If so, he was very ill-advised for one of the first actions of the new sovereign was to despatch an army (1321) to Orangal under his eldest son Ulugh Khān to reduce the refractory Rāja.³ The expedition was, however, unsuccessful. The Muhammadan troops invested both the mud fort and the stone fort of Orangal, but were attacked during the siege by a terrible epidemic disease, became dispirited and panic-stricken, and, on being beaten at all points and driven from their camp by a courageous sally of the garrison, retired hastily and raised the siege. In 1323, however, a second large Muslim force marched southwards and captured Orangal. Pratāpa Rudra was made prisoner and sent to Delhi. His son Kṛṣṇa succeeded him but with a much reduced kingdom. He revolted and turned the tables in 1344 by making a grand combination of Hindu States and driving the Muhammadans out of the country. No attempt seems to have been made by the sovereigns of Delhi again to subvert the Orangal monarchy, but in 1358 Muḥammad Shāh Bihmāni plundered the country up to the capital, and only retired on being paid the expenses of the war. The Muhammadan writers speak of Vinayakadeva ("Vinak Doo"), also Nagadeva, as the son of the Rāja, and it may be presumed that the Rāja was then Kṛṣṇa "Nāk". In 1371 war again broke out between Orangal and the Bihmāni sovereign which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the former, the fortresses of "Vellumputtan" being captured and Prince Nagadeva being cruelly put to death (*See Ferishta, I, 18—20*). The Hindus, however, so harassed the retreat of the victorious enemy that only a third of their number reached Kulbarga in safety. The Rāja vainly attempted to induce the sovereign of Delhi to aid him, and on being again attacked, submitted and made over an immense treasure to the Dakhāni Muhammadans. A treaty was drawn up and boundaries fixed to the two kingdoms.

In 1424 Ahmad Shāh Bihmāni made war on Orangal, and the then Rāja was killed (I have been unable to ascertain his name, or relationship to Pratāpa Rudra's family). This is the last we hear of the Orangal Kingdom.

GANGAS OF KALINGA

(See KALINGA)

GANGAS OF MAISÜR

(See KONGIS)

¹ See the *Turikh-i Alai* of Amir Khusrū who gives full particulars (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India, III, 231*). *Turikh-i Firās Shāh* of Zia ul din Barni (*Id.* 189). The outer walls of the city were then made of mud, and its circumference 12,546 yards. The ramparts were stormed after an unsuccessful night attack by the garrison.

² Several points of interest may be observed in the narrative of Amir Khusrū (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India, III, 231*). Orangal's two lines of defence, one of mud and one of stone are mentioned. Before the engagement the king attacked upon Hindus to try their respective strength. Fire-worshippers of Buddha are alluded to as residing in the city. The latter were very possibly Jains, though why styled "Fire-worshippers" is not clear.

³ The *Turikh-i Firās Shāh* of Zia ul din Barni (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India, III, 231*).

GOLKONDA, QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAN, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

GUTTAS.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pages 6, 7.)

In the sixth century a dynasty of "Mauryas" was reigning in the Kōṅkana, who claimed to be descendants, and possibly were so, of the Maurya dynasty of Pāṭaliputra (see under *ĀNDHRA*, p. 144). The ancient dynasty was founded by Chandra Gupta, and Mr. Fleet thinks that the Gutta family, who called themselves *Mahāmāndalescaras* in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were later offshoots of the same family. They were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, and seem to have lived in Dhārwad and Maisur. Mr. Fleet notes inscriptions (1) of the reign of Vikramāditya VI. of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1075-1126), (2) of A.D. 1179-80, (3) of A.D. 1181-82, (4) of A.D. 1187-88, (5) of A.D. 1191-92, (6) of A.D. 1213-14, (7) of A.D. 1237-38, and (8) of A.D. 1262-63, all of which mention chiefs of this Gutta family.

HAIDARĀBĀD, NIZĀMS OF—.

1. Nizām-ūl-mulk,
(1713-1748).

His real name was Mir Kamr-ud-dīn Khān. His other titles were Nizām-ūl-mulk Āsaf Jāh, and Fath Jang Nizām-ud-daulah. He is also known by one of his earlier titles, Chin Kalich Khān. He rose to distinction under Aurangzib, and was Wasir to Muhammad Shāh. He was recognised as Subahdār of the Dakhan in 1713, and became independent on the downfall of the Moghul dynasty. Died 1748.

Ghāzi-ud-dīn Khān.
Remained absent from the Dakhan till 1752, when, attempting to wrest the Subahdārī from Salābat Jang, he was poisoned.

2. Nāsir Jang,
(1748-1750).
Killed in 1750 by the Naoob of Cuddapah.

4. Salābat Jang,
(1750-1761).
Deposed in 1761 by Nizām 'Alī and murdered January 26th, 1763.

5. Nizām 'Alī Basalat Jang.
Khān, Āsaf Jāh I.
Sānī, (1761-1803).

3. Muẓaffar Jang,
Hidayat Muhi-ud-dīn.
(Died 5th, 1750 to Jan. 30th, 1751). Grandson of Nizām-ūl-mulk by a daughter. Allied himself with Chanda Sahib and fought against Nāsir Jang. He was killed 1750 in a moment of triumph, leaving an infant son, who never came to power.

6. Sikander Shāh,
(1803-1829).

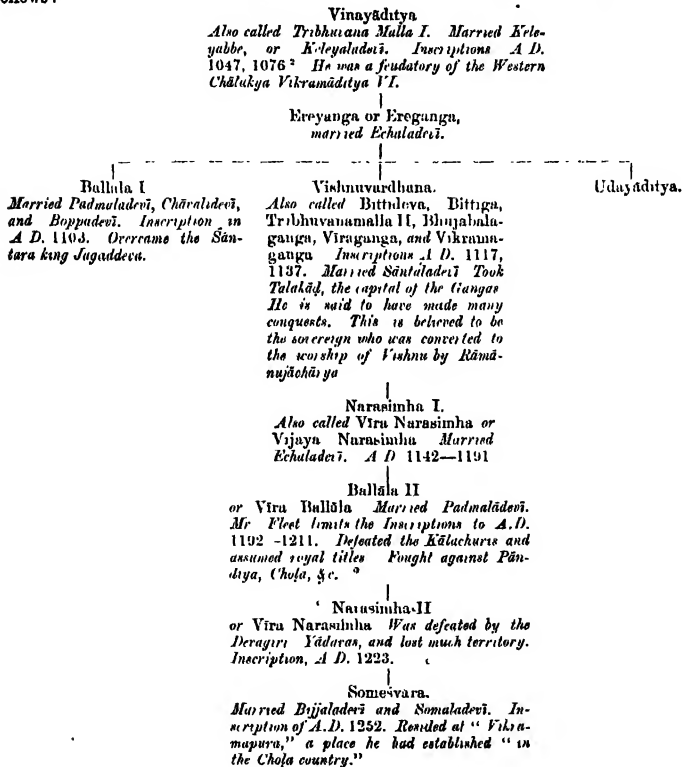
7. Farkhundah 'Alī Khān, Nāsiru'd-daulah,
(1829-1857).
Sir Sālar Jang was made his Dewān in 1853.

8. Afzul-ul-daulah,
(1857-1869).
Sir Sālar Jang was his Dewān.

9. Mir Mahbūb 'Alī Khān Bahadur Fath Jang, Nizām-ud-daulah, Nizām-ūl-mulk (1869), the present Nizām. *Sir Sālar Jang died 1882.*

THE HOYSALA BALLĀLAS.¹

This was a dynasty that ruled over most part of the present Maisar territories from about the beginning of the eleventh till the beginning of the fourteenth century. They were probably feudatories of the Kalachuris, whom they succeeded on the downfall of that kingdom. The Musalmān raids of 1310 A.D. caused the subversion of the family. The Ballālas were Yādavas by origin, and resided during the time of their greatest power, at the old Yādava capital, Dvārasmudra (modern Halebidu). The founder of the family is by tradition called Śāla or Hoysāla, and in the *Chenna Basarāna Kāvya* he is given a long reign, from A.D. 984 to 1043; but it is possible that the name is mythical. Mr. Rice states that two inscriptions insert a son Kari between Śāla and Vinayāditya, making Vinayāditya grandson of the former. Vinayāditya is the earliest authentic sovereign. The genealogy of the family as follows:—



¹ Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, i, 64. Rice's "Mysoor and Coorg," i, 213, "Mysoor Inscriptions," by the author, lxxv.

² Mr. Rice adds an inscription in A.D. 1039.

|
Narasimha III.
*Inscriptions range from A.D. 1254' to
1286. Reigned at Diṛasamudra.*

|
Ballala III.
*or Vira Ballaladova Reigned till the
Musalmān conquest of A.D. 1310.*

In A.D. 1310 'Alau'd-din, Emperor of Delhi, sent Malik Kafur to reduce the Yadava kings of Dvārasamudra.¹ The invaders were completely successful. They destroyed the capital, sacked the temples, and subverted the dynasty. Ballala seems to have been captured, but afterwards to have been released and allowed nominally to rule. This continued till A.D. 1326-1327, when a second Musalmān invasion completed the destruction of the kingdom. It appears, however, that prince of the dynasty continued, as might be expected, to claim a nominal dignity as heads of the family, for we read of the rebel Muhammadan Viceroy fleeing in A.D. 1337 to the Hoysāla king at Tanūr for safety (he was delivered up and flayed alive by his sovereign), and in 1347 it seems that the Hoysāla prince Ballaladeva of Dvārasamudra sent a contingent to help the great Hindu confederation that stemmed the torrent of Musalmān successes, and checked for two centuries their advance southwards.

IKKERI, KELADI, OR BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF.—

This was a principality in Maṣūr which lasted from A.D. 1560 to 1763, the capital being at Ikkōri. The chiefs do not appear to have been very powerful at any time.

In 1560 Sadāsiva Rāya of Vijayanagar is said to have conferred on a man of the Śūdra caste a small government, which the family held, increased, and finally usurped as their own. To the first chief the Vijayanagar sovereign gave his own name. This was Sadāsiva Nāyaka, eldest son of Busavappa-gauda.

Busavappa-gauda

1. Sadāsiva Nāyaka,
A.D. 1560-1576.

2. Bhadrappa Nāyaka,
A.D. 1576-1585.

(By first wife).

3. Doddā Saṅkana Nāyaka,
A.D. 1585-1596. *Lived in retirement, leaving government to his brother.*

(By second wife).

4. Chikka Saṅkana Nāyaka,
A.D. 1596-1603. *Retired from government.*

6. Venkatappa Nāyaka,
A.D. 1604-1626. *A weak prince, who left all government to Sivappa Nāyaka.*

5. Siddhappa Nāyaka,
A.D. 1603-1604.

9. Śivappa Nāyaka,
A.D. 1619-1671. *Dafawar and real ruler in reigns of Nos 6, 7, 8. On death of No. 8 he became chief, and was the greatest prince of the house. Defeated the Jain Rājās of Tuluṣa and secured Kanara.*

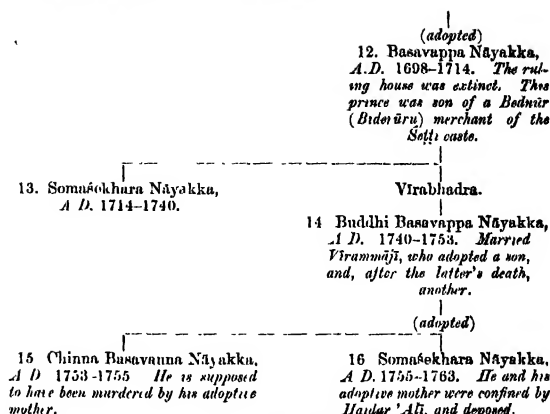
7. Bhadrappa Nāyaka,
(A.D. 1626-?). *It was either this chief or his son who declared himself independent in A.D. 1637. He and his son both left all the affairs of State to the management of Sivappa.*

10. Bhadrappa Nāyaka,
A.D. 1671-1681.

11. Somaśekhara Nāyaka,
A.D. 1681-1686. *He was succeeded by his widow, Dudda Chimmamaji, A.D. 1686-1698.*

8. Bhadrappa Nāyaka,
A.D. ?-1649. *See note to No. 7. Died without issue.*

¹ The expedition is described by Amir Khusrū in his *Tārīkh-i 'Alī* (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80, &c.), and by Ziaud-din Barni in the *Tārīkh-i Feroz Shāhi* (id. 203).



In 1763 Haidar 'Alī seized the territories of this house, which thenceforth ceased to exist. No. 16 died without issue.

(See Buchanan's *Mysore*, etc, II, 289; Wilks' *History of Mysore*, I, 36, 37. Rice's *Mysore and Coorg*, II, 355.)

IMĀD SUĀHĪ DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR.

(See DAKHAN, Muhammadan Kings of the—)

JEYPORE RĀJAS.

The Rājas of Jeypore belong to an ancient family, but unfortunately dates and genealogical descent cannot be traced. The family chronicler¹ names a line of eighty-seven sovereigns, after whom came a prince named Vinayakadeva, who is said to have founded a new dynasty at Nandapuram, the ancient capital of Jeypore. Others believe this chief to have been a dignitary at the court of the Gajapati of Orissa. The family are Rājputs of the lunar line. The following is the list of Rājas, kindly given me by Mr. P. W. Moore, C.S.—

Vinayakadeva
Vijayachandrasekhadeva.
Bhishadeva.
Vinayachandadeva.
Balaramadeva.
Dasahantadeva.
B. Vikramadeva.
B. Krishnadeva.
Visvantharadeva.
Malki Mardana Krishnadeva.
Harideva.
Balaramadeva.
Raghunatha Krishnadeva.
Ramanandadeva.
Balaramadeva.
Visvantharadeva.

¹ *Biznagpatam District Manual*, page 284 et seq.

Lala Krishnadeva.
Ejected by force of arms by Sitārama
Rāja of Vizianagrum in A.D. 1760
in favour of his brother.

Vikramadeva.
Installed by Sitārama Rāja of Vizianagrum
in A.D. 1760. Ceded much territory
to the latter. Jeypore became tributary
to Vizianagrum.

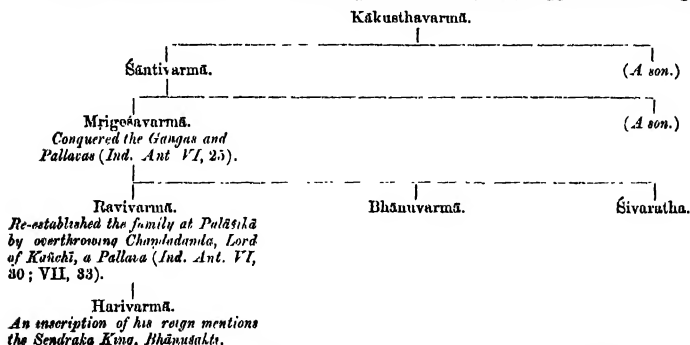
Rāmachandradeva.
Vikramadeva.
Rāmachandradeva,
(the present Mahārāja).

Vikramadeva.

KADAMBAS AND KĀDAMBAS, THE—

In Mr. Fleet's recent publication "*The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*" he points out (pages 7—10, 84, &c.) that there were three families having similar names. The kings of the ancient dynasty called themselves *Kadambas*, while those of the two latter dynasties were styled *Kādambas*. These will be considered in order.

The ancient dynasty was that of the KĀDAMBAS of PALĀSĪKĪ, or Hālsi in Belgium, and Vijayanti or Banavāsi in North Kanara. The various grants of this dynasty supply the following genealogy:—



In an inscription of Mrigeśavarmā's reign, his third year is called *Pausha* and his eighth *Varāḍha*, while the years are divided, in the primitive method, into three seasons instead of four. Mr. Itico assigns the dates A.D. 538 to Kākustha, A.D. 570 to Mrigeśa, and A.D. 600 to Bhānu. Mr. Fleet doubts the authenticity of the grant on which the first date is founded, and places these sovereigns at about the close of the fifth century A.D., anterior to the subjugation of the Kadambas by Kirtivarmā I of the Chalukyas, whose date is A.D. 567.

The Devagiri grants mention a Krishnavarmā and his son Devavarmā, who may have been anterior or posterior to the above kings. Krishna's sister married the Gaṅga king Madhava II.

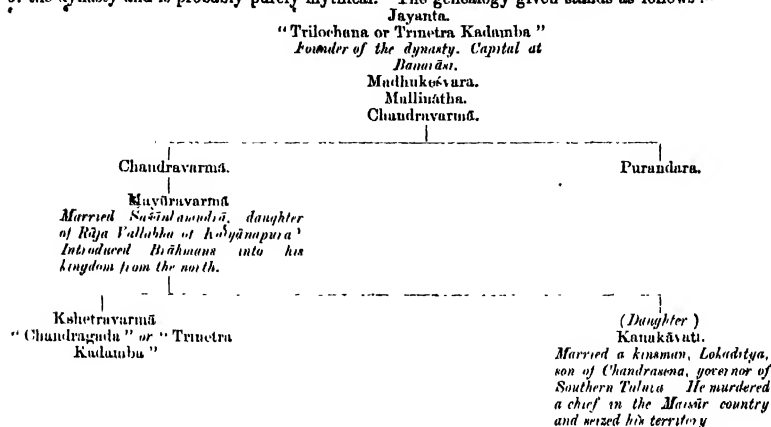
These Kadambas were, like the Chalukyas, of the *Mānarya* gotra, "*Sons of Hariti.*"¹ They were Jains.

Next come the KĀDAMBAS OF BANAVĀSI AND HĀNGAL.

Mr. Fleet thinks that the difference in the name implies that the later chiefs cannot claim direct blood descent from the Kadambas. Three lists of sovereigns are given. The first, by Wilson (*Mackenzie*

¹ Mr. Fleet gives an interesting note on the title *Hāritiputra*, on page 5, n.

Collection I, ciii, enlarged by Mr. Lewis Rice in his *Mysore and Coorg* I, 193, &c.), relates to the founders of the dynasty and is probably purely mythical. The genealogy given stands as follows :—

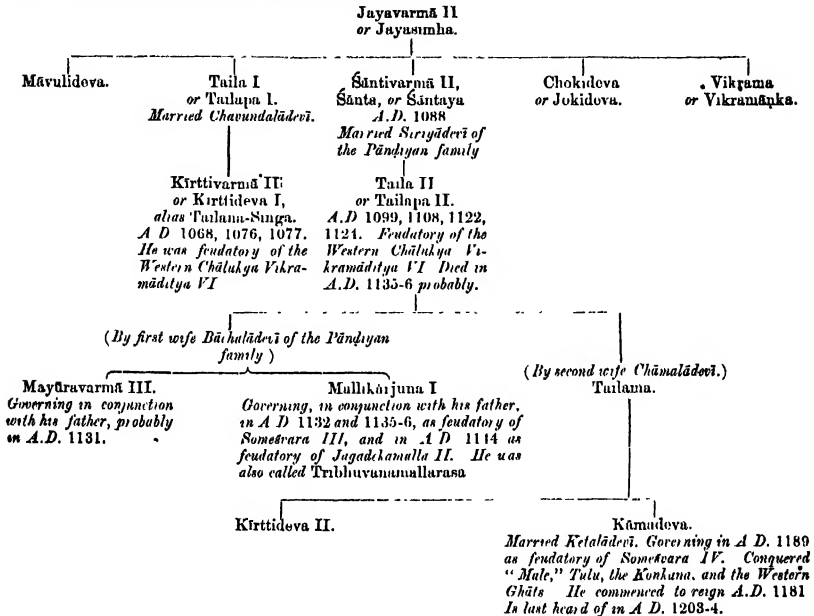


The second list is given in a number of inscriptions, but there is nothing extant to prove its authenticity; and Mr. Fleet¹ points out that a number of Rashtrakūṭa inscriptions show that at any rate up to A.D. 947 a family of *Mahāmundaśīras* of a different name preceded the Kādambas in the government of Banavāsi.

Mayūravarmā I.
 |
 Kuśhnavarmā.
 |
 Nāgavarmā I.
 |
 Viśhnavarmā.
 |
 Mrigavarmā.
 |
 Satyavarmā
 |
 Vijayavarmā.
 |
 Jayavarmā I.
 |
 Nāgavarmā II.
 |
 Śantivarmā I.
 |
 Kīrtivarmā I.
 |
 Ādityavarmā
 |
 Chatṭaya,
 Chatṭa or Chatṭaga.
 |
 Jayavarmā II
 or Jayasinhha.

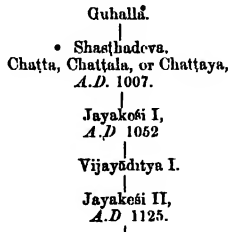
¹ One of the Chalukya kṛga.

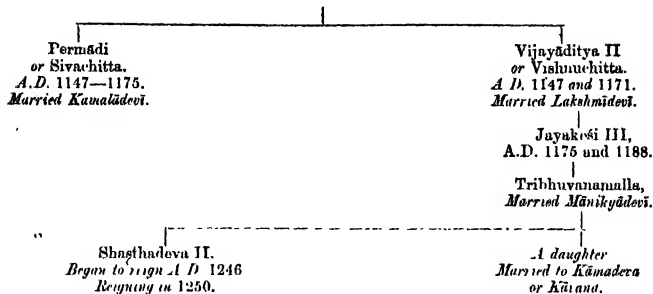
From this point commences the third list, which is probably accurate. Mr. Fleet, however, states that the first historical name is that of Kirttivarmā II.



We hear in these inscriptions of a siege of Ilāṅgal by the Hoysāla Ballalas in A.D. 1135, when King Vishnuvardhana wrested from the Kadambas for a time the provinces of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal. In A.D. 1196 the Hoysāla king Ballala II besieged Ilāṅgal, but was repulsed by Kāmadeva. Soon afterwards, Mr. Fleet thinks, Ballala II completely subjugated the Kadambas and annexed their territory, all that is known being that in A.D. 1203-4 Kāmadeva was still struggling.

THE KADAMBAS OF GOA.—These belonged to a distinct family connected with the Banavāsi Kadambas, but in a manner not yet known. They ruled at Goa and Halsi (*Palāśikā*). The genealogy is as follows:—



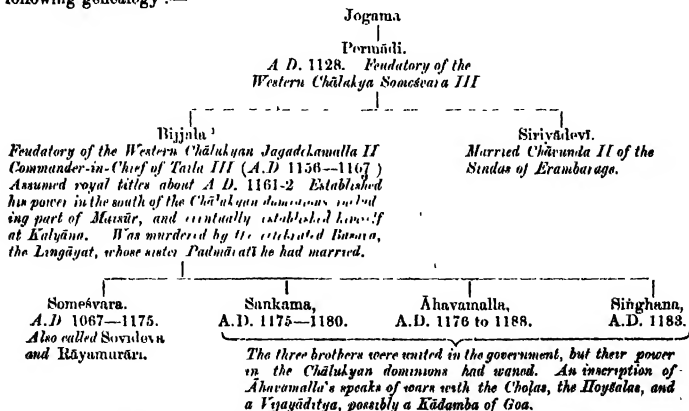


Shasthadeva I and Jayakesi I were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas. Vijayaditya I married Chattaladevi, sister of Bijjaladevi, the mother of Jagaddēva of the Śāntara family. Jayakesi II was also a feudatory of the Chalukyas, though at first he seems to have attempted to rid himself of their supremacy. He fought with the Śindas, and was for a time defeated. He was also defeated by the Hoysālas. Permadi and Vijayaditya II seem to have reigned conjointly. Mr. Fleet thinks that, at the death of Jayakesi III, the kingdom of the Kadambas of Goa was practically at an end, and that Shasthadeva II had very little real power.

KALACHURIS OR KALACHURYAS, THE—.

A dynasty of KALACHURIS is mentioned in an inscription of Mangaliśa of the early Chalukyas (A.D. 567—610), and Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 10, 11, considers them to be the predecessors of the KALACHURIS. Their king Buddha, son of Sankarigana, seems to have been conquered by Mangaliśa.

With the more northern branch of the family, as described by Mr. Fleet, we have nothing to do in the Madras Presidency, but the existence of the southern branch was felt in its day. Mr. Fleet gives the following genealogy:—



The Kalachuris were overthrown by Ballala II of the Hoysālas in, or soon after, A.D. 1183-4.

1 "Also called Bijja, Bijjana, Vujjala, Vijjana, Tribhuvanamalla, and Nissakamalla I."—(Mr. Fleet.)

KĀLAHASTI, THE ZEMINDARI OF—.

This is an ancient Zemindari in the North Arcot District, but very little is known regarding the family to whom it belonged. They claim to have received their territory by grant from one of the two Pratāpa Rudras of Orangal in the thirteenth century, who created Dāmarla Javi Rāya (or *Bāyudu*, Tel.), first chief of Kālahasti.

In 1639, Dāmarla Venkatādri Nayudu, the then Polegar, gave the village of Chennakuppum to the English, who obtained a *sanad* for it from the Raja of Chandragiri, the expatriated prince of Vijayanagar. The Polegar stipulated that the new settlement was to be called "Chenna-pattanam" after his father Chennappa or Chennayya Nayudu. On the site so obtained, Mr. Day, the Superintendent of the Company's factory, built Fort St. George, and founded the city now called "Madras" by the English, but "Chennapaṭṇam" by the natives of the country. (See Mr. Cox's *Manual of North Arcot*, p. 216.)

KALINGĀ, GANGAS OF—.

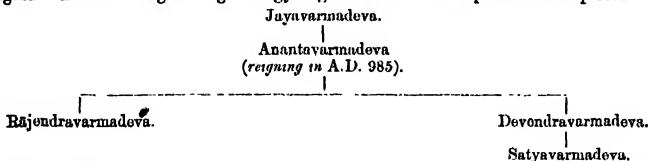
We have still a great deal to learn about the sovereigns and princes of Kalingā, for though it is certain that they were powerful and independent sovereigns at a very early stage of the history of Southern India, as yet we know nothing of their names. They governed the country south of Orissa and north of the Godāvāri (See Mr. Foulkes's "*Civilization of the Deccan down to the Sixth Century B.C.*" in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 1.)

The people and the reigning house of Kalingā are alluded to in the oldest extant chronicles of India and Ceylon, and were known equally to the classical writers of Greece and Rome and to the inhabitants of the far East. They appear to have been hardy and adventurous traders by sea to distant countries. The oldest Buddhist legends speak of the Kalingā monarchs as then rulers of a civilized country.

An ancient inscription¹ found at Chiccacole in Ganjam gives the name of Nandaprabhāṣjanavarma, King of Kalingā, at a period probably previous to the Chalukyan conquest of Vengi at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Like the Vengi kings, the sovereign was probably a Pallava by origin. His grant is dated from the city of Sarapalle.

Two other inscriptions of later date give the name of King Indravarma. His grants are dated from the city of Kalinganagara, in the years 128 and 146 of the "Victorious reign" (of the dynasty?).

Later on we come to the descendants of this Indravarma in the tenth century. After the Chalukyan conquest in the seventh century, we hear little or nothing of the Kalingā Gangas till about the year 977 A.D.² At that period there ensued a period of anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan territories which lasted for twenty-seven years at least, and the Kalingā princes again rose to power for a time at Kalinganagara. The following short genealogy is gathered from inscriptions of this period.—



Two inscriptions found at Chiccacole³ record grants made by Devendra and his son Satya in the same year, namely, the "fifty-first year of the reign of the *Gāṅgēya-rarṇa*," at Kalinganagara, and it would seem natural to suppose that they date from the commencement of the reign of some king (Jayavarma?) who re-established for a time the fortunes of the family. Another grant of Devendravarma⁴ is dated in the "254th year," but without stating the era. Here also the order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara. If pure conjecture may be allowed a place in a publication of this kind, I would note, as a possible explanation of these figures, that as the Kalingā country lay between the territories of Orissa and those of the Eastern Chalukyas, it is possible that the ancient family may have

¹ Pages 21, 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, p. 243.

² Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 68, note 4.

³ Page 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.

⁴ Pages 14, 15 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.

partially re-established themselves and founded a dynasty about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, when, seemingly, the Orissan kings lapsed into a condition of weak peacefulness for four and a half centuries (*Starlung*), but being afraid of their powerful neighbours on the south, they dared not assert any considerable independence till the period of anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan dominions, which commenced about the year A.D. 977. The fifty-first year would then refer to the era of independence, the 264th to the original establishment of the dynasty.

On pp. 81–84 *ante*, I have noted a dynasty of kings professing to belong to the Ganga family, of whom a complete genealogy is given for three and a-half centuries, ending in A.D. 1119 with Chōdagaṅga *alias* Anantavarmanadeva, whose father married a daughter of Rajendra Chola (A.D. 1064–1113). They seem to be unconnected with the Gangas mentioned above, and yet they claim to have ruled the Kalinga country during the whole of that long period. I can at present offer no explanation of this apparent confusion.

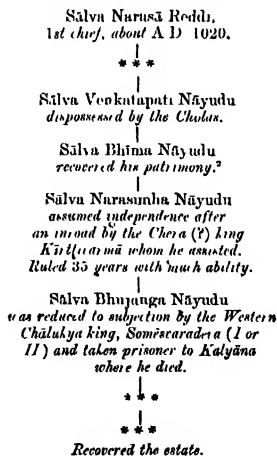
KANVA OR KANWA DYNASTY, THE—

(See the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

KĀRVĒTINAGARA, ZEMINDARS OF—

Sir Walter Elliot (“*Namismatu Gleanings*,” in the *Madras Journal*, No. VII., N.S., p. 96, Vol. XX, O.S.) states that from a “local history of some merit” he finds that the ancient possessors of the “Kārvētināgarām” estate were a family of Salva Reddis, who migrated from the neighbourhood of Pittapuram in the delta of the Godavari, about the eighth or ninth century. One of them, Salva Narasā Reddi, obtained the favour of the last of the Eastern Chalukyas, Vimaladitya (A.D. 1016–1023),¹ and was appointed chief of the country about Timpati, where he founded a town called Narasāpuram.

From the account that follows I obtain the following pedigree.—



¹ Sir Walter Elliot's date, A.D. 930, is wrong.

² Another wrong date, Ś.Ś. 998 (A.D. 976), given.

In S.S. 1152 (A.D. 1280), it is said that the estates were curtailed to 24 villages by Raja Raja II of the Chola dynasty, but during the next four generations, as the power of the Cholas decayed, the fortunes of the Kārveṭinagara family rose, and in S.S. 1236 (A.D. 1314) the chief was able to obtain as his son-in-law Prōli, or Prōlaya, Reddi, the first of the Konḍaviḍu Reddi dynasty. Shortly after this the family became feudatories of Vijayanagar, and remained so for about two hundred years, when the family became extinct and the present Bomma Rāzu family succeeded. The last of the old family was Śeṣāchala Reddi, who stipulated that his family-name should be retained. This is still done, the name *Saṣa* being one of the titles of the present Zemindar.

The founder of the family, Narmā Reddi, was granted permission by his patron, the Chālukya, to use the royal seal and boar-signet of the Chālukyas, a proud distinction still kept up.

Mr. Cox (*Manual of North Arcot*, p. 222, etc.) gives an account of the origin and fortunes of the Bomma Rāzu family. Geddi Makha Rāzu and Boppa Rāzu, two scions of a family in the Northern Sarkara, travelled southwards, and were successful in beating off a band of robbers.* The chief of Kārveṭinagara heard of this and sent for them. They took service under him, and Makha Rāzu eventually became his prime minister, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his patron without heirs (the widows becoming *safis*). Boppa Rāzu became his prime minister. The present Zemindar is descended from them.

The family profess to be pure Kāhatriyas.

KELADI, RĀJAS OF—.

(See IKKĒRI Rājās.)

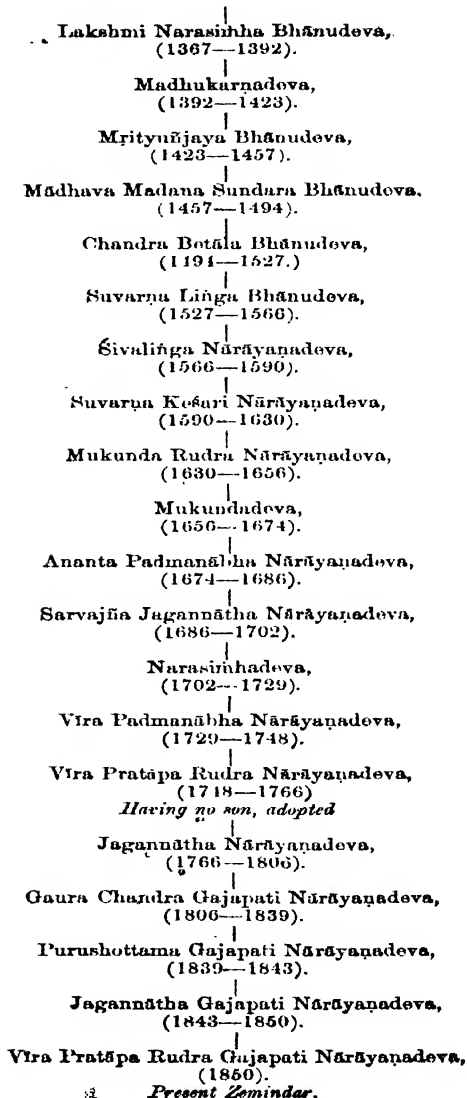
KERALA KINGS.

(See Rulers of the MALAYĀLAM country.)

KIMEDI, ZEMINDARS OF—.

There are at present three estates in the Ganjam District, Parla Kimedi, Pedda Kimedi, and Chinna Kimedi. The Zemindars of these estates belong to the same family, which is of considerable antiquity and claims to be descended from the Kōṣari sovereigns of Orissa. It is impossible, however, to ascertain anything reliable regarding their origin, or the ancestry of the present chiefs of Pedda Kimedi or Chinna Kimedi. I append a list of the Parla Kimedi family as given to me by Mr. C. F. Macartie, C.S., who compiled it from the Zemindari records and believes it to be authentic.

Kapiladeva,
(1227—1245).
|
Narasimhadeva,
(1245—1265).
|
Madannadeva,
(1265—1290).
|
Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1290—1309).
|
Ānandadeva,
(1309—1317).
|
Ananta Rudradeva,
(1317—1325).
|
Jaya Rudradeva,
(1325—1367).
|



KONDAVIDU, REDDI CHIEFS OF—.

Kondaividu is a strong hill-fortress in the Kistna District, south of the Krishnā river and eight miles west of Guntūr. After the subversion of the Ganapati Rajas of Orangal by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1223, the Reddi chiefs in different parts of the Eastern Coast rose to power. Amongst these the Kondaividu chiefs were, for a century, so important that their government rises to the dignity of a kingdom, and their family to that of a dynasty.

The succession is as follows :—

	A.D.
Pōliya (Prōle, or Prōlaya) Vēma Reddi, son of Donti Allā Reddi (P)	1328—1339
Āna Vēma Reddi	1339—1369
Āliya Vēma Reddi	1369—1381
Komāragiri Vēma Reddi	1381—1395
Komaṭi Vēnka Reddi	1395—1423
Racha Vēnka Reddi	1423—1427

The dynasty was overthrown by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1427.

Native tradition at Kondaividu states that Prōlaya Vēma Reddi was not connected with the family of Donti Allā Reddi, but was "a guest in his house." Allā Reddi is said to have lived at Dhuranikōṭa near Amaravati, and his family are stated to have "entered" that place in A.D. 1225. Prōlaya Vēma Reddi is said to have built (or rebuilt ?) the "Puttakōṭa" at Kondaividu. His daughter married one of the Salva Reddis of Kāvēṭṭinagara.

Āna Vēma Reddi rebuilt the *Amarāvara* Temple at Amaravati, as is proved by an inscription there.

Komāragiri Vēma Reddi has a bad character for unpopularity.

Native tradition makes Racha Vēnka Reddi brother of Komaṭi Vēnka Reddi.

HISTORY OF THE RULERS OF KONDAVIDU FROM NATIVE SOURCES.

Several Telugu chronicles are extant, which profess to give an account of the history of Kondaividu, the ruins of the forts and temples of which are extensive.

The following is an abstract of one, by repute the most authentic of them, which is held in high estimation among the educated natives of that part of the country. It is so accurate in the main (though the dates are sometimes wrong) that I consider it very necessary that it should be examined in detail, as several assertions are made in it referring to events hitherto unknown or little known to English writers.

The history commences with a Gajapati Rāja from Orissa named Viśvambaradeva, who ruled twelve years and built the first fort or *Puttakōṭa*.¹ He had four sons, Ganapatideva, Bala Bhaskaradeva, Hariharadeva, and Viśvambaradeva. Ganapatideva gave a village away in charity in S.S. 1067 (A.D. 1145). He "gave up his government" to Kakatiya Rudradeva.²

During the period of 100 years after the Gajapati sovereignty, the Reddi chiefs began to grow into importance, and an inscription proves that in S.S. 1147 (A.D. 1225) one Donti Allā Reddi was in possession of the fort of Dhuranikōṭa, close to Amaravati on the river. Subsequently Prōlaya Vēma Reddi, a member of Allā Reddi's family, acquired power, defeated the officers of Kakatiya Pratapa Rudra at Dhuranikōṭa, proclaimed himself independent, came to Kondaividu, and rebuilt the *Puttakōṭa*.³ He ruled from S.S. 1242—1253 (A.D. 1320—1331).

Then follows an account of the Reddi dynasty corresponding with that given above.

¹ Mr. Boswell in his report to Government printed with G.O. of 7th November 1870, reprinted in the *Indian Antiquary* (I. 182), says that the *Puttakōṭa* at Kondaividu was built by "Odiya sovereigns when they held this part of the country."

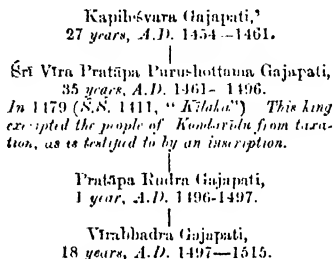
² This would imply a conquest of this country from the Gajapatis by the Orizāl Ganapatis a few years (?) subsequent to A.D. 1145. This remains to be proved, also that the Gajapatis conquered the Chola sovereigns of Kālīṅga previous to that date. At present we know nothing of this. Dr. Burnell states that the Cholas lost Kālīṅga in A.D. 1228 (*South Indian Palaeography*, p. 40), and we know that they gained it in A.D. 1023. It has always been supposed that they held it undisturbed during these two centuries. I learn from a paper in the "*Asiatic Researches*" (XV, 269) that Ananga Bhimadeva, the Gajapati King of Orissa, visited Puri in the twelfth year of his reign, and after making a solemn declaration of conquests made by him, which extended the frontier of his kingdom from Chilocolo to Rajahmundry, built the new temple of *Jaganmūṭha* in honour thereof. According to Strling the reign of this king commenced in 1174 A.D. Hunter makes the date 1175, and the writer of the above article places it in 1176. This would make the date of the conquest in question previous either to 1186, to 1187, or to 1208 A.D.

³ S.S. 1242 = 1320. It is very possible that this defeat occurred as stated. Pratapa Rudra II was completely defeated by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1323.

Ignoring the Muhammadan chiefs the Hindu historians pass on to Laṅgula Gajapati, who succeeded the Reddī sovereign Rācha Venka Reddī. He is said to have ruled from S.S. 1342—1353 (A.D. 1420—1431).¹

This Gajapati was followed by two sovereigns of the Ānegundi family, (i.e., the Vijayanagar dynasty) whose names were Pratāpadeva and Hariharadeva. They reigned respectively seven and fifteen years, viz., from 1431 to 1454 A.D.²

This history then gives us another Gajapati named Kapileśvara as having conquered Harihara, and we have the following genealogy :—



Vīrabhadra was defeated by Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in A.D. 1515, who marched up from the south (Udayagiri, etc.), carrying all the fortresses that lay on his march.³ After his conquest, Krishnadeva Rāya went to Orissa and married the Orissa Gajapati's daughter.

He left as Governor of Kondavidu a nephew of Salva Timmarasa, by name Nandendā Gōpamantri. Krishnadeva Rāya built a temple at Kondavidu and had an inscription engraved on a slab in S.S. 1443 (A.D. 1521).

Achyuta's reign is mentioned. He is said to have been succeeded by his minister Māmayya Bhaṣkarudu. He it was who murdered the 72 chiefs of the Reddīs at Kondavidu. (See Boswell's Report, *Indian Antiquary* I, 183.) During the reign of Sadāsiva Rāya at Vijayanagar, the Governor at Kondavidu was Vīrabhadra, son of Murti Rāja, who was son of Kaṇḍamavoli Rāma Rāja.

Sadāsiva's reign was followed by a Muhammadan conquest.⁴

Tirumaladeva of the Vijayanagar family collected a large army and drove the Muslims across the Krishna, fairly reconquering all the country south of that river. He left as Governor of Kondavidu one Rāṅga Rajayyadeva, his son.⁵ This Governor in S.S. 1491 (A.D. 1572) granted a village to a temple. Tirumaladeva ruled till S.S. 1496 (A.D. 1574) and was succeeded by Śrī Rāṅgadeva, who in S.S. 1499 (A.D. 1577) granted another village to a temple. In his reign Ibrahim Pādshah (Ibrahim Qutb Shāh of Golkonda) sent a force under a Brahman, Rāya Rāu (a Mahāratta?) who seized the Palnad country and the country about Kurnool and Nellore, and finally attacked Kondavidu, the Governor of which place, being bribed, treacherously surrendered it in S.S. 1502 (A.D. 1580).

Here the history closes, but it ends with a mysterious statement that "afterwards Pratāpa Rudra governed 2,219 villages of the Kondavidu country."⁶

¹ See Boswell's *Nilave Manual, Udayagiri*, p. 424.

² As I remarked before, the dates of this history are not accurate, though very nearly so. It is quite possible that about this time the Vijayanagar sovereigns seized the country about Kondavidu, and they may have left members of their family as governors of the territory, but at present I am not aware of any information which we possess to confirm the fact.

³ These Gajapati sovereigns belong to the Orissan dynasty (see p. 204). Dr Hunter gives Kapileśvaradeva 27 years (A.D. 1452—1479); Puruṣhottamadeva 35 years, 1479—1501; Pratāpa Rudra 28 years, 1501—1532. The Orissan chronicle credits Puruṣhottama with a conquest of Kāncīpuram, and Pratāpa Rudra with still more extended conquests.

⁴ An inscription at Conjeveenu (Choughat District Manual, 435-6) states that Krishnadeva Rāya conquered the northern fortresses, including Kondavidu, and defeated several chieftains, amongst whom was Vīrabhadra Rāja, son of Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati, and Narabaji Rāja, son of Vīrabhadra Gajapati; while two inscriptions at Udayagiri declare that Krishna Rāya gave some land to temples in S.S. 1436 (A.D. 1514), after having defeated Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati and taken prisoner his uncle Tirumalā Rāya. An inscription at Vijayanagar records that Krishnadeva Rāya returned in triumph to his capital after the completion of the war with Udayagiri in S.S. 1435 (A.D. 1513). An inscription at Mangalagiri (Guntur Taluk, Kistna District) states that Kondavidu was captured by Krishnadeva Rāya in S.S. 1437 (A.D. 1515), or rather by his general, Timma.

⁵ This is, of course, correct. It took place A.D. 1561.

⁶ This would be the king of Vijayanagar, Śrī Rāṅga I.

KONGU OR GAŅGA KINGS, THE—.

As before stated (p. 153), the Chera and Koṅgu dynasties are still far from being clearly worked out. Neither the localities to which their rule was confined nor the dates to which they must be assigned are at all certain. Some writers consider the names as simply interchangeable; some think that the Cheras preceded the Gaṅga kings of the Koṅgu country, while the Rev. Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual*) has entirely separated them. This is not the place to discuss the question, and I shall content myself with a brief summary. We know that in the oldest historical period, from the third century B.C., the ruling powers of the south were called Cheras, Cholas, and Pāṇḍiyans, the Pāṇḍiyans being in the extreme south and south-east, the Cholas north of them, and the Cheras partly to the north of the Pāṇḍiyans and partly along the western coast down to the extreme south of the peninsula. The junction of the three kingdoms is by tradition placed at the Karaipōttanar, a small river running into the Kaveri eleven miles east of Karūr, which, in Ptolemy's time, appears to have been the capital of the Cheras (*Κάρουρα, βασιλείου Καραπόττονος. Geog. Lib. VII, cap. I, § 86*). Chera is supposed to be synonymous with *Kṛiṣṇa*, and there seems to be little doubt that the supposition is correct. In later times there is some confusion because we have a very definite account of a long dynasty of Gaṅga or Koṅgu kings reigning over at least the northern part of what was formerly called Chera, their territory being called *Koṅguleśa*. Up to the present, on the authority of the Markara copper-plates, the dynasty has been believed to have lasted from the beginning of the Christian era down to the year A.D. 894, about which time it was overthrown by the Cholas. We are now, however, told by Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 11—14) that the Markara plates are forgeries, and that so far from being thrown back to the beginning of the Christian era, the brother of the third king (Harivarma) of the true Gaṅga dynasty (or *Koṅgu*) gave a grant in A.D. 968 (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 101—112). From him down to the last king of the line are seventeen names. We know that the Hoysala Ballālas conquered the *Koṅguleśa* in A.D. 1080, and it is a question, therefore, whether these seventeen kings ruled in the intervening 112 years. If so, the reigns would be short, but this is more easy of credence than that they enjoyed such abnormally long life as must be attributed to them if the Markara plates and the dates given in the lists already published are to be received.

With this preface I proceed to give a list of the first seven kings of the Koṅgu country, of the solar race, who, it is very possible, we may have hereafter to recognize as true Cheras. The list is taken from Dr. Burgess's paper in the *Indian Antiquary* (I, 360), which followed Professor Dowson's abstract from the *Koṅguleśa Rajakalā* (J.R.A.S. VIII, pp. 2—6, "On the Chera Kingdom of Ancient India."¹)

Vira Rāya Chakravarti.
A Ratta born in Skandapura.
Sometimes said to be of the
Solar, sometimes of the Lunar Race.

Govinda Rāya I.

Kṛishṇa Rāya.

Kāla Vallabha Rāya.

Govinda Rāya.
Is mentioned as a conqueror.

A Jaina named Naganandi was minister to Kāla Vallabha Rāya, Govinda Rāya, and his successor Kannaradeva. The relationship of this last to Govinda is doubtful.

Chaturbhujā Kannaradeva Chakravarti.
Wilson (*Mon. Coll.*, p. 199) calls
him "Kunāra."

Tiru Vikramadeva.

¹ The Markara and Nāgamahālam Copper-plates (*Ind. Ant.* I, 361—366; II, 165, 271, note; III, 152, 262; V, 133) refer to this dynasty. See also the plate published by Mr. Lewis Rice at p. 138 of Dr. Gustav Oppert's issue of the *Madras Journal* for 1878. See also the translation by Taylor in *M.J.L.S.*, XIV, 1.

He was installed at Skandapura. He is stated, in an inscription, to have conquered "Chola, Pāṇḍiya, Kerala and Malayālam" (the distinction is significant), and to have governed the Karnāṭaka country as well as *Koṅḡḍeśa*; but as the inscription, though dated A.D. 178, also adds that the king was converted from the Jaina to the Saiva faith by Saṅkarācāryār, its authenticity may well be questioned. The mention of the Saiva reformer would bring the king's date nearer to us by several centuries; but no theory can be built on an inscription tainted with the suspicion of forgery.

The above seven kings are the earliest known sovereigns of the Koṅḡ country. Following them (so far as we know at present) came the kings of the Gūṅga dynasty. They belonged to a different family altogether. According to the Markara plates, they date from the commencement of our era, but, as above stated, Mr. Fleet has shown strong reason for doubting the authenticity of these plates, and has published (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 101—112) inscriptions at Lakṣmīśvara in Dhārwar, from which we gather that the first king Koṅḡavarma must have ruled about the beginning of the tenth century A.D. I therefore omit the dates usually assigned to these kings as being doubtful. The list is taken from Mr. Foulkes' paper in the *Salem District Manual*, with added notes.

1. Koṅḡavarmā Rāya I,
or Mādava I,
of the *Kamāḡana* family
of the *Jāhnavī* or *Gāṅḡa* race.
He was enthroned at Skandapura.

2. Mādava II.

3. Harivarma.
Enthroned at Skandapura, but
lived at Dalavanpura in
Karṇāṭakadeśa.

Mārasimha,
or Satyavākya.

4. Viṣṇugopavarmā.
Enthroned at Dalavanpura. He
conquered "the East Country."

Kulatti, or
Parakulatti Rāya,
of the family of Mādava III.

(Adopted)
5. Mādava III.
Had to resign his crown
in favour of a son subse-
quently born to Viṣṇu-
gopa.

6. Kṛṣṇavarmā.
Enthroned at Dalavan-
pura.

A daughter.

8. Koṅḡni Mahādhi Rāya II.

7. Hṛṇḍikara Rāya, alias
Harīśchandradeva Rāya.
Succeeded Kṛṣṇavarmā, but
was deposed by the latter's
minister, who raised
(8) Koṅḡni Mahādhi Rāya II
to the throne.

9. Dhruvaṇṭi Rāya,
Avinṭa or Duvvinda.
Ruled over Koṅḡḍeśa and Kar-
ṇāṭakadeśa. Is said to have
conquered all the kings of the
peninsula. He was called
"Dharaṇa Vinodhi" or "Panya-
vinodhi," the "Unjust King."

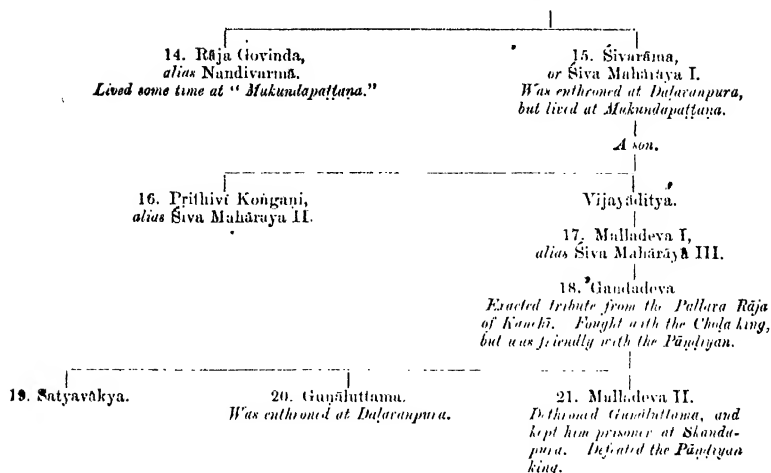
10. Mūṣkara Rāya, or Brāhmahatya Rāya.
He resumed a number of grants made to Brahmins.

11. Tiruvikrama, or Śrī Vikrama.

12. Bhuvikrama.
Called "Gajapati" from the
number of his war elephants.

Vallabha, or Śrī Vallabhākya,
alias Viḷanda.
His brother's Commander-in-
Chief. Another account makes
him younger brother of Koṅḡni III.

13. Koṅḡni III, alias Navakṛma.
Made extensive conquests of tribu-
tary kingdoms which had withheld
payment.



There is still a good deal of confusion about some of these sovereigns. The above list is from the *Kōṅḡadeśa Rājākalā*, but the extant inscriptions "without exception" (*Mr. Foulkes, Salem District Manual*, p. 25), while confirming the pedigree from Kōṅḡani I, call Madhava III son, instead of adopted son, of Viśṇugopa, and state that Kōṅḡani II was son of Madhava III. They ignore the existence of Krishnavarma, Dindikara Raya, and Krishnavarma's sister. There are other differences also, some of which are pointed out by Mr. Foulkes, who has gone very closely into the question of this dynasty (*id.*, pp. 23—30). I do not propose to devote much space to the subject in consideration of the doubts raised by Mr. Fleet.

Seeing that the conquest by the Hoysala Ballālas in A.D. 1080 seems a well-established fact, and that a Chōḷa conquest¹ of the same Kōṅḡu country previous to that date seems equally certain, we must be very cautious in our dealing with the dates of the dynasty. The Ballāla conqueror chose Daivampura (Tālkāḍ) as his capital.

Mr. Rice considers that the chief who established the Gaṅḡa line of kings in Orissa in 1132 A.D. was a member of the Kōṅḡu family, but I think this is far from certain. There was a dynasty of Gaṅḡas in Kāliṅga who might equally have founded that dynasty or it might have been founded, even, by a Chōḷa prince (*see above*, p. 158). The Gaṅḡa family in Māisūr was by no means exterminated at the time of their overthrow. They remained with some local power, probably as subordinate chieftains, till the complete subversion of the country by the Vijayanagar kings. In the sixteenth century, after the sovereigns of Vijayanagar had been driven from their capital by the Muhammadans, a Gaṅḡa Rāja rose to power in the south of Māisūr and established a principality at Sivasamudra, the island at the falls of the Kāveri, about twelve miles north-east of Tālkāḍ. He was succeeded by Mandi Rāja, and he by Gaṅḡa Rāja II, with whom the line came to a tragic end early in the seventeenth century under highly romantic circumstances.²

The kings of this dynasty are known in their grants by the appellation *Mahāthli Rāja*.

KULBARGA, BĀHMANI DYNASTY OF—.

(*See "DAKṢAṆ, Muhammadan Kings of the—."*)

¹ Wilson (*Mackenzie MSS.* I, 198) gives the name Āḍityavarma as that of the Chōḷa conqueror. Mr. Rice states that the Gaṅḡas were driven out of their country by Rājendra Chōḷa. As this king's reign lay between the years A.D. 1064 and 1113, the Chōḷa occupation, if it took place in his reign, must have been of very short duration.

² Mr. Rice in his "*Mysoor Inscriptions*" (p. lxviii) gives an account of this event.

MADURA, SOVEREIGNS OF—

(See the "PĀNDIVAN KINGS" and the "NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA.")

MAHRATTAS. THE CHIEF DYNASTY.

Bābājī Bhōnslō.

Headman of three villages near Poona.

Māloji.

Entered the service of a Chief named Lakhī Jādu Rāu, who held office under Nizām Shāh. He rose to power.

Vinājī.

Shahjī.

Māloji obtained for his son the hand of Jādu Rāu's daughter, Jijī Bhāy. Shahjī rose to eminence as a commander, first under Nizām Shāh and then under Ibrahim 'Adil Shāh of Bijapur, under whom he governed all the southern conquests. He married also Tāka Bhāy Mohālī. He was born 1594 A.D.

(By Jijī Bhāy)

Šambujī.
Killed in a battle.

(By Jijī Bhāy)

1. Sivājī.

The first real sovereign. By 1673 he was monarch of the whole of the Kan-kana. He seized Kurnool, Gingi, and Tellore in 1677; and opposed his brother Ēkoji at Tanjore. Peace was made, 1678. He died 1680.

(By Tāka Bhāy)

Ēkoji.

Called Tākhājī by Druff.
(See the first column table.)

(Illegitimate)

Santajī.

2. Šambu or Šambujī.
(1680-1689).

Lost many of his father's possessions. Offended Aurangzib, by whom he was seized and murdered in 1689.

Rāmā or Rājā Rām I.
(Regent, 1689-1700).

He ruled for his nephew. Reorganized the Mahratta predatory bands and ravaged the Dakhan. On his death his son seized on Satāra.

Sāhu, or Shāo,
or Sāhuji,
(1700-1749).

A prisoner in the hands of Aurangzib from 1689 to 1700. Sāhu seized Satāra from his cousin Šambū in 1708. He led an idle life and the government was carried on by a Peshwa. Died 1749.

Šambujī.

Šivājī.

Rāmā
or Rājā Rām II,
(1749).

He was acknowledged by the Peshwa, Bāloji Rāu, on Sāhu's death, but had no real power, and was mostly kept in confinement.

Šambujī.

Turned out of Satāra by Sāhu. Šambū seized on Kolhapur, and made it his own raj. He was aided by his mother Tāra Bhāy. Died without issue.

Rāmā Rājā*
(adopted.)

Sāhu.

Pratāpa
Sinhā.

Rāmā Rājō.

(SATĀRA.)

Shahjī

(adopted)
Šivājī.

Šambujī
Killed. No issue.

Shahjī.

Sāhu
(no issue).

Šivājī.

(adopted)
Rājā Rām.

(adopted)
Nārāyana Rāu
alias Šivājī.
(KOLHAPUR.)

From 1749 all Mahratta history centres in that of the Peshwas and the great chiefs, and, as their career is mainly connected with the Bombay and Northern Presidencies, a table of their families is not considered necessary to be given here.

MAHRATTAS. THE DYNASTY OF TANJORE.

Babaji Bhoelsl.
(See above.)

Maloji.
(See above.)

Vimaji.
(See above.)

Shahaji
(See above.)

(By his wife Jiji Bhay)

(By his wife Tuka Bhay Mohiti)

(illegitimate)

Sambhaji.
(See above.)

Sivaji.
(See above.)

Ekaji or Vankaji.

Seized Tanjore in 1674-75 (Y) from the Nayakka governor. Was threatened by Sivaji in 1677, but made peace with him in 1678. He was a tyrannous and grasping king, and was perpetually at war with his neighbours.

Santaji.

Shahaji.
1681—1711.
(no issue.)

Sarfaji.
1711—1729.
(no issue.)

Takaaji.
1729—1736.

Baba Sahab,
1736—1737.
Married Sijan Bhay,
who was Regent from
1737 to 1740.

Sahuji or Syaji.

Being ejected by his brother in 1749, he applied to the English for aid. The fort of Dzirikittai on the Coleroon was stormed, and given to the English, but Sahu had no real power.

(illegitimate).

Pratapa Simha.
Wrested the kingdom from his brother and held it firmly. Died 1765.

Tulaji.
1765—1788.

Was attacked, 1767, by the Nawab of Arcot aided by the English. Tanjore was captured. The Raja was reinstated afterwards. Died 1788.

Amara, or Amr. Simha,
1788—1798.

Was placed on the throne in 1788 and governed very ill. The English deposed him in 1798.

(Adopted)
Sarfaji.
1798—1833.

Placed on throne in 1798 on Amara Simha's deposition. In 1799 he handed over the country to the English, receiving a pension.

Sivaji.
1833—1855.

Vijaya Mohana Muktabai Bhay.
Present Princess of Tanjore.

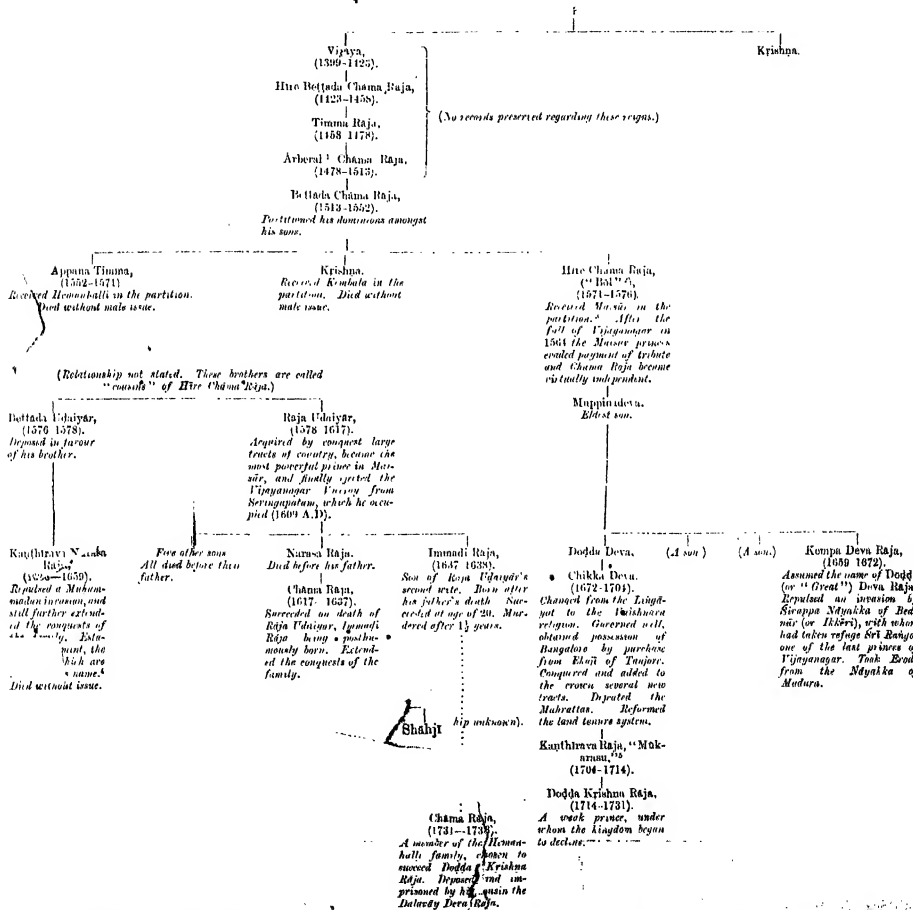
Tanjore was annexed in 1857.

Dr. Burnell (*South Indian Palaeography*, page 56, note 4) writes: "The date of the final conquest of Tanjore by Ekaji, and the end of the Nayak (Telugu) prince is far from certain. Orms, in the last century, could not be sure about the date though he had all the Madras Government records at his disposal. Anquetil Duperron (*Recherches sur l'Inde*, I, pp. 1—44) has gone into the question very elaborately, and puts the date at 1674-75, which appears to be as near as can be expected."

MAISÜR RAJAS.

The account given by tradition of the origin of the family of the Rajas of Maisür is that two young brothers of the Yadava tribe, dependants at the court of the Vijayanagar kings, having left that court on an adventurous expedition to the south, rescued from an enforced marriage with the chief of Karugahalli in Maisür, whom they slew, the daughter of the chief of Hadanad. The elder of them, by name Vijaya, at once married the rescued damsel and thus became lord (or *Udaiyar*) of Hadanad and Karugahalli.

The following table is taken partly from Wilks and partly from Mr. Rice's "*Mysore and Coorg*," I, 240, &c.



¹ "Six-fingered."

² Wilks (I, 22) thinks that it was after this partition (that the village of *Shahji* (Purgore) received the new name of *Mahishu-aru*, or as he, probably erroneously puts it, *Mahishaduna*. *Mahishu* was the name of the *Arjun* tree.

³ Generally spelt *Centrat* or *Centrat*.

⁴ "The Bald."

⁵ "The dumb king."

With Chama Rāja ends the old line of kings, and a disturbed period of anarchy follows, during which the Muluṃnādans gradually gained the upper hand, while maintaining a puppet sovereign chosen almost at random from various branches of the royal family. Chikka or Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Keñcheṅgōḍ, a member of a distant branch, was put on the throne in 1734 and died in 1768, being nominally succeeded by his son Chama Rāja, who died childless in 1775. Chama Rāja, son of Devarāja Arasu of Ārkōḷār, a member of the Kāringāḷḷi family, was then selected at random by Haidar, who had usurped the government. He died in 1796. But the real rulers during this period were:—

	A.D.
Haidar 'Ah Khān	1761-1782
Tipu Sultan	1782-1799

On the fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipu, the British Government restored the Hindu Rāj, and placed on the throne the son of the last-named Chama Rāja, since when the line has been continued as follows:—

	A.D.
Krishna Rāja Udayar	1799-1868
Chāma Rājendra Udayar	1868

The latter was a minor at his accession, and received the reins of government in 1881.

MALAYĀLAM COUNTRY, RULERS OF.—

Very little is as yet known regarding the rulers of the fertile country west of the Western Ghāts. Its history has yet to be written. There is abundant evidence of a very extensive commerce between the people of the Malabar and Kanarese Coast and the inhabitants of Western Asia and Europe in olden days, but beyond a few isolated facts, no connected story has come down to us. And there is little hope of the tale ever being clearly told, for the few remaining inscriptions in that tract are eminently unhistorical in character. The following sketch is an abstract of the *Keralapattī*, or native account of Kerala, written by Tuṅḷathu Ramanuṅga, *alias* Raman Eluthatham.

In ancient days, when the kings of the earth, of the Kshatriya caste, had grieved the majesty of heaven by their violence and wickedness, *Vishnu* became incarnate as *Paraśa Rāma*, and went about slaying the sinful sovereigns and destroying their dynasties. He determined to create a new country, and recovering *Malayāḷam* (*Malai-nīḷa*, "hills and waves") from the sea, he peopled it with Brahmins from other lands. But serpents¹ swarmed in the new tract, and the settlers fled back to their own homes. Then *Paraśa Rāma* brought down the Brahmins of sixty-four villages from the Ārya country in the north and settled them in sixty-four villages along the whole coast. Thirty-six thousand Brahmins² belonging to fourteen villages took up arms for the defence of their territory, and amongst them twelve chiefs were appointed. For the propitiation of the serpents, *naga*-worship was ordained,³ and temples of the gods were erected.⁴ Then the Brahmins who had fled returned, and were called "*Tulu-Brahmins*," or "*Payan Tuluvas*." *Paraśa Rāma* instituted charms for the propitiation of devils, portioned out temple services amongst different villages and families, and ordained hereditary descent in the line of the mother.⁵ He also introduced Sudras from neighbouring countries.

After some time, the inhabitants fell out amongst themselves, and required a governor. *Paraśa Rāma*, therefore, selected four villages, and the people consented, first to a joint government of four Brahman chiefs from these four villages, and afterwards to the government of a single chief from one of these four, in turn, each for three years.⁶ In those days one-sixth of the produce was paid to the governor. Many years thus passed.

But these governors oppressed the people, and the latter at last determined to dispense altogether with native rulers. They therefore brought in a foreigner, one Kōya Perumāl from Kōyapūram⁷ and made him ruler for twelve years. "He was named *Chēraṇḍa* (or *Keralan*) *Perumāl*, king of *Malai-nad* just as *Chōḷa Perumāl* governed *Chōḷa*, and *Pāṇḍi* (or *Kulaśekhara*) *Perumāl* governed *Pāṇḍya*."⁸

¹ "Serpents with human faces." Aborigines?

² Called *Tal-nambis*, "armed half-Brahmins." (*Gundert*.)

³ It still obtains largely.

⁴ Also "gold-dust was scattered in the soil, gold fanams were coined, and treasures were buried in the ground."

⁵ All old customs in the Malayāḷam country are referred back to *Paraśa Rāma*.

⁶ Thus originated the Malayāḷam custom of twelve years' rulers.

⁷ No clue is given as to the locality of this place.

⁸ See Dr. Burgess's note on the Perumāls in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 77.

1. Keya Perumāl was thus the first *Chēravin Perumāl*. His power was limited, the sixty-four villages constituting a powerful democracy and checking all attempts at independence. His capital was at Allūr. He built a palace at Talayūr. He reigned 12 years.¹

2. Chola Perumāl was then appointed.² He built a palace called Cholakkura. He reigned 10 years and 2 months, and retired to Chola.

3. Pandi Perumāl was next crowned at Paranba, where he erected a fort. He ruled 9 years, and retired to the Pandiyan country.

4. Another Chola Perumāl was brought, who ruled 12 years. After him—

5. Kulasekhara Perumāl, the great Pandiyan, came to the throne of Kerala.

At this point the story seems to break off, and commence again at a period "when the *Kali* age was a little advanced." And we are again brought up to the reign of Kulasekhara Perumāl, but with a totally different set of kings. These confusions are not uncommon in these native legends.

1. "When the *Kali* age was a little advanced" the Brahmins of Malayālam brought "from Banapuram in *Para-desā*" a Perumāl named Baya-Perumāl. He became a Buddhist, but, after a great disputation in which the Brahmins were victorious, he banished the Buddhists and was reconverted to the Brahman religion. Nevertheless he was excommunicated and "went to Mecca" after reigning for four years.

2. Taluban Perumāl, from the north, was the next Perumāl. He lived at Kōṭṭisvara and named the country about there the *Taluband*. He reigned 6 years and died.

3. Indra Perumāl succeeded, reigned 12 years at Allūr, and went back to *Para-desā*.

4. Arya Perumāl was then brought from Aryapuram. He divided Kerala into four divisions,³ i.e.:

i. *Tala-vij*, from Gōkarna to the Perum-pura⁴ river.

ii. *Māshika*, or *Kapa*, *Rāj* from the Perum-pura to Pudu-pattān.⁵

iii. *Kirada Rāj*, from Pudu-pattān to Kammetti.⁶

iv. *Kapa*, or *Māshika Rāj*, from Kammetti to Cape Comorin. He died after a reign of 5 years.

5. Kundan Perumāl was brought from *Para-desā*. He built a palace near Kammetti, and retired to his own country after a reign of 4 years.

6. Kōṭṭi Perumāl reigned for a year and died.

7. Maṭa Perumāl reigned 11 years and died. He was succeeded by his younger brother,—

8. Pēi Perumāl, who reigned 12 years and retired after building a fort.

9. Kompen Perumāl succeeded. He lived in a tent on the bank of the Neytura river for 3½ years, and died.

10. Vijayan Perumāl came next. He built the fort of Vijayan-Kollam. He reigned 12 years and retired.

11. Vallabha Perumāl succeeded. He discovered a *līṅgam*, and built a shrine over it on the banks of the Neytura river, and a fort. He reigned 11 years and died.

12. Harischandra Perumāl. He built a fort on the Purali hills and lived therein in solitude, "and was no more heard of."

13. Mallan Perumāl succeeded. He reigned 12 years and retired.

"The Perumāl who succeeded was Kulasekhara Perumāl" of the Pandiyan kingdom. His reign is given more in detail, with the reforms he introduced. He introduced some Kshatriyas into the country. He procured two celebrated teachers, on payment, to teach the Brahmins of the country, and established a college at the place now called Tirukannapuram. This Perumāl reigned 18 years and ascended to heaven "with his body." The year of the *Kali* is given as "*Tira-nacha-kūṭam*," and it is said to correspond with A.D. 333.⁷

After this there was a government by a democracy, and, like the government, the so-called "history" lapses into wild confusion for a space. Probably there was a period of anarchy, during which the

¹ The commencement of his reign is said to have taken place in A.D. 215. Another version states that he lived only 8 years and 1 month, when he died.

² The constant recurrence of Chola and Pandiyan Perumāls will be noticed. It will be an interesting subject of inquiry for the future historian to ascertain whether Pandiyan and Chola history corroborates these assertions.

³ There is a confusion in the different versions as to these divisions.

⁴ The river of Panyazur, five miles north by east of Mount P'El.

⁵ Two miles south-east of Vadakkai, a town in Kurumbraud Taluk, on the seacoast.

⁶ Near Kollam. See *Gander's Dictionary*. But if it must be the Southern Kollam now called Quilon, not the northern now called Kolluppi.

⁷ According to the former list the date of the close of this Perumāl's reign would be A.D. 277. But the dates are probably entirely fictitious and must not be for a moment depended on.

country was split up into factions. The story states that the country was governed by a popular assembly, by whom judges were appointed. At last an assembly took place at which the representatives of the people expressed themselves dissatisfied with the form of government, and they determined to "ask Anagundi Krishna Raya (!) to send a person to govern them, and he accordingly sent a Kshatriya, Chēraman Perumal, to rule over Kerala."

Chēraman Perumal therefore came to the throne. One version says that he succeeded "after the reigns of Adi-Perumal and Paṇḍi-Perumal, who were sent, were over." The Brahmins made him an absolute monarch, without restriction, and he governed so well for 12 years that they appointed him ruler for a further similar period, and again for a third. Krishna Raya¹ prepared to attack Malayalam. The Paṇḍiyān king also fortified his territory. Chēraman attacked the Raya's forts but was unsuccessful. A second attack was successful, under the command of two young men, brothers, who led the army.

After this, Saṅkaracharyar² was born. He wrote the history of Kerala, and made fresh improvements in the condition of the Brahmins, making stringent regulations, which are fully detailed. His reforms were promulgated at a great council.

The manuscript here goes back to the time of Chēraman Perumal, and describes the conclusion of his reign. He is said to have given up the throne and gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca "in company with the Baudhhas."³ The limits of the Malayalam country are described, and the neighbouring kingdoms are said to be *Pāṇḍya, Kōṇka, Tala, Wainad, Pannad*. (The last is a tract of Maisur, and was ruled by a race of Kshatriyas of whom we have inscriptions.) He divided the Malayalam country into eighteen divisions, constituting their chiefs and making regulations. He gave his sword to the ancestor of the present Zamorin of Calicut. (Chēraman Perumal's departure for Mecca is said by some to have occurred in A.D. 350. (*Gauder's Dictionary*.) He sailed from Dharmapattanam, or Calicut. After residing some time at Jedlah he died. Before his death, however, he persuaded an Arab chief to sail for the Malabar Coast with a number of followers in order to establish a Muhammadan colony and convert the inhabitants to that religion. They did so, and mosques were built. Eleven are named.

After some period had elapsed (duration not mentioned), one of the Malayalam chiefs, Kunnala Kōṇṭēṭṭiri, waged war against his neighbour, the Porallattiri chief, and defeated him. The Zamorin made Menokki ruler of Porallattiri and came to terms with the troops and people.

After this follows an account of the founding of the town of Calicut, close to the Zamorin's palace at Tali, by a merchant who had amassed a great fortune in trade with Mecca. Afterwards, while Puntura Kōn was Zamorin, one Koya, a foreigner, settled at the town, which was named after him *Koyikkōta* (Calicut). Koya assisted the Zamorin in his attainment of increased power.

Shortly after this the Portuguese came to Calicut.

It is unnecessary to continue the sketch further. The *Keralolpatti* is a very fair specimen of a native attempt at history. It may contain germs of truth, and it certainly embodies a number of scattered traditions, but in the attempt to weave these into a connected story the author is signally unsuccessful.

MĀNYAKHETA RĀJAS.

(See RĀSHTRAKUTAS, THE—.)

MĀTANGAS.

That a powerful family of this name existed somewhere in the south in old days is very well known, but very little is known about them. They are mentioned in Sanskrit works as mountaineers—barbarians—and the name occurs in some inscriptions.

¹ Of course this is an absurd anachronism. It is said by some writers to be an interpolation.

² The real date of Saṅkaracharyar is about 650 to 700 A.D. (Dr Burnell's *South Indian Pictography*, p. 37, and note 4. Also his "*Sāmadāyikā Brāhmaṇa*," Vol. I, Pref., p. ii. a.) He flourished 800 years before "Anagundi Krishna Raya," or Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.

³ Other accounts relate that he died. Pachu Mutata, in his *Kerala-śiṣha-mahātmya*, gives a full account of the fables. He states that Bāṇa Perumal (see above, 2nd List, No. 1) was converted to Buddhism by Buddhist priests from China, and that he went with them to China after four years' reign.

⁴ The author of the "*History of Travancore*" states that this last Chēraman Perumal's name was Bhaskara Ravivarman, and that he was one of the sovereigns who signed the grant to the Jews of Cochín. According to Dr. Burnell this would be in the eighth century A.D.

⁵ This is generally believed to mark the close of a monarchy and the commencement of government by a Brahminical aristocracy, the country being divided. The natives call it the period of the Tamburan Rājas.

"The first inscription . . . that gives us any extensive insight into the early history of these parts (the Northern Kanarese Districts and the Western Dakhan) is a stone tablet at the Meguti temple at Aihole, the ancient Ayyavole or Aryapura in the Kaladgi District. It is of the time of the Western Chalukya king Pulikesi II, and is dated *Saka* 556 (A.D. 634-5).¹ From it we learn that at the time of the advent of the Chalukyas, the dominant families in this part of the country, whom one by one the Chalukyas subjugated and dispossessed, were the Nalas, the Mauryas, the Kadambas, the *Mātaṅgas*, and the Katakchuris . . . " (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 5, 6.)

They are mentioned in an earlier inscription of Mangulisa (A.D. 567-8—610). Mr. Fleet writes (*id.*, p. 10): "*Mātanga* means 'a Chaudala, a man of the lowest caste, an outcaste, a Kirata mountaineer, a barbarian'; and the *Madigas* . . . usually call themselves *Mātāṅgi-makkalu*, i.e., 'the children of *Mātāṅgi* or *Durga*,' who is their goddess. It is probable, therefore, that the *Mātaṅgas* of this inscription were some aboriginal family of but little real power, and not of sufficient importance to have left any records of themselves."

MAURYAS.

"The Nalas and the Mauryas are mentioned in connection with Kirtivarmā I, who was the father of Pulikesi II, and whose reign terminated in *Saka* 489 (A.D. 567-8). . . . Of the Mauryas, all the information that we have, furnished in the same inscription, is that they were a reigning family in the Konkana It is not at all improbable that their capital was the Puri, or 'the city, the goddess of the fortunes of the western ocean,' which is mentioned in the verse immediately following that in which their subjugation is recorded, and that this is the same town as the Puri which, in the eleventh century A.D., was the capital of the Silaharas of the Konkana. These Mauryas were perhaps descendants of the Maurya dynasty of Pataliputra,² which was founded by Chandragupta, the Sandrocottus of the Greeks, in the fourth century B.C., and of descendants of which we seem to have some still more recent traces in Western India in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D. in the *Mahmanduzsaras* or great feudatory nobles of the Gutta family, or the lineage of Chandragupta, whose inscriptions are found at and in the neighbourhood of Chaudalampur in the Dharwad District, and at Hal-bid in Maisur, and who were feudatories of the Western Chalukya Kings and their successors." (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 6, 7.)

NALAS.

(See above under *MĀTAṅGAS*.)

We hear of the Nalas as a nation or tribe opposed to the Chalukyas in the reign of Kirtivarmā I, i.e., before A.D. 566; and they are mentioned again in an inscription of Jayasimha III (A.D. 1018—1040) of the Western Chalukyas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, 10), but only as a traditional foe of that sovereign's ancestors. Beyond this, nothing, I believe, is known of them. (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," p. 6.)

"NAVABS OF THE KARNĀṬAKA" or "NABOBS OF ARCOT."

1. Zu-l-faḡūr 'Alī Khān.

Son of Anūd Khān. Created *Narāb* by Aurangzīb, and made subject to the *Subahdār* of the Dakhan. Governed from A.D. 1692 to 1703.

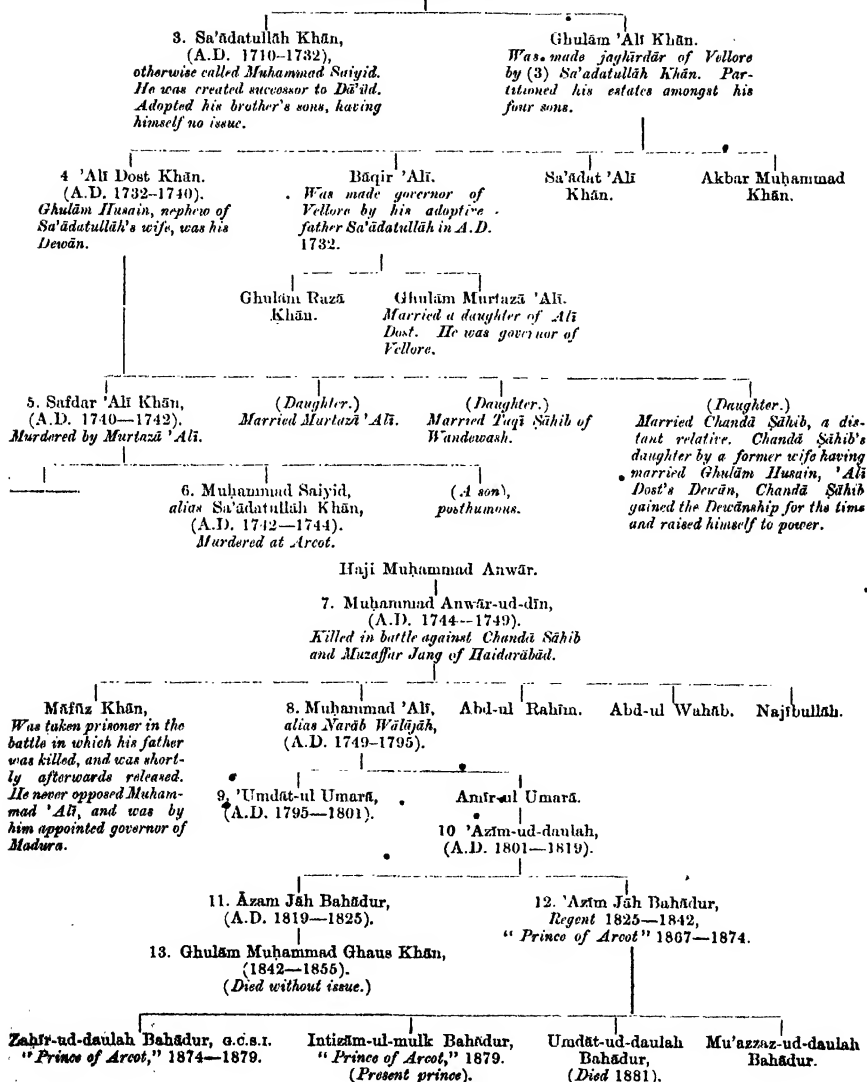
2. Jā'sūd Khān.

Son of Kizar Khān. Was appointed successor to Zu-l-faḡūr 'Alī and ruled from A.D. 1703 till 1710, when he was made *Commander-in-Chief* at Delhi.

¹ *Third Archaeological Report Western India*, p. 129, and *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VIII, p. 237.

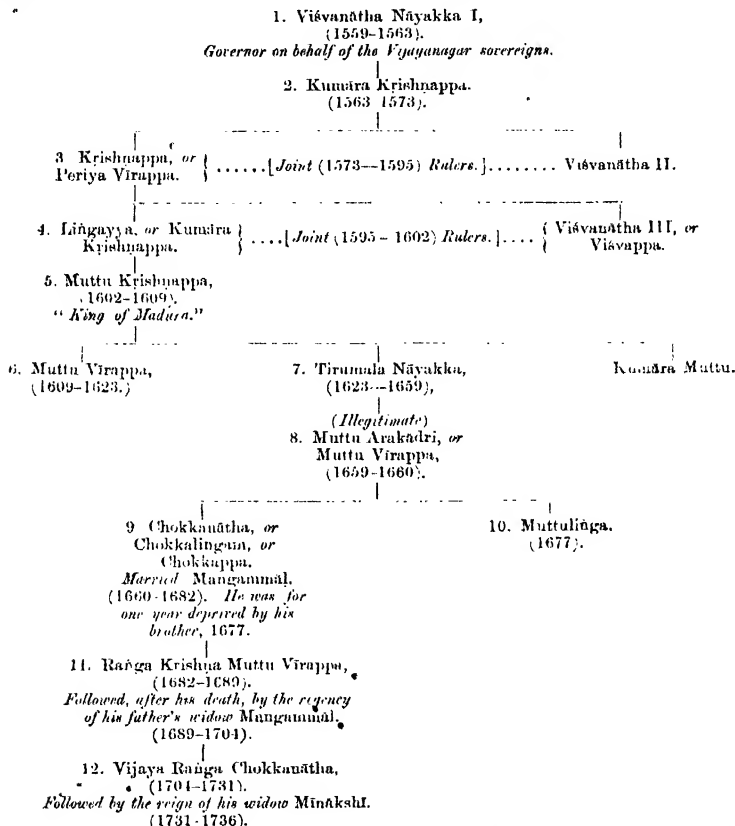
² See above, page 146.

'Agibatti Muhammad Khān.



NAYAKKAS OF MADURA.

The previous history of the ancient kingdom of the Pāṇḍiyans, of which Madura was the capital, will be found under the head of the "Pāṇḍiyans." Madura fell finally into the hands of the Nayakka Generals of Vijayanagar in 1559 A.D., who speedily constituted themselves into an independent dynasty, acknowledging, however, the Rājas of Vijayanagar as their suzerains. The following is the genealogy of the family:—



In 1736 the Musalmāns got possession of the kingdom of Madura.

I now proceed to give a rough sketch of the reigns of these princes. For full particulars Mr. Nelson's "*Madura Country; A Manual*" should be referred to. All that follows is taken from it.

1. VIŚVANĀTHA NĀYAKKA (1559-1563).—Either during or after the government of the three Nāyakkas who ruled Madura after the year 1568 (see below, p. 224) a Pāṇḍiyan prince, Chandrasekhara Pāṇḍiyan was placed on the throne, but the Chola king of Tanjore, Virasekhara, made war and seized the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom. Chandrasekhara fled to Vijayanagar, and the pseudo-Raja, Rama Raja, acting for the real Raja, Sadāśiva, in captivity, sent a general, by name Kōṭiya Nāgama Nāyakka, to drive

out the Cholas. He did so and got possession of Madura, but instead of putting the Pandiyan king on the throne he began to administer the country for himself. The Rayu, indignant, sent an army under Nagama's own son, Visvanatha, to reduce the rebel. Visvanatha defeated Nagama, took him prisoner, and proceeded to govern the country. Arya Nayakka Mudaliyar, *alias* Aryanatha, the builder of the thousand-pillared *mandapam* in Madura, and a justly celebrated man, came to Madura with Visvanatha and gave him great assistance. Visvanatha nominally placed Chandraśekhara Pandiyan on the throne, but really governed for himself. He made Aryanatha his commander-in-chief and prime minister under the title of *Dalavay*. The country was wisely governed, fortifications were carried on, temples rebuilt, channels dug, villages erected, and cultivation extended even as far north as the Trichinopoly fort, then belonging to Tanjore. Visvanatha induced the Tanjore Raja to exchange Trichinopoly for Vallam, and thus the former became part of the kingdom of Madura. Its rock was fortified, and improved communications were opened.

Soon after this, Aryanatha, who had gone to settle the Tinnevely country, found himself successfully opposed by five chiefs, who called themselves the "five Pandavas," and who seem to have possessed considerable power in the south. Visvanatha, therefore, went south to the aid of his general, but in vain. It is said that Visvanatha, finding his armies unable to effect the conquest of his enemies, challenged the five chiefs to a personal contest, five to one, on condition that the defeated party should retire from the contest. They accepted, but chivalrously demanded that only one of their number should represent them. In the combat which ensued, Visvanatha killed his man, and the four survivors honorably carried out their promise and left the country. The Nayakka was therefore left undisputed chief of the south. He gave *Palaigams* to seventy-two chiefs by way of settling the country. Visvanatha died December 1563, and his son succeeded.

2. KUMĀRA KRISHNAPPA (1563—1573). The Poligar Dambichehi Nayakka revolted at a time when Aryanatha was away north looking after some refractory Musalmans, but the insurrection was quelled and the rebel chief killed.

Aryanatha appears to have been the real ruler of the country. Several new public works were carried out, and some temples and villages were built.

It is alleged—but the story wants proof—that Kumāra Krishnappa invaded Ceylon and defeated the Kandian troops; that in a second battle which took place, the king of Kandy in person led his troops, but was killed and his army defeated; and that Kumāra Krishnappa then seized Kandy, and established his own brother-in-law as governor there. He died 1573.

3. KRISHNAPPA (OR PERIYA VIRAPPA) AND VISVANĀTHA II.—Joint rulers (1573—1595). These were sons of Kumāra Krishnappa. They were enthroned by Aryanatha, and were entirely under his control. A rebellion by a chief styled the "Mahāvilivāna Raja," probably a Pandiyan, was quelled. The brothers governed jointly. They strengthened Trichinopoly and Chidambaram. Probably Visvanātha II died first, for on Krishnappa's death in 1595 the latter's two sons succeeded.

4. LINGAYYA (OR KUMĀRA KRISHNAPPA II) AND VIRAPPA (OR VISVANĀTHA III).—Joint rulers (1595—1602). During the reign of these brothers the country flourished. Aryanatha died 1600. Visvanātha probably died before his brother. Lingayya died 1602.

His uncle, Kasturi Rangayya, seized the government, but was murdered after a week, and Lingayya's son, Muttu Krishnappa, obtained the throne.

5. MUTTU KRISHNAPPA (1602—1609).—He re-established the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupati chiefs of Rinnad (*see before*, p. 237). Christianity spread largely in the country, taught by the great Jesuit Missionaries headed by Robert de Nobilibus, who arrived at Madura in 1606, and proclaimed himself to be a celebrated *Sanyasi* front Rome. Muttu Krishnappa died in 1609, leaving three sons, Muttu Virappa, Tirumala, and Kumāra Muttu.

6. MUTTU VIRAPPA (1609—1623).—In his reign there was a small war with Tanjore, and some slight unimportant incursions of predatory bands from Maisūr. The spread of Christianity was checked. He resided at Trichinopoly.

7. TIRUMALA NĀYAKKA (1623—1659).—This is the great Tirumala, otherwise called "Maharaja-Māya-Raja-Sri Tirumala Sevari Nāyana Ayyala Garu." He left Trichinopoly for Madura and took up his permanent residence there. The great temples and palaces at Madura were built. He determined to shake off the Vijayanagar yoke and become independent. An invasion by armies from Maisūr was stopped at Dindigul by the Dalavay Renuappayya, who pursued the enemy into Maisūr and

¹ Muhammad Sharif Hanafi, who wrote his *Majlis-i-Salatin* in A.D. 1628 (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, VII, 139), states that when, on one occasion, he visited Madurai, the ruler of that place died after a few days, and all his wives (seven hundred in number) destroyed themselves on his funeral pyre. This was probably Muttu Krishnappa. He further states that in his day there was "not a single Musalman" in the Madurai country. The statement, however, sounds almost incredible.

stormed one of their principal fortresses. Robert De Nobilibus reappeared at Madura in 1623. Then ensued a war in the Rāmānā country with the Setupati, in which Tīrūmala was not very successful. In spite of his desires for independence¹ Tīrūmala had always acknowledged the supremacy of the Rāyas of Vijayanagar, and used to send presents to his suzerain. But in 1657 his want of loyalty seems to have become known, for on the death of the then Rāya, his son declared war against Tīrūmala. Tīrūmala was joined by the Nayakkas of Tanjore and Giñji. The Rāya marched on Giñji, but the Muslims, at Tīrūmala's suggestion, invaded the territories of Vijayanagar, and in the war which ensued greatly extended their conquests. They then turned against the Rāya's southern tributaries, and Tīrūmala had to flee to Madura. The Muhammadans invaded him there and the capital was surrendered without a blow. Tīrūmala then made an alliance with the Muhammadans of Golkonda, who ravaged Maisūr and the remaining territories of Vijayanagar. In revenge for his treacherous conduct the Udaiyār of Maisūr attacked Tīrūmala and a vindictive war followed, closing, after varied fortunes, with a victory on the side of Madura in 1659. Tīrūmala died the same year.

There is a strong probability that he was foully murdered by the Brahmans. Mr. Nelson narrates the various legends of his death (pp. 139, 142).

Tīrūmala was supposed to have had a strong leaning to Christianity.

Kumāra Mutti, the rightful heir, was some how induced to waive his claims, and the illegitimate son of Tīrūmala, Muttu Arakādiri, succeeded.

8. MUTTU ARAKĀDIRI or MUTTU VIRAPPA (1659—1660).—He determined to rid the country of the Muhammadans, and accordingly fortified Trichinopoly very strongly. The Muhammadans seized Tanjore and other places, and eventually besieged Trichinopoly. But their attack failed and they retired. The Nayakka died in 1660 and was succeeded by his son,——

9. CHOKKANĀTHA, *alias* CHOKKALINGA, *alias* CHOKKAPPA (1660—1677, 1678—1682).—He was sixteen years old when he came to the throne, and unfortunately fell into the hands of unscrupulous ministers who tried to dethrone him, but the young prince outwitted them, himself seized the government, and put himself at the head of his army. The traitors fled to Tanjore. He besieged them there and defeated them. The Tanjore Nayakka submitted. In 1663-64 another Muhammadan invasion occurred, signalized by an unsuccessful attack on Trichinopoly and by fearful massacres of innocent villagers. Chokkanātha then marched against the Tanjore Nayakka Vijaya Raghava, in revenge for his having assisted the Muhammadans, and the latter was defeated and reduced to submission. Not long after this Chokkanātha made an unsuccessful attack on his vassal, the Setupati, who had rebelled. In 1674 Tanjore was again invaded, reduced, and Raja Vijaya Raghava slain with almost all his family. The romantic story of his gallant death will be found in Mr. Nelson's work, pp. 191, 193. Alugiri Nayakka was made Governor of Tanjore. In 1675 Chokkanātha married Maṅgammal, who afterwards became famous in history and gave himself up to private enjoyments, living at Trichinopoly and neglecting the government which was carried on by his brother Muttu Arakādiri. The ministers soon began to intrigue with Arakādiri at Madura and they at last induced the latter to declare his independence. At the same time, the Muhammadans in alliance with Ekōji (the Mahratta, half brother of the great Śivaji) and with a refugee Tanjore prince, descended on Tanjore and seized it. They then seized almost all the Madura territory, Chokkanātha being quite given up to lethargy. This was in 1676 (?)¹ At last he roused himself and prepared to attack the Muhammadans in Tanjore. The King of Maisūr also made preparations for an attack on Madura, and Śivaji made a terrible raid to the south, but was stopped by floods in the Coleroon and compelled to return. During his absence the Muhammadans of Tanjore attacked Śivaji's general, who was left in charge of Giñji and the country around, but were defeated. Chokkanātha then advanced to Tanjore, but either from terror or sheer lethargy remained inactive. Śivaji's armies safely returned to garrison the city and Chokkanātha returned to Trichinopoly. Śivaji fortified Giñji, and settled in Vellore. In 1677 the Raja of Maisūr invaded Madura, and the ministers dethroned and imprisoned Chokkanātha. They set up in his place his brother—

10. MUTTU LINGAPPA (1677).—This prince, however, only reigned a few months when he was deposed and Chokkanātha restored. Chokkanātha remained very subservient to Muhammadan influence. In 1680 the armies of Maisūr invested Trichinopoly, and other of the Nayakka's enemies pressed in to attack him, so that at one period no less than four armies surrounded Trichinopoly.—(1) Maisūr, (2) the Maravas of Rāmād, (3) the Mahrattas, and (4) the Tanjore Muhammadans. The Maravas and the Muhammadans remained inactive. The Mahrattas attacked and utterly defeated the troops of Maisūr under the walls of the city, and, flushed with victory, seized the whole country round. In a few days Chokkanātha, bereft of all his possessions except Trichinopoly, died broken hearted. He was succeeded by his son—

¹ Dr. Burnell considers the date doubtful. (*South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 66, note 4.)

11. RAṆGA KRISHNA MUTTU VIRAPPA (1682—1689).—The whole country was now in a state of anarchy. Ekōji, now chief of Tanjore, seized and sequestered all the temple property and lands. Sivāji was succeeded in Gūnji by his son Sambuji, a tyrant. The territories of Madura were split up into fragments and actually shared by five powers—(1) The Nayakka, (2) Māisūr, (3) The Rāmnād Setupati, (4) Sambuji of Gūnji, (5) Ekōji of Tanjore. Slowly things got better and the Nayakka of Madura got more and more free from Māisūr, while he recovered possession of the capital and recovered the lands seized by the Setupati. The other powers were distracted by local dissensions and rebellions. The Nayakka governed well and energetically. In 1686 the Setupati rebelled against Madura, and his troops, aided by Tanjore, were successful; but the war was not pursued. Shortly afterwards the Nayakka died of small-pox. His widow, Muttammāl, gave birth to a posthumous son and then killed herself.

REGENCY OF MAṆGAMMĀL, Chokkanātha's widow (1688—1704).—Mangammāl was charitable but unscrupulous. She protected all religions, Christian as well as Hindu. In 1693 the Setupati of Rāmnād tortured and put to death the Jesuit Priest DeBritto. In 1698 Maṅgammāl's army, going to collect tribute from Travancore, was defeated there. It is said that she therefore declared war against Travancore and was victorious, but the statement requires corroboration. The Dutch of Tuticorin, in 1700, acquired the monopoly of the pearl fisheries from the Nayakka. Desultory war with Tanjore (1700). Bouchet, the priest, was very well received at court. Some Tanjore cavalry being very troublesome, the Madura Dalavay Narasappayya defeated them when they were in disorder, and ravaged the territory of Tanjore completely. The Tanjore minister, however, bought off the Madura troops. In 1701 Madura and Tanjore combined against Māisūr, but war was averted. The Dalavay Narasappayya was defeated and killed in a battle against the Setupati in 1702. The young Nayakka prince now came of age (1704 or 1705), and a party being formed against Mangammāl, she was starved to death.¹

12. VIJAYA RAṆGA CHOKKANĀTHA (1704—1731).—There was a terrible famine and a fearful flood in 1709, and another famine in 1710. It continued for ten years, only ceasing in 1720. In that year the Pudukōttai Tondaiman revolted against his liege lord the Setupati of Rāmnād, who, on the march against his rebellious vassal, died, and a struggle ensued for the Rāmnād musnad. It ended in one of the claimants being killed and the other enthroned (see below, p. 230). He reigned till 1729, and was then defeated, carried to Tanjore, and imprisoned. The territory of Rāmnād was divided, Tanjore taking part and part being given to one of the successful rivals of the late Setupati. This was the Sivaguṇṇa territory. The remainder was left under his other rival, who became Setupati. The Nayakka died in 1731 without issue.

MINĀKSHI (1731—1736).—Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha's widow, Minākshi, adopted the son of Vaṅḡaru Tirmūla, who, however, laid claim to the throne as of right. His faction made an attempt to kill the Rāṇi at Trichinopoly, but were defeated. In 1734 the Muhammadans under Saḍḍar 'Alī Khān ravaged the country, as well as Tanjore, Travancore, and the Western Coast. Vaṅḡaru Tirmūla induced Saḍḍar 'Alī to make a fictitious award declaring him king. This was done and Chanda Śahib was left to enforce it. The Rāṇi was frightened and bought over Chanda Śahib for an enormous sum to her side, and Vaṅḡaru Tirmūla retired to Madura. Chanda Śahib also retired, but returned in 1736, and the Rāṇi placed herself entirely in his hands. He sent troops against Vaṅḡaru Tirmūla at Dindigul and Madura. They were victorious and entered Madura, Vaṅḡaru Tirmūla fleeing to Sivaguṇṇa. Madura now being in the hands of Chanda Śahib, he seized the sovereignty, and Minākshi killed herself in despair.

This event put an end for ever to the Hindu Government of Madura.

Chanda Śahib remained in possession, and Vaṅḡaru Tirmūla, too weak to do anything himself, called in the Saḍḍar Mahrattas to his aid. In 1739, therefore, Raghuji Bhōnslē marched with an immense force to Madura. The Muhammadans were defeated with great slaughter and Dost 'Alī, father of Saḍḍar 'Alī, was killed. The Mahrattas then besieged Trichinopoly, stormed it, and took Chanda Śahib prisoner to Saḍḍar (1741). The kingdom of Madura was thus left in a state of anarchy.

CONCLUDING SCENES.

Morāri Rāu was left in charge of Trichinopoly by the Mahrattas (1741), while another Mahratta chief administered the State of Madura. In 1743 the whole was yielded up to the Nizām on his invasion. The Nizām extended his protection to Vaṅḡaru Tirmūla, but the latter was shortly afterwards poisoned. His son returned to Madura, but never attempted to regain the throne. In 1748 Muhammad 'Alī seized

¹ Mr. Walhouse gives us a legend connected with the reign of Maṅgammāl in *Ind. Ant.* X, 365.

Trichinopoly and proclaimed himself Navah of Arcot. Chanda Sahib made war on him with the help of the French, Muhammad 'Ali making an alliance with the English. Chanda Sahib was victorious (1751). Muhammad 'Ali attempted to gain possession of Madura, and the English tried to storm the place, but were unsuccessful. The Madura chief, however, sold the city to Mairor, and the English under Captain Copo returned and took possession. They were driven out by troops from Rāmnād, and the Setupati placed on the throne of Madura the young adopted son of Rām Muvakshu (1753). There was complete confusion for two years. In 1755 Muhammad 'Ali sent another expedition against Madura, with the help of some English troops. The city was given up on their arrival, and garrisoned with Europeans, a Muhammadan being installed as Governor. Much confusion followed, ending in 1758 in the English obtaining permanent possession of Madura. A desultory war with refractory Polegars and Kallans ensued. In 1760 Haidar 'Ali made an attempt on Madura and Tinnevely, but it was unsuccessful. Muhammad Yusuf, the Governor of Madura, exacted tribute from the Polegars and from Trayancore, and overran Rāmnād and Sivagangā. But as he kept all the tribute for himself and paid nothing to the English or to Muhammad 'Ali, his chief, he was seized and hanged for treason (1763). Another Muhammadan was placed in charge, with English officers to watch and help him. This went on till 1772. Then ensued the invasion of the Carnatic by Haidar (1782) and the revolt of the Polegars. In 1783 Colonel Fullerton marched down, quieted the whole country, and finally subjugated it. It was thereafter administered solely by the English. Mr. Metcalf was appointed "Collector of Madura" in 1790, and ever since then the country has remained an English possession.

NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AHMADNAGAR.

(See DĀKHĀN, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

NIZĀMS OF HAIDARĀBĀD.

(See HAIDARĀBĀD.)

ORANGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See GAṆAPATIS of Orangal.)

ORISSA, KINGS OF—.

The following list is taken *in extenso* from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Orissa," Appendix vii. The dates must not be relied on, those for the earlier portion at least being purely fabulous, and the whole professing to depend on native chronicles, about the most unsound basis imaginable. I give the list simply as it stands, and because I happen to know of no other. Dr. Hunter himself states that the chronicle, being taken from Hindu sources, does not truly represent the facts of Orissan history after the Musalman conquest in 1568. The chronicle is based on the palm-leaf records of the Jagamātha temple (Dr. Hunter's "*Orissa*," Vol. I, p. 199) as digested in the *Purushottama Chandrika* by Bābū Bhabāni-charan Bandyopādhyāya, collated with Mr. Stirling's Essay in the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV (Ed. 1825), and his posthumous paper in the *Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal*, Vol. VI, Part II, 1837. I have not attempted to correct the spelling.

B.C.

- "3101—3089. YUDHISUTHIR, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 12 years. [According to Stirling (*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV), 3095—3083 B.C.]
- "3089—2358. PARIKSHIT, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 731 years. (According to Stirling, 3083—2326 B.C.)
- "2358—1807. JANMEJAYA, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, and the patron of that work; sprung from the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 551 years. (According to Stirling, 2326—1810 B.C.)

B.C.

- " 1807—1407. SANKAR DEVA. Reigned 400 years. (According to Stirling, 1810—1400 B.C.)
- " 1407—1037. GAUTAM DEVA. Extended the Kingdom of Orissa to the Godavari river. Reigned 370 years. (According to Stirling, 1400—1027 B.C.)
- " 1037—822. MAHENDRA DEVA. Founded the town of Rajmahendri (Rajmahendry) as his capital. Reigned 215 years. (According to Stirling, 1027—812 B.C.)
- " 822—688. ISHVA DEVA. Reigned 134 years. (According to Stirling, 812—678 B.C.)
- " 688—538. SEVAR DEVA. Reigned 150 years. (According to Stirling, 678—528 B.C.)
- " 538—421. RAJRA DEVA. In this reign Orissa was invaded by Yavanas from Marwar, from Delhi, and from Babul Des—the last supposed to be Iran (Persia) and Cabul. According to the palm-leaf chronicle the invaders were repulsed. Reigned 117 years. (According to Stirling, 528—421 B.C.)
- " 421—306. NARASINGH DEVA. Reigned 115 years. Another chief from the far north invaded the country during this reign, but he was defeated, and the Orissa prince reduced a great part of the Delhi Kingdom. The monarch excavated the tank at Dantan near Jaleswar, which exists at this day. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Sarasankhu, and reigned 421—306 B.C.)
- " 306—184. MANAKRISHNA DEVA. Reigned 122 years. Yavanas from Kashmir invaded the country, but were driven back after many battles. (According to Stirling, this king was called Hansu, and reigned 306—184 B.C.)
- " 184—57. BHUA DEVA; a great prince, who drove back a Yavana invasion, and is said to have subdued all India. Reigned 127 years. (Stirling's date here coincides with that of the palm-leaf record. . . .)
- " B.C. 57 to A.D. 78. Two reigns, that of VIKRAMADITYA and his brother SAKADITYA. Neither the Purushottama Chandrika nor Stirling give separate dates for these reigns, but the two extended over 135 years. Vikramaditya made himself master of all India, but was slain by a rebel conqueror from Southern India, named Salivahan, identified as his brother Sakaditya, who succeeded him. The current or Sakabda era dates from the end of this reign, 77-78 A.D. During the above fourteen reigns 3179 (or, according to Stirling, 3173) years of the Kali Yuga elapsed.

A.D.

- " 78—143. KARMAJIT DEVA; reigned 65 years.
- " 143—194. HATKESWAR DEVA; reigned 51 years.
- " 194—237. BIR BULVAN DEVA; reigned 43 years. (According to Stirling, the name of this prince was Tribhuvan.)
- " 237—282. NIRMAL DEVA; reigned 45 years.
- " 282—319. BHIM DEVA; reigned 37 years.
- " 319—323. SOBHAN DEVA. During this reign of 4 years, the maritime invasion and conquest of Orissa by the Yavanas under Red-Arm (Rakta Bahu) took place. The king fled with the sacred image of Jagannath, and with those of his brother and sister, Balbhadra and Subhadra, and buried them in a cave at Sonpur. . . . The lawful prince perished in the jungle, and the Yavanas ruled in his stead. (According to Stirling, the reign commenced 318 A.D.)
- " 323—328. CHANDRA DEVA, who, however, was only a nominal king, as the Yavanas were completely masters of the country. They put him to death in A.D. 328. (Stirling calls this prince Indra Deva.)
- " 328—474. Yavana occupation of Orissa, 146 years. (According to Stirling, these Yavanas were Buddhists.) . . .
- " 474—526. YAYATI KESARI, who expelled the Yavanas and founded the Kesari or Lion dynasty. Reigned 52 years. This prince brought back the image of Jagannath to Puri, and commenced the temple-city to Siva at Bhuvanagar. His capital was at Jajpur. (According to Stirling, he reigned from 473 to 520 A.D.)
- " 526—583. SURAYA KESARI; reigned 57 years.
- " 583—623. ANANTA KESARI; reigned 40 years. (According to Stirling, this and the previous reign extended from 520 to 617 A.D.)

A.D.

"623— 677. ALARU KESARI, who completed the temple of Bhuvaneswar, reigned 54 years.
 (According to Stirling, he was called Lalat Indra Kesari, and began to reign 617 A.D.)

With the exception of five kings, Stirling does not give the names of the other monarchs of the Kesari dynasty from Lalat Indra Kesari to the extinction of the line. He merely says that thirty-two uninteresting reigns followed, extending over a period of 455 years. The Palm-Leaf Records, however, give the names of forty princes. Only three of the five kings referred to by Stirling can be identified in the list.

"677— 693. KANAK KESARI; reigned 16 years.

"693— 701. BIR KESARI; reigned 8 years.

"701— 706. PADMA KESARI; reigned 5 years.

"706— 715. BRIDDHA KESARI; reigned 9 years.

"715— 726. BATA KESARI; reigned 11 years.

"726— 738. GAJA KESARI; reigned 12 years.

"738— 740. BASANTA KESARI; reigned 2 years.

"740— 754. GANDHARVA KESARI; reigned 14 years.

"754— 763. JANMEJAYA KESARI; reigned 9 years.

"763— 778. BHARAT KESARI; reigned 15 years.

"778— 792. KALI KESARI; reigned 14 years.

"792— 811. KAMAL KESARI; reigned 19 years.

"811— 829. KUNDAL KESARI; reigned 18 years; built the temple of Markandeswar in Puri.

"829— 846. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 17 years.

"846— 865. BIR CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 19 years.

"865— 875. AMRITA KESARI; reigned 10 years.

"875— 890. VIJAYA KESARI; reigned 15 years.

"890— 904. CHANDRAPAL KESARI; reigned 14 years.

"904— 920. MADHUSUDAN KESARI; reigned 16 years.

"920— 930. DHARMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.

"930— 941. JANA KESARI; reigned 11 years.

"941— 953. NRIPA KESARI. A warlike and ambitious prince, who founded the city of Cattack. Reigned 12 years. (Stirling dates the foundation of Cattack by this prince in 989 A.D.)

"953— 961. MAKAR KESARI constructed a long and massive stone revetment to protect the city of Cattack from inundation. Reigned 8 years. (Stirling calls this prince Markat Kesari, and places the construction of this work in 1006 A.D.)

"961— 971. TRIPURA KESARI; reigned 10 years.

"971— 989. MADHAV KESARI; (according to Stirling) built the fortress of Sarangarh on the south bank of the Kutjuri river, opposite the city of Cattack; reigned 18 years.

"989— 999. GOBINDA KESARI; reigned 10 years.

"999—1013. NRITYA KESARI; reigned 14 years.

"1013—1024. NARINH KESARI; reigned 11 years.

"1024—1034. KIRMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.

"1034—1050. MATSYA KESARI; built the great bridge across the Atharvanala, at the entrance to Puri, existing to this day; reigned 16 years.

"1050—1065. BARAHA KESARI; reigned 15 years.

"1065—1078. BUMAN KESARI; reigned 13 years.

"1078—1080. PARASU KESARI; reigned 2 years.

"1080—1092. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 12 years.

"1092—1099. SUJAN KESARI; reigned 7 years.

"1099—1104. SALINI KESARI; reigned 5 years. His queen built the Nat Mandir or Dancing Hall of the temple of Bhuvaneswar.

"1104—1107. PURANJAN KESARI; reigned 3 years.

"1107—1119. VISHNU KESARI; reigned 12 years.

"1119—1123. INDRA KESARI; reigned 4 years.

A.D.

- "1123—1132. **SUVARNA KESARI**; reigned 9 years. The Kesari dynasty ended with this prince, who died childless, and was succeeded by Chorganga, a king from the south. . . . Another Palm-Leaf Record, containing a list of the kings of Orissa, and kept by a Brahman family of Puri, gives a different account of the extinction of the line. It states that Basudeva Bahampati, a powerful officer of the Orissa Court, having been driven from the royal presence, went to the Carnatic, and instigated Chorganga of that country to invade Orissa, which he did, conquering Cuttack, and establishing a new dynasty. (According to Stirling, thirty-six princes of the Kesari line ruled over Orissa, 473—1131 A.D., of whom, however, he only gives the names of nine. One of these, Barujya Kesari, is said to have quadrupled the land-tax, and another, Surajya Kesari, to have reduced it to the old rate.)
- "1132—1152. **CHORGANGA**, the founder of the Gangavansa dynasty; reigned 20 years. His memory is preserved by the name of a quarter in Puri city, called the Churang Shi, and also by a tank in that town bearing the same name. (Stirling places this reign 1131—1151 A.D.)
- "1152—1166. **GANGESWAR**.—His territories are said to have extended from the Ganges to the Godavari, and to have included five royal cities, Jajpur, Chaudwar, Amaravati, Chutna, and Bimnasi, or Cuttack. As a penance for a crime, he excavated a splendid tank called Kausalya Ganga, between Pippli and Khurdha. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne 1151 A.D.)
- "1166—1171. **EKJATAKAM DEVA**; reigned 5 years.
- "1171—1175. **MADAN MAHADEVA**; reigned 4 years.
- "1175—1202. **ANANG BHIM DEO**, one of the greatest of the Orissa kings. He made a survey of his whole kingdom, measuring it with reeds; and built the present temple of Jagannath. Reigned 27 years. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne in 1174 A.D.)
- "1202—1237. **RAJRAJESWAR DEVA**; reigned 35 years. (Stirling places his death in 1236 A.D.)
- "1237—1282. **LANGULIYA NARSINH**; reigned 45 years; built the great Sun Temple at Kanarak on the sea. (The Black Pagoda.)
- "1282—1307. **KESARI NARSINH**; reigned 25 years. This prince filled up the bed of the river Balagundi, which ran between the temple and the country-house of Jagannath, and which obstructed the cars that carried the idols at the great festival. Previously a double set of cars had been required for the conveyance of the images. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Kabir Narsingh, and erected the bridge across the Atharvatala at the entrance to Puri; the bridge which the Temple Records ascribe to Matsya Kesari, who reigned 1034—1050.)
- "1307—1327. **PRATAB NARSINH**; reigned 20 years.
- "1327—1329. **GATIKANTA NARSINH**; reigned 2 years.
- "1329—1330. **KAPIL NARSINH**; reigned 1 year.
- "1330—1337. **SANKHA BILASUR**; reigned 7 years.
- "1337—1361. **SANKHA BASUDEVA**; reigned 24 years.
- "1361—1382. **BALI BASUDEVA**; reigned 22 years.
- "1382—1401. **BIR BASUDEVA**; reigned 19 years.
- "1401—1414. **KALI BASUDEVA**; reigned 13 years.
- "1414—1429. **NENGATANTA BASUDEVA**; reigned 15 years.
- "1429—1452. **NETRA BASUDEVA**; reigned 23 years.
- "1452—1479. **KAPILENDRA DEVA**, originally a common herd-boy, tending the flocks of his Brahman master, but afterwards raised to the throne. Reigned 27 years.

¹ Who was this Chorganga? Granting that the dates of this Orissan chronology are not quite certain, a certain liberty may be allowed us in selecting. Nothing can be considered reliable as yet, but we know of a traditional son of Kulottunga I of the Chola dynasty, by name Saragudhura, while Chorganga of Orissa appears to be known also as Saranga, or Charamga. Kulottunga I died in A.D. 1113. Two copper-plate inscriptions from the Kalinga country (Nos. 213 and 219 of the *List of Copper-plates* given above, pp. 31, 33) mention grants made by "Anantavarma Chola Gangadeva," or "Chodaganga alias Anantavarmadeva," whose *abhisheka* took place in A.D. 1077, and who was alive in A.D. 1119. Whoever he was, this Orissan Chorganga certainly came from the south. Mr. Rice thinks that Chorganga was one of the Kogga line, but I think this is doubtful, or at any rate that as yet there is no proof.

A.D.

- "1479—1504. PURUSHOTTAMA DEVA.¹—The king of Conjevaran refused to marry his daughter to this prince, on the ground of the Orissa Dynasty holding the office of Sweeper to Jagannath. Purushottama accordingly invaded the southern country, defeated the Conjevaran king, and carried off his daughter, whom he swore should be married to a sweeper, in revenge for her father's refusal. The minister to whom he entrusted the execution of his order, brought forth the princess at the next great festival of Jagannath, as the king himself was publicly performing his lowly office before the god, and presented her in marriage to his master.
- "1504—1532. PRATAB RUDRA DEVA; reigned 28 years. A learned man, deeply versed in the Śāstras. His reign was disturbed by theological discussions as to the merits of the Buddhistic and Brahmanical religions.² Stories are told of how sometimes one, sometimes the other, of these religions obtained supremacy over the mind of the prince, and how the followers of each were persecuted by turns. The great Vishnuvite reformer Chaitanya visited Puri during this reign, and finally converted the king to the Vaidik faith. The temple of Barāha at Jajpur was constructed by this king; and the annalists state that he extended his conquests as far as Cape Comorin, capturing the city of Vizianagaram *en route*. The Afghans, however, made incursions into Orissa and plundered Puri, the idols being removed and secreted beforehand. (According to Stirling he reigned 1503—1524 A.D.)
- "1532—1533. KALAYA DEVA, son of the last-mentioned king. Reigned one year, when he was murdered by Gobind Bidyadhar, the Prime Minister. (According to Stirling 1524—1529.)
- "1533—1534. KATHARUVA DEVA, THE LAST OF THE GAṄGAVAMSA LINE, brother of the previous king, like him assassinated by Gobind Bidyadhar, who now ascended the throne, after murdering all of the royal blood.
- "1534—1541. GOBIND BIDYADHAR; reigned 7 years. Disputes with the Muhammadans as to the possession of Rajmahendri. (According to Stirling he began to reign 1533 A.D.)
- "1541—1549. CHAKRA PRATAB; reigned 8 years.
- "1549—1550. NARSING JANA; reigned 1 year.
- "1550—1551. RAGHU RAM CHHODIA; reigned 1 year.
- "1551—1559. MUKUND DEVA, or Telinga Mukund Deva; reigned 8 years. The last of the independent kings of Orissa, and a man of great courage and ability. He constructed a large landing-place (ghat) on the Hughli at Tribeni, near the town of Hughli. During his reign Kalapahar, the general of the Muhammadan king of Bengal, invaded the province with a large force. The Orissa king was defeated and slain in a battle outside the walls of the capital, Jajpur, and the monarchy overthrown, A.D. 1559. (According to Stirling, 1555 A.D.) Kala Palahr plundered the holy city of Puri...
- "1559—1578, or 1568—1578. An anarchy of 19 years, after which Ram Chandra Deva, the son of the prime minister of the previous reign, was elected to the throne. During the anarchy the Afghan Governor of Orissa, Dāud Khān, invaded Bengal, but was defeated by the Mughuls under Munim Khān, and the province was annexed to the Mughul Empire. (According to Stirling the anarchy lasted 1558—1579 A.D.)
- "1578—1607. RAN CHANDRA DEVA, the first prince of the present family of Khurdha, reigned 29 years. Raja Todar Mall, Akbar's general and afterwards prime minister, was deputed to restore order in Orissa. He confirmed the native prince on the throne, but towards the end of this reign the province was disturbed by a rival claimant, who appealed to the Emperor Akbar. Raja Man Singh, another Hindu general of the Mughul Empire, was sent to adjust the quarrel, which he managed amicably by bestowing on the claimant the fort of Al and its dependencies. (According to Stirling the reign lasted 1580—1609 A.D.)
- "1607—1628. PURUSHOTTAMA DEVA; reigned 21 years; was slain in battle. From this period the Orissa kings were merely Rājās of Khurdhā...

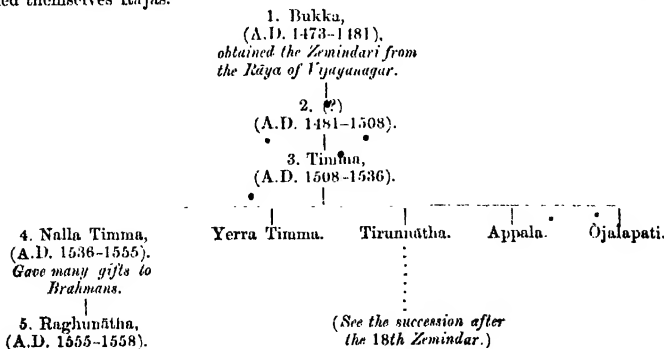
¹ Mr. Beames makes the date of Purushottama's accession A.D. 1478 (*Ind. Ant.* I, 355).² All this is most fanciful and reads like a *mélange* of legends relating to sovereigns altogether different.

A.D.

- "1628—1653. NARSINH DEVA; reigned 25 years. Invasion of Orissa by a Muhammadan general from the south, named Shāhbāz. The king finding himself unable to resist the invaders, was compelled to purchase peace by the payment of a large sum of money. This prince brought the images of the sun and moon from the temple of Kanārak to Puri. (According to Stirling he reigned 1630—1655 A.D.)
- "1653—1654. GANGADHAR DEVA; reigned 1 year. (According to Stirling, 1655—1656 A.D.)
- "1654—1662. BALAHADRA DEVA; reigned 8 years. (According to Stirling, 1656—1664 A.D.)
- "1662—1690. MUKUND DEVA; reigned 28 years. (According to Stirling, 1664—1692 A.D.)
- "1690—1713. DRABYA SINGH DEVA; reigned 23 years. (According to Stirling, 1692—1715 A.D.)
- "1713—1718. KRISHNA DEVA; reigned 5 years. (According to Stirling, 1715—1720 A.D.)
- "1718—1725. GOPINATH DEVA; reigned 7 years. (According to Stirling, 1720—1727 A.D.)
- "1725—1736. RAM CHANDRA DEVA; reigned 11 years. (According to Stirling, 1727—1743 A.D.)
- "1736—1773. BIR KISOR DEVA; reigned 37 years. Habib Khan, a Muhammadan officer of the Marhattā army, invaded and wrested the province from this king, but afterwards restored it. In 1753 the Marhattas finally took possession of the province. (Stirling places this reign 1743—1786 A.D.)
- "1773—1791. DRABYA SINGH DEVA; reigned 18 years. (According to Stirling 1786—1798 A.D.)
- "1791—1810. MUKUND DEVA; ruled 19 years. Occupation of Orissa by the British and expulsion of the Marhattas in 1803. In the following year this prince headed a rising of the Khurdhā people, but was defeated and taken prisoner. After being kept in confinement for some time in Cuttack and Midnapur he was allowed to retire to Puri.
- "1810—1857. RAM CHANDRA DEVA; ruled 47 years.
- "1857—1871. DIBYA SINGH DEVA, the present Raja of Khurdhā. He is the fifteenth of the line of princes who succeeded in 1575 to the Orissa Kingdom as a viceroy of the Mughul Empire, after the anarchy which followed the extinction of the Gangavansa dynasty. . . .—W.W.H."

OWK, OR AVUKU,¹ ZEMINDARS OF—

This table is taken entirely from information supplied to me from private sources. It may or may not be accurate. The family were locally powerful at one period. I insert the pedigree because formation regarding any old family is of value when our sources of knowledge are so scanty. The dates are probably more or less accurate, as they tally with those of known historical events. All the zemindars called themselves Rajas.



¹ See Vol. I, p. 100.

6. Pedda Krishnama,
(A.D. 1558-1588).
*In this Zemindar's life the
Rāyas of Vijayanagar were
overthrown by the Muhamma-
dans, who reduced the size of
this Zemindari (1564).*

7. Chinna Krishnama,
(A.D. 1588-1618).

8. Ōjalapati,
(A.D. 1618-1646).

9. Narasimha,
(A.D. 1646-1668).

10. Rāghava,
(A.D. 1668-1691).

11. Pedda Kumāra Rāghava,
(A.D. 1691-1735),
(Died without issue).

Dāsama.

12. Appa Narasimha,
(A.D. 1735-1737).

His widow,
13. Chellamma,
held the Zemindari till 1739.

Appa Narasimha was succeeded by Narasimha, who is described by my informant as great-grand-son of Ōjalapati, youngest brother of the fourth Zemindar, Nalla Timma; but this seems impossible on account of the dates. The pedigree is therefore given with the next Zemindar's ancestors printed in italics, as doubtful.

Ōjalapati.

(?)

Narasimha.

16. Ōjalapati,
(A.D. 1751-1759).

15. Kichama,
(A.D. 1743-1751).

14. Narasimha,
(A.D. 1739-1743).

17. Kumāra Rāghava,
(A.D. 1759-1767).

Rāghava.

Venkata Kumāra Rāghava.

18. Venkata Narasimha,
(A.D. 1767-1771).

(13) Chellamma, widow of (12) Appa Narasimha, being still alive, and the direct line being extinct with (18) Venkata Narasimha, she was called on to select a successor. She selected Narāyana of Nandyāla, a descendant of Tirunātha, brother of the fourth Zemindar.

19. Narāyana,
(A.D. 1771-1785).

*was deposed by Basīrat Jang of
Hydrabad and removed to Cud-
daph. Died at Seringapatam.*

20. Krishna,
(A.D. 1785-1805).

With him the zemindari ceased to exist.

PALLAVAS, THE—.

The Pallavas were at one time the possessors of an extensive kingdom lying mostly along the East Coast of the peninsula, but at one period extending apparently over the whole or almost the whole of the

Dakhan. Their southern boundary was the Chola country, and their territory extended far north, at one period at least as far as the Godavari river. Their capital was Kañchi or Conjeevaram. As usual with the other kingdoms of ancient India, their possessions greatly varied at different periods. It is abundantly clear that at one time they were very powerful, while we know from the account given by Hiwen-Tsang that, at the beginning of the seventh century, the kingdom then known as *Dviviḍa* was a very small one.

The device of the ruling house was a tiger.¹

What little is known as yet regarding the Pallavas will be found detailed in Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, pp. 36–39, Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 14–16, and Mr. Foulkes' Historical Paper in the *Salem District Manual*, pp. 1–11 and App. 349–365. (See also Mr. Foulkes' papers in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 1; and VIII, 1.)

Very few kings can be mentioned by name, and their dates are only to be approximately gathered from the characters used in their inscriptions.

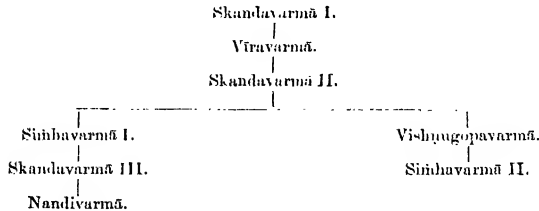
In one inscription which was found near Guñṭūr, and is “probably the earliest Pallava grant that has as yet come to light,” (about the fourth century A.D.—*Burnell*) two kings are mentioned, father and son;—

Vijaya Skandavarma.

Vijaya Buddhavarma.

The grant is made by the queen-consort of the latter, in the former's reign. The grantor is a Pallava of the *Bharadvāja gotra*, and is therefore no relation of the Vijayanandivarma mentioned in the grant published by Dr. Burnell (*South-Ind. Paleography*, p. 135 and plate xxiv; and by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* V, 175, who was of the *Śālaṅkīyana gotra*. Yet this latter grant came from the Kōler lake, just north of the Krishnā river, i.e., both from the same locality. The latter is referred to the fifth century.²

In another, Attivarma of the family of King Kandara is mentioned. This also was found in the neighbourhood of Guñṭūr. Some grants of the fifth or sixth century (*Dr. Burnell*) fix the following genealogy:—



An inscription of this Nandivarma is published in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 167. On the back of it is a Tamil endorsement dated in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Rajendra Kulottunga Chola, i.e., A.D. 1090. Another of Vishnugopavarma is published in *Ind. Ant.* V, 50. It dates from about the fifth century.

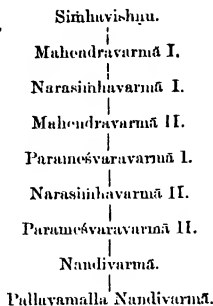
It appears that Bādāmi in the Kaladgi District was an ancient Pallava stronghold, and that the Chalukyas wrested it from the Pallavas. Mr. Fleet publishes (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 99) a Pallava inscription on a rock at Bādāmi. It is only a fragment, but in it the Pallavas are mentioned as “the foremost of kings.” The date is doubtful, but Mr. Fleet considers it to be older than the oldest Chalukyan inscription at Bādāmi, which is dated A.D. 578. It has in it the name of either *Vishva*, *Śāha*, or *Narasimharishana*, and it is possible that this may be the Narasimhavarma mentioned as the third of the line of nine sovereigns in the list given below, since that sovereign is stated in Mr. Foulkes' inscription to have been “the crusher of Vātapi (Bādāmi), who frequently conquered Vallabharāja (the Chalukya P).”

This inscription is published by Mr. Foulkes in the *Ind. Ant.* (VIII, 273), and gives the following list of Pallavas, ending with Nandivarma, who confers a grant in the twenty-first year of his reign. A Tamil endorsement which is appended to the inscription is dated, similarly to the above, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Koppara-Kesarivarma, which, according to present lights, must be Kulottunga

¹ Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 106 and note 1.

² See below, Vāṇṇī, p. 239.

Chola I and the date A.D. 1090, but nothing can be gathered from this as to the date of the donor. Mr. Foulkes thinks that the grant dates from the ninth century, but gives no reasons for his opinion.



The Pallavas were perpetually at feud with their neighbours, and are constantly mentioned in inscriptions of other dynasties as having been conquered or checked.

In the later (Chola-Chalukya) Eastern Chalukya grants the history of the rise of the Chalukyas is given, but it cannot be depended upon, except as showing that in the early part of the eleventh century the tradition was current that the first Chalukya had gained his hold of that portion of the Dekkan which his family afterwards ruled, by defeating and afterwards intermarrying with the ruling family of the Pallavas who then governed that territory. It is said that a Chalukyan army from the north crossed the Narbadda in the reign of Trilochana Pallava, under the command of the Chalukya, Jayasinha *alias* Vijayāditya. The Chalukya king lost his life in battle against the Pallavas, and his widow fled. She gave birth to a posthumous son, who defeated the Pallavas and married a Pallava princess. If true, this would have taken place in the early part of the fourth century A.D. There seems reason to suppose, as Mr. Foulkes has pointed out (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 1) that Euh Him's "Kingdom of the Dakshina" was a Pallava kingdom. The early Kadamba sovereigns "seem to have established their power originally by defeating either the Gaṅga or Pallava kings, or both combined. Subsequently, Mrigeśavarma again conquered both of them, and Ravivarmā (his eldest son) established himself and re-established his family at Pulāsika by overthrowing Chandahanda, the Lord of Kañchi, who was undoubtedly of the Pallava dynasty." (*Mr. Fleet*.) Unfortunately the precise date of these Kadambas is not yet definitely fixed, but Mr. Fleet gives reasons for assigning this victory to the close of the fifth century A.D. According to the *Koṅgudeśa Vijñāka*, Durvanti Raya, King of the Koṅga country, conquered *Drāviḍa*, and the fourth king in descent from him, Koṅguni Mahādhiraya III, again conquered it.² Early in the seventh century the Pallavas were driven out of their northern possessions, the Kingdom of Veṅgi, by Kubja Vishnuyardhana, the first of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, and about the same time Satyaśraya, or Pulakeśi II of the Western Chalukyas, states that he drove the Pallava sovereign behind the walls of Kañchi.³ Vikramāditya I, his successor (A.D. 652–680), was, it seems, conquered by the Pallavas, but he afterwards overthrew them and stormed and captured their capital.⁴ The commander of his forces appears to have been his son Vinayāditya, who succeeded him. It is to this period that it would seem most reasonable to assign the construction of the great monolithic monuments at Maivalipuram, known as the "Seven Pagodas."⁵ In A.D. 640 Hiuen-Tsang visited Kañchi. * He declares the city to have been six miles in circumference; and the people to be superior in bravery and piety, as well as in their love of justice and veneration for learning, to many others whom he met with on his travels. Jains were very numerous in his day; Buddhists and Brahmanical worshippers were about equal in strength. About this period (A.D. 650–700) flourished the great Saiva reformer Śaṅkariśāhārya (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 37, note 4), who, it is said, preached at Kañchi. It appears from Chalukyan records that, immediately after his coronation, the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II (A.D. 733 to 747)

¹ *Dynasties of the Konarew Districts*, 9.

² His elder brother, Śri Vallabhāya, *alias* Vijanda was his commander-in-chief.

³ *Indian Antiquary* V, 67.

⁴ *Indian Antiquary* VI, 75–86. See above, p. 150.

⁵ *Chinese I.* on 189, 190.

made war on the Pallava king Nandi Potavarṇa, killed him, and entered his capital Kañchi in triumph (see above, p. 151). Wilson states that in A.D. 788 the Buddhists were finally expelled from the neighbourhood of Kañchi to Ceylon by Prince Hemastala, who became a Jain (*Mackenzie Collection* I, lxxv). King Dhruva of the dynasty of the Rashtrakūṭas, is recorded to have "humbled the pride" of the Pallavas; while his successor, Govinda III, in an inscription dated A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchi.¹ And somewhat later than that, the Kōṅgu king, Gaṇḍaḍeva Mahārāja, claims to have subdued the Pallavas again, but states that he afterwards made an alliance with them. It is about to this period that Mr. Foulkes assigns the grant of Pallavamalla Nandivarman mentioned above (*Indian Antiquary* VIII, 273-284), whose three wars with Udayana, King of the Śabarās (probably *Sauras*), "Prithivivaghrā," King of Nishada (on the slopes of the Vindhya Mountains) and the Pāṇḍiyan king are mentioned therein. In the eleventh century occurred, according to tradition, the conquest of the Pallavas by Adondai, son of the great Chola sovereign Rājendra Kulottuṅga I. Adondai is said to have utterly defeated them, crushed for ever their power, and annexed the whole of their territories to the Chola kingdom. He is stated to have "founded" the city of Kañchi, and it seems quite possible that he improved it. Kañchi then became the capital of the Chola province called *Tondaimaṇḍalam* or *Tondaimaṇḍa*. A number of Pallava sculptures are still to be seen in the old city.

PĀNDIYANS, THE—

The following lists of seventy-four and forty-one kings of the Pāṇḍiyan country² can in no sense be considered historically reliable. They are taken from Mr. Nelson's "*Manual of the Madura District*," and in a work of that class the author was no doubt right to publish everything on record regarding the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty, whether authentic or mythological. But in such a work as the present it may well be argued that unauthenticated lists ought to find no place. On the other hand it must be remembered that the present compilation is not intended to record the results of a completed archaeological survey so much as to precede such a survey. And, therefore, though the lists may be absolutely useless for historical purposes, they will be of interest, first, as showing the beliefs of native writers regarding the Pāṇḍiyan dynasty, and secondly, because I think there is reason to believe that the names may possibly be more or less authentic. They differ much from those in use amongst the Cholas, and the list of names alone may, therefore, sometimes serve as a guide when in doubt. I have, therefore, determined to reprint the lists and at the same time to prefix to them the following extract from the latest work of Bishop, Caldwell (*History of Tanjore*, pp. 26, 27):—

"The existence of a Pāṇḍya kingdom and dynasty can be traced back . . . several centuries before the Christian era by means of the Asoka inscriptions and the notices contained in the Mahā-waṇso, the Mahā-bharata, and the writings of Megasthenes. The existence of the dynasty, however, is all that can be concluded with certainty from these notices; no name of any king has survived. We learn from the Greek geographers who wrote after the Christian era that the Pāṇḍya dynasty not only survived till their time, but rose to special importance amongst the Indian States, but still no name of any Pāṇḍya king appears. The next authentic reference to the Pāṇḍyas after the visit of the Greeks and before the composition of the Mahā-waṇso, is that which is contained in the Brihat-saṃhitā, one of the astronomical, or rather astrological, works of Varāha-mihira, an Indian astronomer who lived in A.D. 404³. . . . He mentions incidentally 'the Pāṇḍya king,' the river Tamraparni, and the chank and pearl fisheries. When the Dravidas are mentioned as distinct from the Cholas, as they sometimes are in the Mahā-bharata and the Purāṇas, the Pāṇḍyas must be meant. I should be delighted to be able to supplement the deficiencies of the Greeks and the early Indian authorities by supplying a list of the Pāṇḍya kings

¹ Mr. Fleet's *Kannarese Dynasties*, p. 34; *Indian Antiquary* VI, 63; XI, 126.

² For notices of the Pāṇḍiyan Kingdom see the following—"Historical Sketch" by H. H. Wilson, in J.R.A.S. III, 199-242, with its annexed list of manuscripts consulted; Taylor's remarks on the above in M.J.L.S. VI, 142-176; Nelson's "*Madura Country, A Manual*," Part III; Caldwell's "*Dravidian Grammar*" and his "*History of Tanjore*;" Wilson's Introduction to the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie MSS.*, p. 36. Prince's List ("Pāṇḍya Tables," in Thomas' Edition, II, 280) is of little use. As to the name, Bishop Caldwell derives it from *Pāṇḍa*, the father of the Pāṇḍavas, and considers "*Pāṇḍyan*" to be a Tamil corruption. Dr. Burnell, however, thinks that *Pāṇḍyan* was the original, and *Pāṇḍya* a Sanskrit perversion. (For notes on this subject and others akin, see *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 146, 148, and note.)

³ The Bishop has wrongly quoted this date, which should be A.D. 504. The date is not yet certainly fixed. Korn, quoted by the Bishop, thinks that possibly A.D. 504 was the birth-year of Varāha-mihira (see Weber's *History of Indian Literature*, Trübner's 8vo. edition of 1878, Oriental Series, No. III, p. 261, note 293). The year of his death is given by Amaraśa, a scholiast on *Brahmagupta*, as Ś.Ś. 500 (A.D. 587), and this is generally received as accurate.

from Pandyā sources, but I regret to say that I can place no confidence whatever in the lists of Pandyā kings furnished by local poets and panegyrists. I should be happy to avail myself of any information respecting the Pandyās and their affairs coming from the outside, but I believe it is the greatest possible error to trust to home-made lists of kings, in the absence of reliable contemporary information from coins and inscriptions It seems better, therefore, that I should leave those lists for the present unnoticed. One name only in those lists has hitherto, so far as I am aware, been authenticated by a coin; that is Samara Kolahala (din of war, a title, rather than a name), which I found on a coin belonging to Sir Walter Elliot. The date, however, is unknown: this is a department of research in which very little has yet been done."

While entirely concurring in the learned Bishop's remarks, I may point to his last statement as furnishing an example to justify the present publication of the traditional lists. It is possible that other coins or inscriptions may be found from which light may be thrown on the subject, and the student should have the lists before him to refer to in case of need.¹

The capital of the Pandyāyan kingdom was at Madura. The device of their house was the fish.

The following list of kings, with the exception of the seventy-fourth, is taken from the *Madura Stotha Purāna*. The notes under the kings' names are compiled mostly from Mr. Nelson's work. I do not insert them as my own, or because I believe them to be authentic. They consist mainly of assertions made by native authors.

i. Kulāśekhara.

Of the Lunar Race, the founder of Madura.

ii. Malaya Dhruva.

Married Kāñchanamālā, daughter of Śūrasena, a Chola Rājā

(No sons.)

iii. (Daughter) Tutātakai.

Married, according to legend, Śiva under the name of Sundara. Mr. Nelson suggests that this may be the Pandyāyan princess whom Vijaya is supposed married (see the Mahābhārata). She and her husband were deified under the names "Sundara" and "Minkśū", and are still worshipped at Madura.

iv. Ugra Pandyāyan.

("Hāra-ihāri"), married Kāntimati, daughter of Samāsekharā, the Chola king of Kāñchipu (?) The Pandyāyan, Chola, and Chera kings were on friendly terms.

v. Vira Pandyāyan.

vi. Abhisheka Pandyāyan.

vii Vikrama Pandyāyan.
Attack on Madura by Cholas, who had been converted to Jainism.

viii. Rājāśekhara Pandyāyan.

A literary king; lived to a great age.

ix. Kulottunga Pandyāyan.

No. 1 of Princep's List ("Useful Tables," p. 280).

x. Anantaguna Pandyāyan.

Another attack on Madura by Jains. In this reign the legends say that Rāma marched southwards, past Madura, to conquer Rāvāṇa.

¹ Mr. Scott of Madura was so good as to give me a few coins from his fine collection, which supply the names of *Kaṇchei Varaguna Perumāl*, "the king who made a present of Kaṇchi," or the king who conquered the Pallavas (or Cholas) and gave back the capital to its sovereign; *Korkai Anbar*, "the prince of Korkai," a little common; Mr. Scott thinks, to the Pandyāyan "Yuvanśas" or crown princes; *Sandara Pandyāyan*; *Bhruṅka Vira*; *Kōṇṇi Rājyan*; and *Samara Kolahala*.

|
xi. Kulabhūṣaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

"Kulabhūṣaṇa" (Princep). Threatened "attack on Madura by a huntsman king of the "Chōḍa" country. He is killed by a "lion" and the siege raised. In this reign the Cholas were Sarvas, but not on good terms with the Pāṇḍiyans. They, however, made friends.

|
Rājasiṁha.

Married a Chōḷa princess, deceiving his brother.

|
xii. Rājendra Pāṇḍiyan.

The Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans were closely allied. But a feud arose when the Pāṇḍiyar king was cheated out of his alliance with the Chōḷa king's daughter by Rājasiṁha, and the Chōḷa king made war on the Pāṇḍiyan. Chōḷa was defeated.

|
xiii. Rājasa Pāṇḍiyan.

"Rājawara" (Princep).

|
xiv. Rāja Gambhira Pāṇḍiyan.

"Gambhira" (Princep).

|
xv. Pāṇḍiyavaiṇṣa Pradīpa Pāṇḍiyan.

"Vamsapradīpa" (Princep).

|
xvi. Puruḷuta Pāṇḍiyan.

"Purukutajit" (Princep).

|
xvii. Pāṇḍiyavaiṇṣa Paṭaka Pāṇḍiyan.

"Paṇḍya Vamsapāṭikā" (Princep).

|
xviii. Sundarāśvaya Padasēkhara Pāṇḍiyan.

Built many temples and shrines; was attacked by Cholas, who drove the Pāṇḍiyan behind the walls of Madura, when the Chōḷa king was drowned in the fort ditch and his army retired.

"Padasēkhara."

This sovereign's name is inserted here by Princep.

|
xix. Varaguna Pāṇḍiyan.

Princep's list states that the united Chōḷa and Tondra to Madura. Bhadrā, the great musician, flourished. Chōḷa was about to attack the Pāṇḍiyan, but Varaguna made a counter attack and drove him far into his own country. Bhadrā was sent to the Chōḷa king, who was directed to give him valuable presents, which was done; implying that Chōḷa was subsidiary to the Pāṇḍiyan.

|
xx. Rājārāja Pāṇḍiyan.

"Rājendra" (Princep).

|
xxi. Suguna Pāṇḍiyan.

|
xxii. Chitravṛta Pāṇḍiyan.

"Chitravatha" (Princep).

- |
 xxiii. Chitrabhūṣaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxiv. Chitradhivaju Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxv. Chitravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxvi. Chitrasēna Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxvii. Chitravikrama Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxviii. Rāja Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.
 " *Udanta* " (*Princep*).
 |
 xxix. Rāja Chūdāmani Pāṇḍiyan.
 " *Rāja Chūdāmani* " (*Princep*).
 |
 xxx. Rāja Sārdūla Pāṇḍiyan.
 " *Rāja Sārdula* " (*Princep*).
 |
 xxxi. Dvija Rāja Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxxii. Ayudha-pravīṇa Pāṇḍiyan.
 " *Yodhana pravīra* " (*Princep*).
 |
 xxxiii. Rāja Kuñjara Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxxiv. Pararāja Bhayaṇkara Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxxv. Ugrasena Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxxvi. Mulaṣena Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxxvii. Satruñjaya Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxxviii. Bhīmarutha Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xxxix. Bhīmaparakrama Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xl. Pratāpa Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xli. Vikrama Kuñchuka Pāṇḍiyan.
 " *Vikrama Kuñjaka* " (*Princep*).
 |
 xlii. Yudha Kolāhala Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xliii. Atula Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xliv. Atula Kīrti Pāṇḍiyan.
 |
 xlv. Kīrtti-vibhūṣaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

A deluge is said to have taken place which swept away the population. After this Śiva re-created all castes and nations just as before, and the new created king of Madura was of the race of the Moon and in all respects corresponding. Probably this is the commencement of a new dynasty, which, to establish itself, claimed to belong to the old one.

xlvi. Vamśasekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
Fortified Madura and enlarged the city. The Chola king Vikrama invaded the country and was driven back with loss. The Tamil College of Poets was established.

xlvii. Vamśa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.
 ("Chūmpaka") "Vamsachuramani" (Princep).
This is the last of Princep's list.

xlviii. Pratāpa Śārasena Pāṇḍiyan.

xlix. Vamśa-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

i. Ripumardana Pāṇḍiyan.

ii. Chola-vamśāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

iii. Chera-vamśāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

iii. Pāṇḍiya-vamśeśa Pāṇḍiyan.

liv. Vamśa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lv. Pāṇḍyoeśvara Pāṇḍiyan.

lvi. Kula-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

lvii. Vamśa-vilūhushana Pāṇḍiyan.

lviii. Soma-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lix. Kula-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lx. Raja-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lxi. Bhūpa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lxii. Kuleśa Pāṇḍiyan.
A very learned but very concited king.

lxiii. Arimardana Pāṇḍiyan.
The king's minister, a clever Brahman, Māṇikya-euchaka, confuted the Jains "who came from a certain island." The Chola (?) king of Kāñchi, a Jain, was converted by him, and he crushed the Chola Jains in oil-presses.

lxiv. Jagannātha Pāṇḍiyan.
It seems uncertain whether this persecution of Jains took place in his or his father's reign.

lxv. Virabāhu Pāṇḍiyan.

lxvi. Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.

lxvii. Surabhi Pāṇḍiyan.

xviii. Kuṅkuma Pāṇḍiyan.

lxix. Karpūra Pāṇḍiyan.

Ixx. Kārunya Pāndiyan.

Ixxi. Parushottama Pāndiyan.

Ixxii. Satrusāsana Pāndiyan.

Ixxiii. Kūlja, or Sundara, Pāndiyan.
Known in Tamil as "Kūn" or "Kūna Pāndiyan,"
Conquered the Chōla king and married his daughter,
Pāndiśārī. Appointed the Chōla minister Prime
Minister of Madura. He became a Jain, but his queen
summoned Jānuvasambhadrāmurti, the celebrated
Priest of Siwa, and he cured the king of his illness
as well as his heresy. The Jains were all put to
death. He is said to have destroyed Chōla and burnt
Tanjore and Veṅgiyūr. He made the Chōla's son a
Pāndiyan by title; but the son seems to have fled
and gone north on a raid. There were "Arabs"
at Madura in his day.

Ixxiv. Vira Pāndiyan-Chōla.
Kūn Pāndiyan had a son, Vira Pāndiyan-Chōla,
who reigned in Chōla. He is the twenty-fourth and
last of the Pāndiyans of the old line.

Almost every writer on the Pāndiyan dynasty varies in his estimates of the date of Kūn or Sundara Pāndiyan, and it is not within the scope of the present summary to enter into a detailed criticism on the various theories raised. I shall content myself, therefore, with one or two remarks. There were several sovereigns known as "Sundara Pāndiyan," and it is as unsafe to jump to conclusions regarding the date of a sovereign known by that name, purely by reason of its bearing it, as it would be for an uneducated student to assign a date to "King Henry" of England without any information as to which Henry is referred to. For instance, it is certain that Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chōla's younger brother assumed the name of "Sundara Pāndiyan," and lived at the close of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D., while the Muhammadan writers, Amīr Khusrū and others, speak of a "Sundara Pāndiyan" at Madura in A.D. 1311. Several other monarchs seem have been known by that name, and we know of one being on the throne at the date of Marco Polo's voyage. I am not, therefore, inclined to assume that the "Sonder Bundi" of the latter author was necessarily identical with the Kūn, *alias* Sundara, Pāndiyan above-mentioned. It would seem more probable that Kūn Pāndiyan was the father of the Vira Pāndiyan who was conquered by Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chōla in 1064 A.D., and therefore that he bore another name, "Vikrama," by which he was known to the writer of the inscription at Chidambaram mentioned by Dr. Burnell. (*South Indian Palaeography*, p. 45, n.) According to that inscription, Rājendra, *alias* Koppura Keśarivarma,¹ established his younger brother Chūgaikondan Chōla on the throne of the conquered country, naming him "Sundara Pāndiyan-Chōla." This would seem far more likely than that the real king of Madura should confer on a conquered Chōla the name of "Pāndiyan" as boastfully stated in the inscription quoted by Mr. Nelson at p. 56, &c. of his work. If it be so, the entire subversion of the old line of Pāndiyans is at once accounted for. But, as before stated, at present all theories are dangerous.

After the last king's death without legitimate issue, it is said that his illegitimate sons fought with one another for the supremacy, and each reigned where he could and as long as he could.

Mr. Nelson gives the following list of forty-one princes. A comparison of the "*Sri-Tiṭa*" book with Taylor's *Supplementary Manuscripts* would seem to show that the first twenty-four and the last may be accurately given, the intermediate ones, Nos. 25 to 40, being doubtful. The notes under the kings' names are from Taylor's Manuscript, but as he does not give the names, but only the consecutive number of the reign, it is possible that there may be errors. And it must be clearly understood that the whole line may be purely apocryphal. The evidence of the few inscriptions yet known to me does not serve to corroborate the list.

¹ That Rājendra, *alias* Kulottuṅga I, was also called "Koppakesari" or "Kopparakesari" is proved by a number of inscriptions at different places (see the list, pp 102-109 above).

1. Somaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

(About 1100 A.D.?)

All agree that this was the prince who at last secured the throne. Reigned 20 years.

2. Karpura Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

3. Kumāra-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

4. Kumāra Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

5. Sundara Raja Pāṇḍiyan.

6. Shanmukha Raja Pāṇḍiyan.

7. Meru Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

This king is said to have ruled over Chola and Chera as well as the Pāṇḍiyan Kingdom.

8. Indravarman Pāṇḍiyan.

Son of the last. He is declared to have released the Chola king from imprisonment, placed him on the Chola throne, and married his daughter.

9. Chandrakula Dīpa Pāṇḍiyan.

10. Mīna-ketana Pāṇḍiyan.

11. Muci-dhivaja Pāṇḍiyan.

Taylor's Manuscript says that he married the daughter of the Chola king, and, as the Chola had no issue, this king's younger son ruled over Chola.

12. Makara-dhivaja Pāṇḍiyan.

Taylor's Manuscript states he was a great conqueror.

13. Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.

14. Kuvalayānamūla Pāṇḍiyan.

He carried on commerce by sea to a considerable extent. Reigned four years, and amassed much wealth. Was drowned at sea in a storm. (Taylor's Manuscript.)

(A daughter)

married

15. Kuṇḍala Pāṇḍiyan.

"He grieved much and would not reign in Madura." (Taylor.)

16. Śatru Bhikara Pāṇḍiyan.

17. Śatru Samhāra Pāṇḍiyan.

18. Viravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Malayāla country.
(Taylor)

19. Virabāhu Pāṇḍiyan.

20. Mukutavardhana Pāṇḍiyan.
He was killed in battle against the Chola. (Taylor)

21. Vajra-sinḥa Pāṇḍiyan.

22. Varma Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Cholas. (Taylor.)

23. Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript makes him a close ally of the Cholas, with whose aid he conquered many countries.

24. Kula-varḍhana Pāṇḍiyan.

25. Soma-sekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

26. Soma-sundara Pāṇḍiyan.

27. Rajaraja Pāṇḍiyan.

28. Raja-kuṅjara Pāṇḍiyan.

29. Rāja-sekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

30. Rajayamā Pāṇḍiyan.

31. Rāmavarmā Pāṇḍiyan.

32. Varadurāja Pāṇḍiyan.

33. Kumārasinḥa Pāṇḍiyan.

34. Virasena Pāṇḍiyan.

35. Pratāpa Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

36. Viragūṭa Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.

37. Kumāra Chandra Pāṇḍiyan.

38. Varatuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.

39. Chandrasekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

40. Somaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.

41. Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.
This king is said to have obtained the throne by fighting against and driving out "some foreigners." Before him there was a period of anarchy. He was driven out by the Musalmān chief "Adi Sultān Malik Nēmi" or Malik Nāib (= Malik Kāfur).

As to this last list of forty-one kings, it will suffice to say that it may possibly not be entirely inaccurate. On the arbitrary assumption that the last king of the original line was ejected by Kulottunga Chola in A.D. 1064, and that the forty-first king of the second line, whatever his name may have been, was subverted by Malik Kafur in A.D. 1311, the question arises whether it is possible for the interval between the two dates to be covered by the reign of forty-one sovereigns. The interval consists of 246 years, or six years to a reign, and therefore there is no reason for discrediting *prima facie* the assertion that a dynasty of forty-one kings succeeded him whom the Chola conquered, though, if their reigns only occupied a period of 246 years, each could not have been the son of his predecessor.

Turning now from these doubtful and possibly fanciful lists, let us direct our attention to the more solid basis of inscriptions and contemporary records.

The earliest notice of the Pandiyan kingdom as yet extant is to be found in the writings of Megasthenes (B.C. 302) who speaks of a country called *Pandana*; the next is in one of Asoka's inscriptions (B.C. 250) in Northern India. Pliny (A.D. 77) mentions both the country and the city. Bishop Caldwell thinks that the Indian king who sent an embassy to Augustus at 137 A.D. was the then Pandiyan sovereign. "The name, as written by Eusebius, appears in the Chronographia of Georgius Syncellus (A.D. 800), whose work has been used to restore or complete the Greek text of the Chronicle, and who says, under the head of the 185th olympiad, 'Pandiyan, King of the Indians, sends an embassy to Augustus, desiring to become his friend and ally.'" (Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 17.) In the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* (third century A.D.) its capital Madura (*Μάδουρα*) is mentioned, and the king is called *Ἰνδιδίω*. It seems probable that there was at one time a Roman colony settled at Madura, as Roman copper coins in considerable numbers have been found in the sandy bed of the river there. Silver or gold coins would simply indicate commerce, but copper coins seem to imply the residence of the traders. However this may be, there is abundant evidence of an extensive trade between Rome and the western coast (at least) of the peninsula of India in those days. Kolkai ("*Kolkha Emporium*") was one of the principal trading cities of the Pandiyans.

The great age of the Pandiyan kingdom is amply attested by the Singhalese epic, the *Mahāwanso*, which professes to be a historical record, and the first part of which was written by Mahāmāna between the years A.D. 459 and 477. According to that poem (*Turnour's translation*, pp. 47—53) Vijaya, first King of Ceylon, who landed in that island at the date of Buddha's *Nirvāṇa* (B.C. 477 ?), married the daughter of the Pandiyan king. If this story proves nothing else, it proves that the Singhalese, in the fifth century A.D., believed that the Pandiyan kingdom was older than their own.

According to Singhalese chronicles the Pandiyan king about the year A.D. 840 attacked the capital of Ceylon, and was bought off with a large ransom, while a little later the Singhalese king invaded the Pandiyan country to aid the Pandiyan king's son in an insurrection against his father. Madura was then captured and plundered.

During the reigns of the Chola kings Rajaraja (1023—1064) and Rajendra Kulottunga I (1064—1113), the Singhalese were constantly at war with the Cholas, and the silence of the Singhalese chronicles regarding the Pandiyans at that period affords additional proof of the complete subversion of the latter kingdom by the conquering Chola. As before stated, this (A.D. 1064) is the date to which some writers have assigned the last Pandiyan sovereign of the old stock. Whatever be the truth regarding the date of Kun, or Sundara, Pandiyan, there seems little doubt that the name of the Pandiyan conquered by Rajendra Chola was Vira, son of Vikrama Pandiyan, for there is an inscription extant to that effect at Chidambaram,² wherein *rajaendra* is known by his name "*Kopparakesari*" (or "*Koppakesari*"). The Chola's son, Gaṅgaikondra Chola, was placed on the throne under the name of "*Sundara Pandiya-Chola*" (*Inscription at Karcivar*).³ A number of inscriptions of Rajendra's reign are extant, even to the furthest confines of the Pandiyan country, in an old temple near Cape Comorin,⁴ proving how complete was his conquest.

The affairs of Ceylon⁵ had been for some years previous to Rajendra's date in a very confused state. Mihindu 4th ascended the throne at his capital, Anurādhapura, in A.D. 1023, the year of the accession of Rajaraja to the throne of the Cholas. The immigrants from the continent had become so numerous that in 1033 they acquired the ascendancy, and Mihindu fled. Twenty-six years later, i.e., in A.D. 1059, the Cholas captured King Mihindu, carried him prisoner to the mainland, and placed a Chola viceroy to govern the island. The Pandiyan kingdom was, as stated above, conquered by Rajaraja's successor,

¹ Reimund's date for the *Periplus* is A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337). Translation, notes and commentary were published by Mr. McEindle in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 107—151.

² Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Topography*, p. 46, note 1.

³ Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 27 et seq.

⁴ Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 28.

⁵ Turnour's *Mahawanso*, introd., lxi.

Rajendra, in A.D. 1064, and in 1071 the ancient kingdom of Ceylon was restored in the person of Vijaya Bahu, who succeeded, though with great difficulty, in driving out the Chola usurpers after an anarchical interregnum of twelve years. During this period we find three names of Pandiyan princes as governing in Ceylon, "Vikrama Pandiyan," "Jagat Pandiyan," and "Parakrama Pandiyan." The statement needs explanation.

Rajendra Chola died in A.D. 1113 and was succeeded by Vikrama Chola (1113—1128). Kulotunga II succeeded in 1128. The length of his reign is not yet accurately known, but it was more than 30, and Bishop Caldwell thinks at least 41, years (*History of Tanjore*, p. 29). All these ruled over the Pandiyan country.

"The Chola or Chola-Pandiya kings that followed appear to have been Karikala Chōla, Vira Chōla, Vikrama Chōla. Each of these is in some inscriptions styled Chōla-Pandiya." (*Id.*) This latter statement needs proof.

The next allusion to Pandiyan affairs that I can trace is to be found in the Singhalese annals of the reign of Parakrama Bahu : (1153—1186 A.D.). After recording an expedition "in the sixteenth year of his reign" against another king (*i.e.*, in 1169), the summary given in Turnour's *Mohāwanso* (p. lxxvi) goes on to say that the king next turned his attention to the chastisement of Kulasekhara, the Pandiyan king, "for the contumacious aid he had always afforded to all invaders of Ceylon." An expedition was despatched, Rameswaram was captured, and six neighbouring provinces; the Pandiyan was driven from his throne, and his son Vira Pandiyan installed in his place. The names of the chiefs are given. Kulasekhara, aided by the Chola king, made three attempts to recover his throne, but in vain. He was defeated at all points and surrendered. The invaders restored him to his kingdom, and Vira Pandiyan was allowed for this reversal of his fortunes by the gift as a principality of a portion of the Chola country which had been captured by the Singhalese. This affair is generally placed in the year A.D. 1171 or 1173. The account is confirmed by an inscription at Dambula in Ceylon (*Ind. Ant.* I, 196), which states that Parakrama Bahu built a temple at Rameswaram dedicated to *Nissankesvara*, and resided in that city.

Dr. Burgess has lately made a most valuable discovery in the shape of several inscriptions at Vikramagalam, in the Tirumangalam Taluk of the Madura District, which may perhaps fix the fact of a king named "Kulasekhara" having ascended the Pandiyan throne about A.D. 1200 and ruled till at least 1213. If the dates given above for the period of Parakrama Bahu of Ceylon are accurate, this Kulasekhara must have been a successor of the king of the same name who was conquered and then restored by Parakrama.

In 1292 A.D. we have the account given by Marco Polo, the traveller, of the kingdom of Madura being ruled over by "Sundara Pandiadeva," one of five brothers; and by the evidence of the Muhammadan historian Wassaf it would appear that this Sundara Pandiyan died A.D. 1293. Wassaf and Amir Khusrū, writing of the capture of Madura by Malik Kafur the general of 'Ala-ud-din Khilji of Delhi in A.D. 1311, both speak of the king of Madura at that date as being "Sundara Pandiyan," and they detail his adventures, his expulsion at the hands of his half-brother (illegitimate) "Vira" or "Vira" Pandiyan, and his flight to Delhi. I do not see any necessity for supposing that Wassaf is in error in relating the death of Sundara Pandiyan in 1293, or that there was not a successor of his of the same name at the date of the Muhammadan conquest in 1310-11. As to the identity of either of these with the Kūn or Sundara Pandiyan whose name closes the first list of seventy-three Pandiyan kings, the discussion is summarized in Mr. Lewis Moore's *Manual of the Trichinopoly District* (pp. 116, 120). My own impression is that Kūn Pandiyan belongs altogether to an earlier date than the period 1292—1311 A.D.

According to Wassaf ("Tazkiyat-i amār 'au Tajziyat-i 'asār," Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* III, 49—51) and Amir Khusrū (*Jil.* 91) we have for the last real Pandiyan sovereigns, (1) "Kales Devār" (Kulasekharadeva?), who lived a prosperous life, ruled for 40 odd years, and was murdered (1310) by his own son Santaca; (2) Sundara, the paricide, who gained the throne in 1310, defeated his brother Vira (*Tirm*) at first, but was afterwards defeated by him by the help of "Manar Barmāl," son of the daughter of "Kales Devār," and fled to Delhi; and (3) Vira, who succeeded and was firmly established on the throne when he was attacked, defeated, and the city of Madura sacked by the Muhammadans under Malik Kafur. Sundara gave up the country of 'Arikanna (?) to the Muhammadans.

There can be no doubt of the fact that this invasion of the Muhammadans actually, if not nominally, effected the entire subversion of the ancient kingdom of the Pandiyans. It convulsed the whole of Southern India. The Chola kingdom went to pieces at the same time, and all over the peninsula there was a period of anarchy and confusion till the rise of Vijayanagar a few years later. During this period it seems that there was a succession of Muhammadan chiefs ruling over their Pandiyan conquests. Mr.

Nelson gives a list of eight of those, who governed Madura for forty-eight years from A.D. 1310. Their names are—

	A.D.
Malik Naih Kafur	3 years, 1310—1313
'Ala-ud-din Khan	6 " 1313—1319
Uttun-ud-din Khan	3 " 1319—1322
(His son-in-law) Quth-ud-din Khan	5 " 1322—1327
Nakat-ud-din Khan	7 " 1327—1334
Savada Malik } together	12 " 1334—1346
Ahad Malik }	
Fandahk Malik	12 " 1346—1358

Mr. Nelson then gives us the usurpation of Kampama Udaiyar, which he dates about the year 1372. (He does not bridge the fourteen years' interval). From the evidence of the inscriptions at Conjeevaram it would appear that this conqueror quitted that place or neighbourhood in order to fight the Muslims at Madura. He may have been an agent of Bukka Raya of Vijayanagar (1350—1379).¹ From this time (1370) forward, till about the year A.D. 1623, we have conflicting Pandiyan inscriptions, clashing, from an historical point of view, with the various usurping rulers, who will now be mentioned in order as given by Mr. Nelson. The contemporary Pandiyan line is noted afterwards.

Mr. Nelson mentions the Udaiyars of Madura as being (1) Kampama, (2) Endana, his son, (3) the latter's brother-in-law Porkasa (Prakasa?), who ceased to reign in A.D. 1404. The Conjeevaram and other inscriptions give us a different list (see the list as given under the Chola Kings, *supra*, p. 160).

After this comes the first mention of any "Nayakka." This is:—

	A.D.
Lakkana Nayakka	} jointly. 1404—1451
Mattianan Nayakka	

In 1451 one Lakkana Nayakka brought four persons to Madura as belonging to the old Pandiyan stock. The first was son of a dancing-girl "by a (or the) Pandiya Raja." They were crowned, and ruled for 48 years. Their names are—

	A.D.
Sundara Tōl Mahā Vilivanāthi Rāyar	} 1451—1499
Kalaiyar Somanar	
Anjada Perumal	
Muttarasā Tirumalai Mahā Vilivanāthi Rāyar	

Mr. Nelson thinks that it is possible that these were the kings who rebuilt the four lofty *gopuras* which had been destroyed by the Muslims, and which, by tradition, were built "by the Pandiyans." The chronicles appear to be silent regarding the great progress in the acquirement of power by the Vijayanagar sovereign Narashinha at this period, who is stated to have extended his conquests over the Pandiyan and Chola countries. He reigned from A.D. 1487—1509. After these 48 years a Nayakka came and "got possession."

	A.D.
Narasa Nayakka	1499—1500
Tenna Nayakka	1500—1515
Narasa Nayakka	1515—1519

Inscriptions call this chief "Narasa Ayyar," "Narasa Pillai," or "Narasa Nayakka." It is not known how he became king. Two inscriptions have been found of 1515 and 1516. Both of these call him a servant of the Rāyar of Vijayanagar, *i.e.*, the great Krishnadeva Rāya. He was succeeded according to Mr. Nelson by—

	A.D.
Kuru Kuru Timmappa Nayakkan	1519—1524
Kattiyana Kanniya Nayakkan	1524—1526
Chinnappa Nayakkan	1526—1530
Ayyakarai Veyyappa Nayakkan	1530—1535

¹ The idea of his having been a relative of the "then King of Mysore" is probably apocryphal, arising simply from the coincidence of the title *Charyar* with that of the more modern Marath dynasty. In those days there was no "King of Mysore," and that *Charyar* there were petty chiefs, lords of twenty or thirty villages. Kampama may have been one of the latter.

	A.D.
Viṣvanātha Nāyakka ¹ Ayyar	1535—1544
Varadappa Nayakkan	1541—1545
Dumbicheli Nayakkan	1545—1546
Viṣvanātha Nāyakkan	1546—1547
Vitthala Raja	1547—1558

This last Mr. Nelson believes to have been Rama Raja of Vijayanagar. A Madura inscription calls him "Rama Raja Vitthala-deva Maharayan."

After this the names of three Nayakkas are given as rulers, but a Pandiyan also was crowned, and the Raja of Tanjore drove him out, while a Vijayanagar general drove out the Tanjore conqueror. All this took place in a very short time. The Vijayanagar general's son, after defeating his father's army, assumed the sovereignty. This was the great Viṣvanātha Nāyakka, A.D. 1539.² (For subsequent history of the dynasty founded by him, see the NAYAKKAS OF MADURA, *supra*, p. 199.)

I have stated above that, contemporary with the above list of rulers of Madura, we have from inscriptions a list of Pandiyan kings or chiefs from A.D. 1365 to 1623 (about), and I now proceed to give their names and dates as given by Bishop Caldwell,³ to whom we are indebted for the information. It is quite possible that the Pandiyans really held the country, or it may be only the south, while the usurpers occupied the city and neighbourhood of Madura. On the other hand, it is equally possible that the inscriptions may record the names of the descendants of the ancient Pandiyans, living, but entirely devoid of any real sovereignty, in the period in question. Time and study of the existing inscriptions will alone settle these doubtful points. The line is as follows:—

PARAKRAMA PANDIYAN commenced to reign in A.D. 1365. An inscription at Kōttar in South Travancore, in the fifth year of his reign, is dated in the *Saka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370. Bishop Caldwell notes the conquest of Kampūya Udayar, referred to above, in A.D. 1372, and a statement by Muhammadan authority (not quoted) that in A.D. 1374 Muḥiddīn Shāh of the Bādmuni dynasty "overran the countries between Vijayanagara and Cape Comorin, and advanced to the Malik Kāma to Rameswaram." This was, the Bishop thinks, probably a "mere plundering expedition."

From 1374 to 1431 Dr. Caldwell is unable to assist us, but I owe to an inscription at Tiruttarakkumangai near Kāmil (Vol. I, p. 392), which, if the copy sent to me be accurate, gives us a VIRA PANDIYAN reigning in A.D. 1383; and to the inscription at Karivāma Varadannalūr in the Śaṅkaranāthar Taluk of the Tinnevely District, which mentions a Kulasekhara Pandiyan as ruling in A.D. 1402 (Vol. I, p. 306).

POSSAN PERUMAL PARAKRAMA PANDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1431. (Inscription at Teukāsi in Tinnevely.) Local tradition asserts that this Pandiyan was preceded by his father KĀSI KANNA PARAKRAMA PANDIYAN. This may help to bridge the interval.⁴

VIRA PANDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1437. (Two inscriptions at Śrīvaikuntam in Tinnevely.)

VIRA PANDIYAN. Began to reign, according to the Mackenzie MSS., in 1475. He is mentioned in an inscription as reigning in 1490.

PARAKRAMA PANDIYAN began to reign in A.D. 1516. (Inscription at Kuttalam.)

VIRAMA PANDIYAN began to reign in 1543 (authority not given).

Dr. Caldwell thinks that no interval elapsed between this king and Ati Vira Rama, but Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, p. 95) mentions an inscription at Śrīvilliputtūr (see Vol. I, p. 305), which records a grant in A.D. 1516 by a PARAKRAMA PANDIYAN.⁵

VALLABHA DEVA *alias* ATI VIRA RĀMA PANDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1565. (Inscription at Kuttalam, dated in his fortieth year, A.D. 1605.) An inscription of his in Teukāsi gives the date of the commencement of the reign as 1562. Dr. Burnell informed Bishop Caldwell that he had seen a copper-plate grant belonging to "a matha in the Tanjore District" (it would be of great assistance if

¹ According to the Nayakka History of Madura we have an anarchy following the decease, or at least the close of the reign, of a Vitthala Raja in 1557 A.D., and a Chandra-sekhara (Bishop Caldwell thinks the name "quite uncertain") gaining the crown in 1558 or thereabouts, only to be ejected by a Tanjore Raja, who, in his turn, was overthrown by the Vijayanagar general Kōtiya Nagama Nayakka in 1559. The latter seized the country for himself and threw off his allegiance to his sovereign, but Viṣvanātha Nāyakka, Nagama's own son, being sent to chastise the rebel, fought him and dethroned him. This Viṣvanātha founded the Nayakka dynasty, but seems all his life to have acknowledged no his own sovereign the Rayar of Vijayanagar (all the Nayakkas did so), and, as a result of the country he was governing, the Pandyan king.

² *Comparative Geography*, Introd., 145. *History of Tinnevely*, pp. 52 et seq.

³ According to the information given me there is at Teukāsi an inscription on a stone (I, 309) which mentions the name of Kāsi Kanna Parakrama Pandiyan and is dated in A.D. 1248. It is probable that the date has been wrongly quoted, or else that no king of that name reigned in the fifteenth century, as it is difficult to believe that the title *Kāsi Kanna* would have been prefixed to

⁴ two sovereigns named *Parakrama*.

the Bishop could tell us which), by which it is clear that Ati Vira Rāma died in A.D. 1610 and was succeeded by a SUNDARA PĀNDIYAN, of whom Dr. Burnell possessed a grant dated in his thirteenth year (A.D. 1623). Ati Vira Rāma's name is one of those best known in the south of India, especially amongst the Tamil races. He has immortalized himself as the greatest patron of Tamil learning that ever lived, and his own poems are much quoted and admired.

Clashing with the above account, if the dates given me are accurate, are some inscriptions at Karivalam Vandamallur (*see above*), whereby grants are recorded of VARAṆGA RĀMA VĪRA PĀNDIYAN in A.D. 1578, 1589, and 1595 (Vol. J, p. 306).

According to a copper-plate inscription sent to me by the Collector of Madurai (*see above*, p. 31, No. 211), which records a grant by one of the early Nayakkas in A.D. 1596, Ati Vira Rāma Pāndīyan had a son RĀMĀBHĪ RĀMA.

Dr. Burnell's grant quoted above, however, mentions a son SUNDARA PĀNDIYAN as succeeding his father in A.D. 1610, and ruling till at least 1623.

It remains to be seen whether Pāndīyan history can be continued further than this date. It would seem improbable, because the last semblance of royalty must have passed away from the ancient dynasty in the time of Tirumala Nayakka of Madurai (1623-1659) and his successors. But a great deal remains to be done, and for this purpose all the inscriptions must be examined and recorded with the most scientific exactitude. We do not yet know, for instance, whether the names above quoted refer to a continuous dynasty, or to chiefs claiming in various parts of the country as Pāndīyans of the old stock, and possibly maintaining their local authority precariously by intestine struggles amongst themselves.

PUDUKÓTTAI, THE TONDAMAN MAHARĀJAS OF—

This State was created by Raghunatha Kilavan Setupati of Rāmūd (1673-1708 A.D.). He fell in love with a girl of the Kallan caste, married her, and appointed her brother chief of the district of Pudukottai, with the title of Raghunatha Tondaman, in lieu of one Pallavarāyan Tondaman, the former chief, who had attempted to transfer the estate from the Rāmūd territories to those of Tanjore. Pallavarāyan's predecessor was Śōrvaī. (Mr. Nelson's *Madurai Country*, p. 206.) The following pedigree was kindly supplied to me by the Honorable A. Śeshayya Sastri, c.s.t., who says that he cannot guarantee the accuracy of the earlier portion. I give it for what it is worth.

Tirumala Tondaman.
 Namana Tondaman.
 Pachchai Tondaman.
 Tandaka Tondaman.
 Namana Tondaman.
 Tirumala Tondaman.
 Namana Tondaman.
 Pachchai Tondaman.
 Namana Tondaman.
 Pachchai Tondaman.
 Kankini Tondaman.
 Tandaka Tondaman.
 Tirumala Tondaman.
 Pachchai Tondaman.

Raya Tondaman (*Pallava Rāja*?).

Raghunatha Raya Tondaman,
 (about 1680-1730 A.D.)

↓
 A son.

Vijaya Raghunātha Tondamān,
 (1730-1767).

↓
 Rāya Raghunātha Tondamān,
 (1767-1789).

↓
 Rāya Vijaya Raghunātha,
 " Rāi Balakur,
 (1789-1807).

Vijaya Raghunatha,
"Rai Bahadur,"
(1807—1825).

Raghunatha Tondaman,
(1825—1839).
Rameshchandra Tondaman,
(succeeded 1839. The present Mahārāja).

PUNGANUR ZEMINDARI, THE—.

The following slight sketch of this family is taken from the *North Arcot District Manual*, by Mr. A. F. Cox, pages 245-6:

The earliest known member of the family was one Sittappa Gannivaru, who, in the thirteenth century, settled in this part of the country and acquired large estates. In A.D. 1219 he built the town and fort of Sungatur. In 1479 the head of the family, Timmappa Gannivaru, built the town and fort of Kolar. His son Immadi Timmayya succeeded, and, under Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara, fought against the 'Adil Shahi Muhammadans.' In 1510 he built three more forts. His son was Chikkaraya Timmayya. He was honored by his sovereign and extended his possessions. He built Punganur. His son Chikkaraya Basava was an infant when he succeeded. In 1659 the Muhammadans captured the estate and seized a portion of it, but confirmed the Zemindar in the possession of the remainder, and gave him a *saund*. His son Vira Chikka Raya was well-treated by the Muhammadans, but the next Zemindar, Immadi Chikkaraya, was deprived of part of his estate for arrears of tribute. His son fought, under his liege lord, the Nizam of Cuddapah, against the Maharrattas and was killed in battle. This was in 1757. The Maharrattas were victorious, and the zemindari passed into their hands. In 1775 it fell under Haider 'Ali. In 1780 the Zemindar fought on the side of his new sovereign, but died during the campaign. His son succeeded, but died on being unable to pay his tribute. He then sided with the English, and proved of great assistance to them in their war against Tipu Sultan. He and his successors were allowed, after Tipu's fall, to hold their ancestral estate, but only as lessees. In 1857 the zemindar died, and was succeeded by his brother, whose son is the present Zemindar.

PUNNADU, RAJAS OF—.

In his paper on a Rashtrakuta grant from Maisur, published in *Indian Antiquary* XII, 11, Mr. Rice notices the mention, in the Markera Plates, of the "Punad Ten Thousand," forming part of the Rashtrakuta dominions. He writes as follows:—

"With regard to the Punadi Ten Thousand, it may be pointed out that it corresponds with the Padinad, or Ten Nadi country of the sixteenth century (*Mysore Inscriptions, Volundar Inscription, No. 175*). The name survives in the existing Hadinadu, now corrupted into Hadmaru, a village on the Kabbari river not far from its junction with the Kaveri, and the scene of the romantic adventure to which the royal family of Maisur trace their origin. (*Wilks*; also *Mysore Gazetteer*, Vol. I, p. 239.)

"Punade, Punnadu or Punmata, as it is variously written, seems also to be indicated by the Panmata in Lassen's Map of Ancient India according to Ptolemy (*Indische Alterthumskunde*, Vol. III); and by the Panmata of Colonel Yule's Map of Ancient India, 'ubi burgillus' (*Dr. Yule's Atlas of Ancient Geography*)."

"Since writing the above, I have through the kindness of Mr. R. Sewell seen a grant of the Punmata Rajas, which must belong to early in the sixth century. In it their succession is thus given:—

1. Kacyapa Rashtravarmma.
2. Nagadatta, his son.
3. Siuga Varmma, son of the last.
4. His son, not named.
5. Skandavarmma, son of the last.
6. Ravidatta, his son.

"The addition to the first name may point to a suzerainty of the Rashtrakutas. But from other inscriptions (*Indian Antiquary*, Vol. V, p. 140, Vol. VII, p. 175; *Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. 242, 295) we

know that in the time of Skandavarman the Pannāḍ kingdom was annexed to the Gāṅga dominions by Asmita, who married the king's daughter."

QUTE SHAHI DYNASTY OF GOIKONDA

(See DAKKAN, Muhammadan Kings of the—)

RĀMNĀD¹ SETUPATIS OF—

The Setupatis claim to belong to the ancient Marava race and to have been rulers of the whole of the south of India before the immigration of the Kurumbas, by whom the Maravas were defeated and driven back to the extreme south. Their chiefs lost all semblance of power, till the descendant of the old ruling family was, in the seventeenth century, reinstated in a portion of his ancient patrimony by Muttu Krishnappa, the Nayakka of Madura, and installed at Rāmnād. Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, pp. 110—115) discusses the former history of the Setupatis, and his remarks should be studied. He concludes that there were certainly lords of Rāmnād from a very remote period, and that the Setupati created by Muttu Krishnappa was probably grandson of the last Setupati, who had been murdered by "one of the last of the Pandiyas, who preceded Visvanatha Nayakkan." I have Dr. Burgess' authority for the statement that there was an Udaiyan Setupati in S.S. 1336 (A.D. 1414-15), who built the shrines of the inner temples at Rameswaram and gave four villages in the Tinnevely District to the temple there; also a Chinna Udaiyan Setupati, who in S.S. 1411 (A.D. 1480-90) made additions to the temple; and a Tirumala Setupati, who in S.S. 1422 (A.D. 1500-1) built part of the second *prahara* and had a son named Raghunatha Tirumala, who was alive in S.S. 1461 (A.D. 1539-40).

Pharceah's *Gazetteer*, published in 1855, contains (pp. 392—396) an account of the later dynasty of Setupatis, varying in some degree from what follows, but I do not detail the differences, since the whole needs thorough examination.

Abandoning all attempt to trace their earlier history, the following genealogy gives a sketch of the family from the Setupati who was first created chief of Rāmnād by the Nayakka of Madura in A.D. 1604. It is taken from various sources, principally from information given to other writers by native officials of the zemindari, and needs authentication.

The Setupatis had a coinage of their own.

¹ For an account of the province of Rāmnād, see *Madras Journal* V, 571.

i. Sodayaka Tevar Sodayan Setupati,
(A.D. 1609—1621)
*Was created Raja Setupati by Muttu-
Raghunatha Nayak of Madurai. He
fought Edmund and Fogalar.*

ii. Kottan Setupati,
(1621—1635).

Gangai Nachchiyar,
(daughter).

iii. Sodayaka Tevar Daleyan Setupati,
(1635—1645).

(Illegitimate).
"Tambai" Tevar.

iv. Raghunatha Tevar
alias Tirumalai Setupati,
(1645—1670).
*Adopted by Sadasayaka Tevar
Daleyan. Commanded armies
of Madurai, and drove back
a Maratti invasion.*

Tamaka Tevar,
(step child).

Narayana Tevar.

v. Surya Tevar,
(1670).
*Taken prisoner by the
Nayak of Tanjore and con-
sidered in Tanjore
captivity.*

*Deposed by the Chief of Madurai for his
unpopularity. In prison he was
imprisoned, Raghunatha, his successor.
Rebaptized 1640. Murdered by Insab Tevar
1645.*

*In Thavara's Quarters
this man is called "Be-
tana Nacher, generally
called Tambai."*

vi. Raghunatha Tevar Kilsavan Setupati,
(1675—1708).

*Successful after two years of warfare.
Defeated a Maratti army. Married
Kattalai, sister of Raghunatha of the
Kutla family, whom he made Tan-
davan of Tanjore.*

Kulaha
Tevar

Setha Tevar

Tandavar Tevar.

(illegitimate)
ix. Bhavani Sankara
Setupati,
(1721—1728)

*A usurper. Was defeated
by a combination of the
Tamil forces of the Nayak of Tanjore,
Kutta Tevar, and
Sasivaran, a Puligar, and
was deposed.*

(adopted)
x. Vijaya Raghunatha
Tevar, alias Tiruvalluvar
Tevar Setupati,
(1709—1729).

*Adopted by the
Tamil forces of the Nayak of Tanjore,
Kutta Tevar, and
Sasivaran, a Puligar, and
was deposed.*

xii. Sella Tevar,
alias Vijaya
Raghunatha
Setupati,
(1718—1746).

Muttu Tiruvay
Nachchiyar
(daughter).

x. Kutta Tevar, alias
Kumara Muttu Vijaya
Raghunatha Setupati,
(1728—1731).

*The principality was divided
between Sasivaran and
the ruling mark of the
Pulavar later split off.*

Pachandi Pillai
Nachchiyar,
(daughter).

Tandavar Tevar,
married Kulaha
Nachchiyar, sister of
Kutta Tevar.

xi. Muttu Kumara
Raghunatha Setupati,
(1731—1747).

*On his death without issue,
his second son-in-law
Pecan was installed.*

Setti Nachchiyar,
(daughter).

Bhagya Lakshmi
Nachchiyar,
(daughter).

Annammal
Nachchiyar,
(daughter).

Marrud Tandavar Tevar Setupati.

Akhilandesvari
Nachchiyar,
married the
Puligar Sasivaran,
alias
Muttu Tiruvay
Raghunatha
Tevar, who became first
lord of Rina,
pottai.

xiv. Muttu
Raghunatha Tevar
Setupati,
(1746—1791).

*Defeated by Fog-
lar and Nayak of
Tanjore in 1772, and carried
prisoner to Tanjore.
Rescued by Sasivaran in 1780,
and set as a State
warrior.*

xv. Mahalingam
Nachchiyar, Raju
Setupati,
(1791—1812).

*Rebaptized under
British rule from
1791 to 1803. Es-
tablished second Na-
gavira in the Raju
in 1803.*

xvi. Rakka Tevar
Setupati,
(1747—1748).

*Deposed by the Enla-
roy, who purchased all
the water in the
State.*

viii. Tandavar Tevar
Setupati,
(1728—1734).

*Was attacked by
Bharani Sankara
aided by armies of
Tanjore. Rebaptized
and put to death.
He married the two
eldest daughters of
Vijaya Raghunatha.*

xvii. Sivakami Nachchiyar,
(daughter).

*Placed in possession by the
Company. She remained
Ratu till 1829, when the
Appellate Court vested her
in favor of Annammal,
who, being deceased, his son
succeeded.*

xviii. Annammal Setupati,
alias Muttu Vijaya Raghunatha
Setupati,
(1812—1815).

*He was removed after a visit
in the Company's Courts in
favor of Sivakami Nach-
chiyar. Married Muttu
Tiruvay Nachchiyar.*

(adopted)
xix. Ramaswami Tevar
alias Vijaya Raghunatha
Ramaswami Setupati,
(1829).

Died after a few months.

xxi. Parvatasvaridhini
Nachchiyar, (1845—1898).

(Daughter).
xix. Mahalingam Nachchiyar,
(1829—1838).
(An infant).

(Daughter).
xx. Dorai Raja Nachchiyar,
(1838—1845).
*The estate remained under the
Court of Wards. She died
childless.*

(Adopted by the widow).
xxi. Muttu Ramalingam
Setupati,
(1868—1873).
*Ratu under management.
Died 1873.*

xxii. Bhaskara Setupati,
(1871—).
*A minor. Inaugurated as the
Setupati.*

Dinakaravami Tevar.

I append extracts from the notes on the Setupatis, kindly sent to me by the manager of the estate, F. Raja Rama Rau Avargal. Mr. Nelson, in writing his "*Madura Country*," was indebted, it seems, to another native in high official position in Ramnad for the statements he makes. And it must, therefore, be strongly pointed out that this list should be accepted with reservation. I do not know the authority on which my informant rests his assertions, nor does Mr. Nelson supply this vital deficiency. Dr. Burgess, who is at work at the inscriptions in the Ramnad country, tells me that he believes the dates to be erroneous.

"It is observed that at the beginning of the sixteenth century there was no Setupati in existence. The cultivation had become very limited. Thick jungles had sprung up in every direction. The roads were infested with gangs of robbers. Every village was under a petty ruler, who acted with free independence and oppressed and harassed the pilgrims who resorted to Ram-svaram. Muttu Krishnappa, the then ruler of Madura, was earnestly exhorted by the pilgrims to appoint a ruler, whose authority could conduce to their safe travel to and from Ram-svaram. Further, there was also the cessation of revenue collection from these petty chiefs to be attended to. Muttu Krishnappa therefore thought it expedient to re-establish the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupatis or the Guardians of Ram-svaram.¹ Accordingly he had Sadayaka Tevar, a descendant of the ancient Setupati, crowned at Pogalur, a village ten miles to the west of Ramnad, in the year 1604. He was further created chief of the seventy-two Polegars. It is from this period that we have got some authentic history of the Setupatis."

1. SADAYAKA TĒVAR UPAIYAN SETUPATI (1604—1621).—"He amply satisfied the expectations of Muttu Krishnappa, to whom an annual tribute was sent. Peace was restored to the country. Cultivation was encouraged. The towns of Ramnad and Pogalur were fortified and improved. He further made some conquests by subduing the important villages of Vadakku-vattigai, Kalaiyarkovil and Pattanamagalain. After a useful reign of seventeen years this prince died in 1621. His son, Kattan Setupati, succeeded him."

2. KĒTAN SETUPATI (1621—1635).—"This prince quietly enjoyed the fruits of his father's labour. The country was prosperous and peaceful during the fourteen years that he ruled over it. He died in 1635, leaving his brother Sadayaka Tevar to succeed him. He left a sister named Ganguai Nacheliyar." (Mr. Nelson's "*Madura Country*," p. 128.)

3. SADAYAKA TĒVAR alias DALAVAY SETUPATI (1635—1645).—"Nothing of importance transpired during the first three years of this prince's reign. But in the fourth year the prince announced his intention of appointing his adopted son, Raghunatha Tevar, as his successor. This disclosure enraged his illegitimate brother, Tambi Tevar, who ruled over Kalaiyarkovil as governor. Tambi was not inactive. He gained over to his side the King of Madura, who, besides creating him "Tambi Setupati," supplied him with funds and forces to dethrone the prince. Ramnad fell into the hands of the King of Madura's forces, and the Dalavay Setupati retreated to Pamban, where he was finally defeated and taken captive. He was sent to Madura and thrown into a dungeon.

"Tambi had now a very difficult task before him. The Dalavay Setupati's nephews, Raghunatha Tevar and Narayana Tevar, were in arms against him, and at last, finding no one to befriend him among the relatives of the Setupati, Tambi was obliged to flee to the court of Madura." Tirumalai Nayakka, however, now discovered his mistake, and in order to quiet the country released the Dalavay Setupati and restored him.

"The Setupati was set at liberty to the satisfaction of all parties in 1640. After his restoration he reigned for four or five years in peace, when he was murdered in cold blood by Tambi Tevar in 1645.

"Then followed anarchy and confusion at Ramnad. The principal Marava chiefs were preparing for war: but this was opportunely averted by the interference of Tirumalai Nayakka, who partitioned the Ramnad kingdom into three portions in 1646. Raghunatha Tevar, the nephew of the Dalavay Setupati, was placed on the hereditary throne of the Ramnad Setupati. His brothers, Tanaka Tevar and Narayana Tevar, were made to rule jointly at Tiruvadanai. Sivagangai was placed under the sovereignty of Tambi Tevar."

4. RAGHUNATHA SETUPATI alias TIRUMALAI SETUPATI (1645—1670).—"This Setupati's reign was remarkable for territorial aggrandisement. The partitioned countries became again incorporated owing to the early deaths of Tanaka Tevar and Tambi Tevar. When Tambi Tevar was alive, the Setupati, in alliance with him, defeated the forces of Tanjore in a pitched battle, and the Setupati annexed the towns of Mannarkovil, Pettukottai, Devakottai, Arundangi and Tiruvalur.

"At this time the King of Mysur invaded Madura, and, at the request of the King of Madura, the Setupati went in command of a large army and defeated the enemy in two very severely contested

¹ Mr. Nelson's account ("*Madura Country*," 109-110) is similar to this.

engagements. The King of Madura, in gratitude for the services rendered, ceded to the Setupati the villages of Tiruppavanam, Tiruchēṇṇi and Pālīmadaṇḍai. On the whole this Setupati became very powerful. It was he who introduced the celebration of the Navaratri festival at Rāmnād. After a quiet and beneficent reign of thirty years he died in 1670, leaving his nephew Raja Surya Tēvar to succeed him."

Mr. Raja Rama Rāu omits to notice that this Setupati refused to aid his suzerain against the Muhammadan invasion, and that, consequently, the Nayakka invaded his territories to punish him for treason (*op. cit.* p. 187). The war was conducted with varying fortunes and seems to have died a natural death. The Setupati joined in the war, which ended in the downfall of the Nayakkas of Tanjore and the sack of the city, but according to Mr. Nelson, the Marava army was little more than a marauding mob.

5. SŪRYA TĒVAR (1670).—This Setupati compromised himself in some way in the Tanjore war, and was seized shortly after his accession by Venkata Krishṇappa, the Madura Dalavāy, and was imprisoned at Trichinopoly, where he was secretly put to death.

"Surya Tēvar left no immediate heir to succeed him. Consequently the task of nominating a successor devolved on the principal Marava chiefs, who came to no definite understanding. For a time the country was without a Setupati, but Attana, and after him Chन्द्रappa Sērvaikāran, managed the affairs of the kingdom. Finally Raghumatha Tēvar Kīlavan, illegitimate son of the last Setupati, was installed."

6. RAGHUNĀTHA TĒVAR KILAVAN SETUPATI (1673—1708).—"The reign of this ruler was very remarkable for several important events. The commencement of his reign was marked by his assassination of the two principal men who had assisted him in coming to the throne. His whole reign was further remarkable for the way in which he persecuted the Christians." The revolting circumstances attending the murder of the Missionary John DeBritto—a murder consummated under the express orders of the Setupati—are fully narrated by Mr. Nelson (*id.*, p. 217—224). "He appointed his brother-in-law Raghunātha (belonging to the Kalla family), whose sister Kattari he had married, Tondaman of Pudukkōttai.

"It was in this reign that the capital of the territory was removed from Pōgarur to Rāmnād the present seat of Government. This prince was also famous for his bravery in war. He rescued the Nayakka of Madura from the tyranny of Rustam-Khan, and successfully prosecuted a war against the King of Tanjore, who was obliged to cede all the territories south of the Ambur river."

Intrigues seem to have been the order of the day during this reign, and the history is a succession of plots and rebellions, resulting in constant disturbance and warfare. There was a desultory war with Tanjore in A.D. 1700, and in 1702 on one occasion an army from Madura, aided by a force from Tanjore, was defeated by the Setupati and driven back. Another signal victory was obtained over Tanjore in 1709, a year which was also signalized by a most appalling famine, aggravated by a desolating flood. "Raghunatha Tēvar Kīlavan Setupati breathed his last in 1708 and his numerous wives burned themselves alive with the dead body of their husband. He was succeeded by his adopted son¹ Tiruvudāiya Tēvar alias Vijaya Raghunatha Tēvar, son of Kadamba Tēvar."

7. VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA TĒVAR alias TIRUVUDĀIYA TĒVAR (1709—1723).—"The King of Tanjore was not inactive during this reign. He gained over the Raja of Pudukkōttai to his side, and declared war against the Setupati, who went out to meet the allied forces at Arandaṅgi. Some indecisive actions were fought. An epidemic broke out in the camp of the Setupati which carried off many of his sons and wives, and he himself contracted the disease, which proved fatal shortly after he was brought to Rāmnād. He nominated one Tāṇḍar Tēvar, a great grandson of the father of the late Kīlavan Setupati, to be his successor."

8. TĀNḌA TĒVAR (1723-1724).—"The accession of this Setupati to the throne was contested by Bhavāni Śāṅkara Tēvar, an illegitimate son of Kīlavan Setupati. He got the assistance of the King of Tanjore by promising to cede him some territory, and invaded Rāmnād with the Tanjore forces within four months of the accession of the Setupati. The allied forces of the Setupati, Tondaman and the King of Madura were unable to arrest the advance of the Tanjore army, which finally captured Rāmnād and took the Setupati prisoner. He was shortly after put to death and Bhavāni Śāṅkara Tēvar proclaimed himself Setupati."

9. BHAVĀNĪ ŚĀṅKARA SETUPATI (1724—1728).—"He was very injudicious in his treatment of the Poligars under him. One Śaṣivārṇa Periya Uḍaiya Tēvar was deprived of his *Pālaiyam*. He therefore fled to the court of Tanjore. Śaṣivārṇa gained the favour of the King of Tanjore by the extraordinary bravery he showed in fighting with a large tiger. Katta Tēvar,² the maternal uncle of the late Setupati and the legal heir, who had escaped from Rāmnād at the time of its capture by Bhavāni

¹ The relationship is somewhat doubtful (*Madura Country*, p. 247).

² Mr. Nelson calls him "Kattayudeva" (*Madura Country*, p. 249).

Śaivakara, was also at this time at Tanjore. Katta and Śaivakara became close friends, and by their joint inducement got the King of Tanjore to entrust them with a large force, with which they defeated the Setupati at a battle fought at Uraiyur in which the Setupati was taken prisoner. After this success Katta Tēvar was proclaimed Setupati.¹

10. **KUTTA TĒVAR, alias KUMĀRA MUTTU VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1728—1731).**—“Kutta Tēvar was not destined to rule over the extensive territories of Rāmṇād. For it was arranged, before the success which gained him the throne, that the territory should be parcelled out between the confederates. Accordingly the King of Tanjore took all the lands north of the Pambār. The remainder was divided into five parts, of which two went to the share of Raja Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Udaiya Tēvar, who made Śivagaigai his capital. (He married Akhilānḍiśvari Nāchehiyar, the illegitimate daughter of the Setupati. His territory is also called *Śinnaridagai*). Over the remaining three parts called *Periyavēdaiyā*, which form the present Rāmṇād territory, the Setupati Kutta Tēvar ruled. He was succeeded by his son Mutta Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar.”

11. **MUTTU KUMĀRA VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1731—1747).**—“During the reign of this prince the Dalavay was all-powerful. The prince dying in the prime of his life without any issue, the Dalavay nominated Rakka Tēvar, a cousin of the deceased Kutta Tēvar, to the rule.”

12. **RAKKA TĒVAR SETUPATI (1747—1748).**—“This reign was remarkable for the repulsion of an invasion by the Raja of Tanjore by the Dalavay Vellaiyan Śrīvaikāraṇ, who also commanded several military expeditions and subjugated several insubordinate Pōlegars in the Tinnevely District. The Setupati grew afraid of the Dalavay's power and recoiled him from Tinnevely. This step proved fatal to him. On his return the Dalavay openly rebelled, and the Setupati was therefore obliged to flee for his safety to Pambān. Thither he was pursued and taken prisoner and was deposed. One Śella Tēvar, alias Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, a member of the Kilavan family, was placed on the throne by the Dalavay.”

13. **ŚELLA TĒVAR, alias VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1748—1760).**—“This prince ruled for twelve years, during which another invasion by the Tanjore Raja was firmly met with and defeated by the Dalavay. Śella Tēvar died in 1760 and was succeeded by his sister's son Mutta Rāmalinga Tēvar, a child two months' old.”

Dr. Burgess informs me, on the authority of the best informed men at Rāmeśvaram, that Śella Tēvar's sister Mutta Tiruvay Nāchehiyar, married Nerinjī Tēvar of Yelambadu, and had a son born in Ś.Ś. 1647 (A.D. 1725-6). He adds that she is stated to have ruled from Ś.Ś. 1643 (A.D. 1721-2).

14. **MUTTU RĀMALINGA SETUPATI (1760—1772, 1780—1791).**—“Vellaiyan Śrīvaikāraṇ, the powerful Dalavay, died at the commencement of this reign. He was succeeded by Damōdaram Pillai in his Dalavayship. Mutta Tiruvay Nāchehiyar, the mother of the infant prince, acted as regent.”

Mr. Nelson adds, “In 1770 the Raja of Tanjore was again defeated, this time most decisively, by an army under the command of Thomotharam (*Damōdaram*) Pillai; and this was the last occasion on which the troops of Rāmṇād were permitted to distinguish themselves.”

“In the year 1773 the army of the Setupati was defeated by an English force under general Joseph Smith, who subdued the territory on behalf of the Navāb of Trichinopoly. The infant Setupati, his mother Mutta Tiruvay Nāchehiyar and his sister Maṅgalīśvari Nāchehiyar were removed from Rāmṇād and kept at Trichinopoly under surveillance.”

“The territory was for a period of eight years, i.e., from 1773—1780, under the direct management of the Navāb.

“The petty chiefs who had respected the power of the Setupati raised an army and threatened to capture Rāmṇād and drive away the Navāb's managers. This circumstance alarmed the Navāb, who deemed it prudent to set the Setupati at liberty and to despatch him to Rāmṇād at the head of an army: this arrangement had the desired effect. The country became tranquil and the chiefs were defeated.

“The Setupati resumed again the reins of government. He continued to rule for fourteen years until 1794. His acts at the end of this period became very suspicious, verging on rebellion, so that at the instance of Maṅgalīśvari Nāchehiyar, the sister, the Setupati was deposed and carried away as prisoner to Trichinopoly under the orders of the Navāb.

“The English at this time became the virtual rulers of the Carnatic, and they sent the Setupati to Madras as a State prisoner. The Rāmṇād territory was taken under the British rule and continued for seven years up to 1802. In 1803 the English Government placed Rani Maṅgalīśvari Nāchehiyar, the sister of the Setupati, on the throne.”

¹ Mr. Nelson gives different dates for the death of Kutta Tēvar and the reigns of his successors. According to him Kutta Tēvar died in 1732, his son died after a reign of a few days or weeks, and Rakka Tēvar succeeded.

15. MAṆḠALĪŚVARI NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1803—1812).—"In the year 1803 the permanent settlement was made, by which the Rāni Setupatī bound herself and her successors to pay to the English Government the annual peshkash of Rs. 3,24,387-1-2. She ruled the estate for ten years. She was called the Istimrari Zamindārī in remembrance of the settlement. This reign is particularly remarkable for the charitable endowments she made out of the permanently settled villages of the estate. Her adopted son, Annasvāmī Setupatī, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupatī, succeeded her."

16. ANNĀSVĀMĪ SETUPATĪ, *alias* MUTTU VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATĪ (1812—1815).—"This prince was a minor when his adoptive mother died. Pradhāni Tyaga Raja Pillai carried on the administration of the country. This prince's title, in other words the adoption, was not undisputed. Śivakāmī Nāchchīyār, the daughter of Muttu Rāmalinga Setupatī, sued in the Company's courts to have her claim to become Rāni Setupatī in preference to Annasvāmī recognised. She succeeded in her suit and was legally appointed the ruler of the estate in the room of Annasvāmī in the year 1815."

17. ŚIVAKĀMĪ NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1815—1829).—"This princess enjoyed the kingdom for one full year while she allowed the peshkash to fall in arrears. The estate, therefore, was placed under the management of the Court of the Sadar Adalat for fourteen years on her behalf. In the interval the law suit between the Rāni Zemindār and Annasvāmī Setupatī was prosecuted with the utmost vigour in the Appellate Court, which finally directed the restoration of the estate to Annasvāmī Setupatī. This prince having died in the meanwhile, his widow Muttu Virayī Nāchchīyār, who successfully conducted the suit to the end, had adopted one Rāmasvāmī Tēvar as her son, in whose favour she resigned her right to become Setupatī."

18. RĀMASVĀMĪ TĒVAR, *alias* VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA RĀMASVĀMĪ SETUPATĪ (1829).—"This prince died in the same year in which he commenced to reign and was succeeded by his infant daughter Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchīyār."

19. MAṆḠALĪŚVARI NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1829—1838).—"Muttu Virayī Nāchchīyār, the Rāni's grandmother, and Muttu Sella Tēvar managed the affairs of the State on behalf of the Rāni Setupatī, who met with an early death. She was succeeded by her infant sister Dorai Rājā Nāchchīyār."

20. DORAI RĀJĀ NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1838—1845).—"Muttu Sella continued to act as manager, but his management was not approved by the East India Company, to whom several charges against the manager were preferred. The estate was placed under the Court of Wards, and although the manager was declared innocent after a thorough inquiry, he was not entrusted with the control of the estate, which continued under the management of the Court of Wards. Dorai Rājā Nāchchīyār died in 1845. Even after the death of the Rāni the Court of Wards continued to govern the estate until Parvatavardhīnī Nāchchīyār, the wife of Rāmasvāmī Setupatī, was declared to be the lawful proprietress to the estate."

21. PARVATAVARDHĪNĪ NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1845—1868).—"She assumed the management of the estate in 1846. She died in 1868, leaving her adopted son, Muttu Rāmalinga Setupatī, to succeed her. During her management there were several protracted litigations which necessarily involved the estate in heavy debt. Even the peshkash fell into arrears and accumulated. Ponnusvāmī Tēvar, the son of the adopted Setupatī, managed the estate."

22. MUTTU RĀMALINGA SETUPATĪ (1868—1873).—"When this prince assumed the management of the estate, he found the debts of the estate had alarmingly increased. But he could devise no means to get himself out of it. The estate was in danger. The English Government, therefore, was compelled to interfere. The estate was placed under the attachment of a Special Assistant Collector. In the year 1873 the Setupatī died suddenly, leaving two minor sons, Bhaskara Setupatī and Dinakarasvāmī Tēvar. The former is now recognised as the proprietor of the estate."

23. BHĀSKARA SETUPATĪ (1873).—"This prince being a minor, the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards."

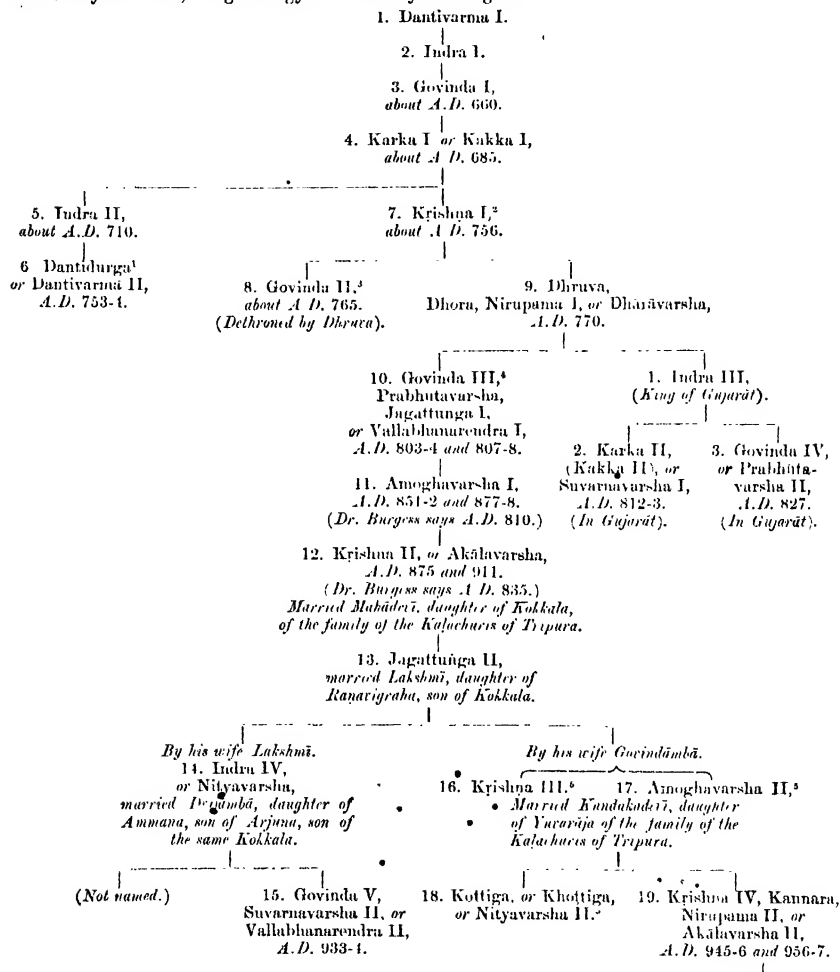
RĀSHTRAKŪṬAS, THE—

The latest and best account of this dynasty yet published is by Mr. Fleet at pages 31—38 of his *Dynasties of the Kanarese District*. From it I extract most of what follows. Dr. Bühler (see especially *Ind. Ant.* VI, p. 59, &c.) has carefully studied the records of this family; and Dr. Burgess gives an account of them in his Third Archaeological Report for Bombay, published in 1878. A paper by Professor Shaṅkar Pandurang Pandit published in *Ind. Ant.* I, 205, may be studied with advantage.

The Rashtrakūtas, coming from the north, subverted the older dynasty of the Chalukyas in the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency in the early part or middle of the eighth century A.D.

¹ Sometimes called "Yādava of Maṅghaketa" (*Ind. Ant.* I, 205).

The kings of this dynasty did not come much into contact with those of the south, but, as they are occasionally met with, the genealogy of the family is here given:—



¹ Called "Vairamogha" in an inscription published by Mr. Lewis Rice in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 11.

² Called "Akālavarsha" and "Kannavarsha" in the same.

³ Called "Prabhutavarsha" in the same.

⁴ He was reigning in *Saka* 735 (A.D. 813-4) according to the same inscription.

⁵ Mr. Fleet is doubtful whether these three persons ever came to the throne, because the interval between Govinda V and Krishna IV is so small. But a succession of three kings in a very short space of time is not an unusual occurrence in Indian history.

|
20. Kakka III,
(Karka III), Kakkala, Karkara,
Anoghavarsha III,
or Vallabhanarendra III,
A.D. 972-3.
|
(Daughter)
21. Jakabbe
or Jakaladevī,
(connected to the Western
Chalukya line, Taila II).

Dantivarma II is said to have conquered, amongst other kings and countries, the kings of Kāñchi and Kālīnga, and the Śrīsaṭa country (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 111).

King Dhruva is said to have humbled the pride of the Pallavas.

His successor, Govinda III, in an inscription of A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kāñchi (Conjeevaram). The boast is repeated in other inscriptions, "which tell us also that the ruler of Veiga, *ie.*, his contemporary of the Eastern Chalukya family, was one of his vassals, and was employed to build for him the high walls of a town or fortress." The Chalukyan sovereign would seem to be Vijayāditya, *alias* "Narendra Maṅgaraja." The inscription of A.D. 803-4 contains the earliest known instance of the use of the cycle of 60 years, which grew into common use from the fourteenth century downwards. The inscription is dated in the year *Subhāvan*.

The twentieth sovereign Kakka III claims to have subdued the Chola and Pandiyan kings, but this is probably mere empty boasting, as in A.D. 973-4 he himself was defeated and probably slain by Taila II of the Western Chalukyas. The Rashtrakuta dynasty ceased with him.

RATTAS, THE—

The Ratta *Mahāmandalśrāvas*, or great feudatory lords, are often alluded to in inscriptions of the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency, but do not appear to have come much in contact with the southern chiefs. Their capital was first Saundatti, then called *Sagundhavarsti* in the Belgaum District, and afterwards *Vengayana* or *Vahayana*, the modern Belgaum itself. They were at first feudatories of the Rashtrakūtas, but afterwards raised themselves into the condition of independent chiefs. They were of the Jain religion. Grants of the family are found dated between the years A.D. 875-6 and A.D. 1228-9. They seem to have succumbed to the rising power of the Yadavas of Devagiri, as recorded in the Belhatti grant of Krishna of that dynasty, dated S.S. 1175 (A.D. 1233-4). (For genealogy and account of the family, see Mr. J. F. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 79—83, and Dr. Burgess' Second Bombay Archaeological Report, 1876, *Kāñhinacāṇḍ and Kachh*, p. 232.)

REDDI, THE — DYNASTY OF KONDAVĪDU.

(See KONDAVĪDU.)

ŚĀLANĀKĀVANA, THE — DYNASTY OF VENĠĪ.

(See VENĠĪ.)

SANGA, THE — DYNASTY.

(See the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

THE ŚĀNTARA KINGS IN MAISŪR.

This was a family of chiefs, apparently feudatories of the Chālukyas, who lived at Hombūcha or Huncha (*Putti Pombuchchapura*) in the Nagar Country of Māisūr. They were Jains. Mr. Lewis Rice gives the following list in his "*Mysore Inscriptions*" (*Introduction*, p. 181x):—

Śāntara, Śāntarāśvara, several kings of this name.

Kamana.

Śūngideva.

Taila.

Kāma (married Bijjaladevi. Her sister Chāṭṭaladevi was married to Vijayadityadeva of the Kadamba family of Goa).

Jagadeva, Jagaddeva, Tribhuvana Malla (*son*), A.D. 1149.

Śingideva, his brother.

Baṃmāra, his son.

An inscription of A.D. 1162-3 at Annamakonda, close to Orangal, of the Ganapati sovereign Kākatiya Rudradeva, records that in the time of the Ganapati sovereign Proḍa, Jagaddeva besieged that place, but was repulsed and put to flight. Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 10) thinks that this is evidently the Śāntara king Jagaddeva, and that it was as a feudatory of Taila of the Western Chālukyas that he laid siege to Annamakonda.

SENDRAKAS, THE—.

"One of the Kadamba inscriptions mentions incidentally" the dynasty of the Sendrakas, "the representative of which in the time of the Kadamba King Harivarma,¹ was Bhomaśakti. But all else that we at present know for certain about this dynasty is that, in the time of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Devaśakti, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Chālukya monarch,² and that in the time of Vinayaditya, the son of Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Pogilli, who again appears to have been a feudatory of the Chālukyas."³ (Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kāmarasa Districts*, p. 10.)

The dates of these Sendraka kings would be about the close of the fifth century and the close of the sixth century.

SETUPATIS OF RĀMNĀD, THE .

(See RĀMNĀD.)

THE ŚĪLĀHĀRAS OF KOLHAPUR.

From Mr. Fleet's sketch of the history of this family (*Dynasties of the Kāmarasa Districts*, pp. 98—106) I do not gather that, so far as is yet known, they ever came in contact with the powers in the south; but as it is quite possible that they may have done so, and that some reference to them may yet be discovered in some inscriptions of the Southern Dakhan, I give the genealogy as given by Mr. Fleet. His work should be consulted for a fuller notice of the family and an able discussion as to the site of the ancient city of *Tagara* mentioned in Ptolemy and the *Periplus*. (See also *Ind. Ant.* V, 276.)

• Jātiga I.

↓
Nāvivarma
or Nāvinnama.

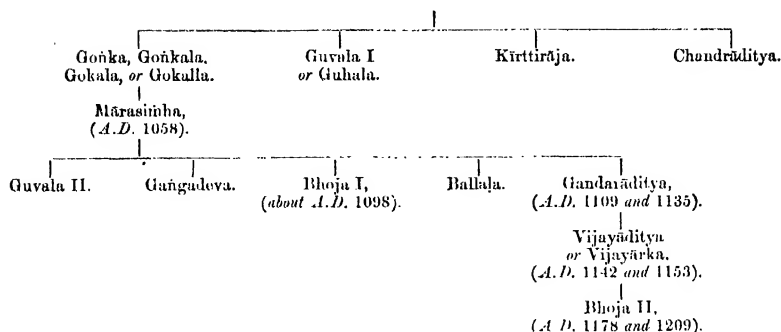
↓
Chandrarāja.

↓
Jātiga II.

¹ His date is not yet conclusively settled (see above, p. 179).

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 211, "No. 12." See also above, p. 16, No. 100, Copper-plate Grant from Kurnool.

³ *Felt, Sketches and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 182.



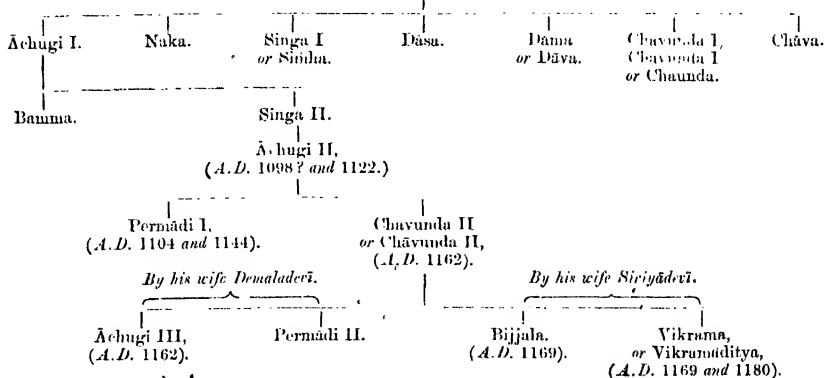
SINDAS OF ERAMBARAGE, THE --.

The information which follows is also taken from Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, (pp. 95—97).

Inscriptions of the Sinda dynasty are found in the Kaladgi and Dhārwad Districts. Their capital was Erambarage or Erambarige, probably 'Yelburga' in the Nizām's Dominions. Their territory embraced a small portion of the country in that neighbourhood.

The following is the genealogy of the dynasty:—

(Not named.)



Āchugi II made war on the Hoysāla Ballālas under orders of his suzerain, Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas. He was victorious and took Goa ("Gove"). He "caused the Pāṇdyas to retreat," dispersed the Malpas, or people of the Western Ghats, and seized upon the Konkana." He burnt Goa and "Uppinakatti" (? Uppinakatti in South Canara).

Permādi I is recorded to have "pursued Jayakesi, who must be the second of that name of the family of the Kāḍambas of Goa, and seized upon the royal power of the Hoysālas." He seems to have defeated King Bittiga or Vishṇuvardhana of the latter dynasty, and besieged his capital city, Dvārasmudra.

ŚIVAGAṄGAI ZEMINDARS.

• The Śivagaṅgai Zemindari was originally part and parcel of the territories of the Setupatis of Rāmnād, for a sketch of whose dynasty see above (p. 227). It will there be found that in the reign of Kutta Tevar, *alias* Kumara Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1728--1731), the territories of Rāmnād were divided into five parts, two of which went to Śaśivarna, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Udaiyar Tevar. This became the Śivagaṅgai Zemindari. It is called the *Śinna Vāḍagai* by the natives, and the "Lesser Maravar" by some European writers.

The zemindari being quite of modern origin, it is useless to give a sketch of its ruling family here. Readers are referred for information to pages 423--427 of "Pharoah's Gazetteer."

TANJORE, THE MAHARATTA DYNASTY OF—.

(See MAHARATAS.)

TRAVANCORE (TIRUVARĀṆKŪṬU), RĀJAS OF—.

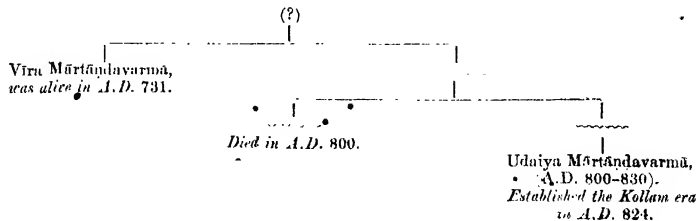
(The following list is taken mostly from Mr. P. Shungoony Menon's "*History of Travancore*.")

The family are said to be descendants of the old Chera Rājas, who owned the south and west of the peninsula. Other accounts make them descendants of Chieraman Perumal.

Mr. Shungoony Menon's history traces the family from a Chera king, Bhānu Vikrama, whom the mythological *Paraśa Rāma* placed on the throne of South Kerala after it had been recovered from the sea.¹ *Paraśa Rāma* is said to have crowned Bhānu Vikrama's nephew, Aditya Vikrama, in succession to his uncle, and to have made Udaiyavarma king of North Kerala. This was in the *Tretāyuga*. In the *Kālīyuga* a list of forty-eight kings is given who reigned over South Kerala during the first ten centuries, *i.e.*, up to 2102 B.C. Mention is made of a sovereign, by name Kulasekhara Arvar, in *Kālīyuga* 1860 (1242 B.C.), who became an ascetic, and has since been worshipped as a saint; and coming to comparatively modern times, Viravarma Pandiyan of Madura is said to have conquered and ruled over the Chera country at the time of the reign of Śalivāhana (A.D. 78). The Chera country was afterwards overrun by the Kōṅgu chiefs² and the Chera royal family retired to their original home in Travancore (South Kerala), giving up their extensive acquisitions in Madura and Tinnevely.

The Perumals ruled over most of the Kerala country for about 200 years, during which period the Syrian Christians and Jews settled in Cochin. The last Perumal is said to have disappeared from his residence after having landed over his insignia of office to two dependents, whom he constituted respectively Rāja of Cochin and Zamorin of Calicut. (See above, p. 197.)

All the above is purely traditionary. Now commences a list, seemingly more reliable, but requiring proof.

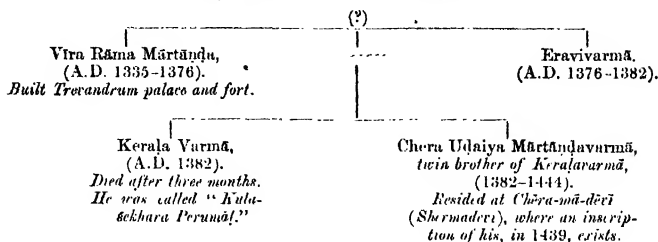


Little more is known for five centuries, and the author's remarks, as he attempts to bridge the interval, show a lamentable want of historical knowledge. A king named Adityavarmā is mentioned as living in A.D. 1189, and another of the same name in A.D. 1430.

¹ Probably the Bana Perumal of the *Keralolpatti* (see above, p. 196).

² All Chera grants of any age commence with the phrase "*Śrī Vira Rāja Chakravarti*" or "*Chera Maravan Tribhuvana Chakravarti*," while the Kōṅgu grants commence "*Śrī Vira Rāja Chakravarti*." (*History of Travancore*, 31.)

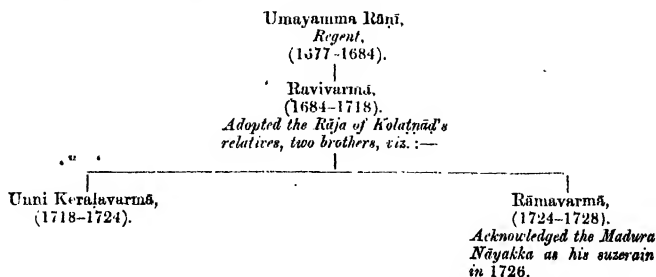
Then come the following, belonging to a branch of the family :—



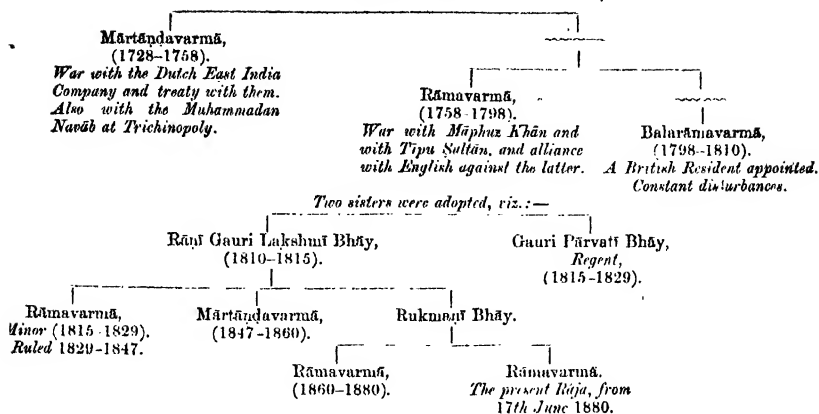
Now follows a list of kings, without any relationship given :—

	A.D.
Vanavanād Mutta Rāja	1444—1458
Vira Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1458—1471
Ādityavarmā	1471—1478
Eravivarmā	1478—1504
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1504
Vira Eravivarmā	1504—1528
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1528—1537
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1537—1560
Keraḷavarmā	1560—1563
Ādityavarmā	1563—1567
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1567—1594
Vira Eravivarmā	1594—1604
Vuḍavarmā	1604—1606
Ravivarmā	1606—1610
Unni Keraḷavarmā	1610—1625
Ravivarmā	1625—1631
Unni Keraḷavarmā	1631—1661
Ādityavarmā	1661—1677

The last Ādityavarma and his male relatives were murdered, and his niece Umayamma Rāṇī became regent in 1677 A.D. In 1680 occurred a Muhammadan inroad and their leader established himself at Trevandrum, but was driven out and killed by the regent's general, Keraḷavarmā, a member of the royal house. The regent's son, attaining his majority, was crowned A.D. 1684.



This chief was succeeded by Mārtāṇḍavarmā, the son of a Rāṇī of Kolatnād, adopted into the Travancore family by Ravivarmā.



The succession in this family takes place entirely in the female line.

TONDAMĀN, THE—FAMILY.

(See PUDUKÖTTAI.)

UPAIYĀRS OF THE CHOLA COUNTRY.

(See CHOLA.)

VARAṄGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—

(See the GAṆAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

VENGI, KINGS OF THE—COUNTRY.

The Vengi kingdom, that is the country lying between the Krishnā and Godāvari rivers and extending from the sea to a distance inland at present not known but apparently not very great, was ruled by the Pallavas (see p. 212) till the dynasty was subverted by Kubja Vishnuvardhana of the Chalukya family about the year A.D. 605. It is not yet quite certain whether the Vengi kingdom was independent or merely a province of the kingdom of Kañchi, but the evidence would seem to show that the latter was the case. We find the Pallava sovereign of Kañchi, Simhavarmā II, about the fifth or sixth century,¹ granting in his eighth year the village of Māṅgaḍūr in Veṅḡoraśtra (the Vengi province) to a Brahman.²

The capital of the Vengi country seems to have been Vengi or Pedda Vēgi, a few miles north of Ellore in the Godāvari District.³ Dr. Burnell speaks of Vengi as an independent kingdom, governed by a dynasty of Śaṅkayanas, and attributes a grant published by Mr. Fleet⁴ and containing the

¹ He was one of the last of a family ascribed by Dr. Burnell on palaeographic evidence to "the fifth or sixth century."

² *Indian Antiquary* V, 154.

³ *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 16, note 1.

⁴ *Indian Antiquary* V, 175, &c.; *South-Indian Palaeography*, pp. 14-16, and plate xxxv.

names of the sovereign, Vijaya Chandavarma, and his son Vijaya Nandivarma, to the fifth century A.D. He thinks that the origin of the kingdom "does not probably go back beyond the second century A.D." Mr. Fleet mentions a second inscription examined by him, which contains the names apparently of the same Vijaya Nandivarma and his son "Vijaya Tuṅgavarma" or "Vijaya Buddhavarma."

Shortly after the Chalukyas had subverted the Veṅgi dynasty the country was visited by Hiwen-Tsang, who calls the kingdom "An-to-lo" (Anhra), and the capital city "Ping-ki-lo," which Dr. Burnell ingeniously translated into "Veṅgi" with the Telugu suffix *lo* added to it by mistake on the part of the traveller.

A grant of Govinda III of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty¹ speaks of the Eastern Chalukya sovereign in A.D. 807 as "Lord of Veṅgi" and states that he came and worked for the Rāshtrakūṭa king as a servant.

An inscription of a later date on a pillar at Amaravati, unfortunately mutilated, gives a number of names of kings which may be those of a Veṅgi dynasty, but the context is doubtful. The names are "Sinhavarṇa," "Sinhavishṇu," "Nandivarṇa," "Sinhavarṇa II," "Arkavarṇa," "Ugravarṇa," "Mahendrarṇa." The names also of "Śūra" and "Pallava" occur.

VENKATAGIRI.

The present estate of Venkatagiri lies in the district of Nellore. I am unable as yet to give any reliable dates, but the following table is compiled from a pamphlet published in Madras in 1875 by T. Rama Rau Avargal, a Vakeel of the High Court.

Chuvvi Reddi.

A Vellama of Anavangalla; discovered an immense buried treasure. Was patronized by Kakatiya Ganapati Rāja of Orangal, who died A.D. 1257? Chuvvi Reddi was also called Bhūtala Nāyudu.

Dāma Nāyudu.

Was granted the family device of the Ganā-bheruṇḍa by the Orangal king. Married Jayamādevi.

Prasāditya Nāyudu.

Became powerful at the Court of Orangal, and, on the death of Ganapati Rāja (1257 A.D.), raised Rudrama to the throne of the Ganapatis, himself having chief power.

Rudra Nāyudu.

Vennama Nāyudu.

Married Pāchamādevi.

Sabbi Nāyudu.

Yerra Dācha Nāyudu.

Fought with Tanaḍi Rāja of Kanthur at Gullapalle and defeated him. Was sent by Pratāpa Rudra II of Orangal (A.D. 1292—1323) against the Pāṇḍiyans, who had conquered Conjeevaram, and was successful. Upheld the kingdom of "Tirukkala Rāja."

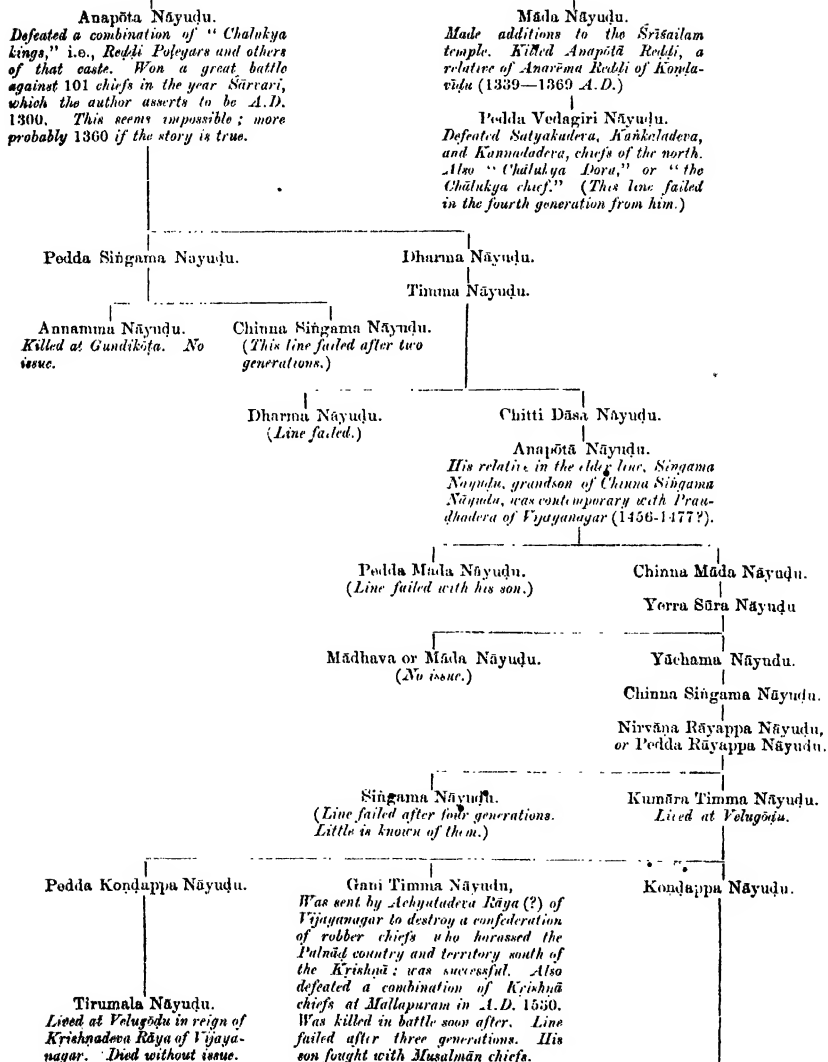
Siṅgam Nāyudu.

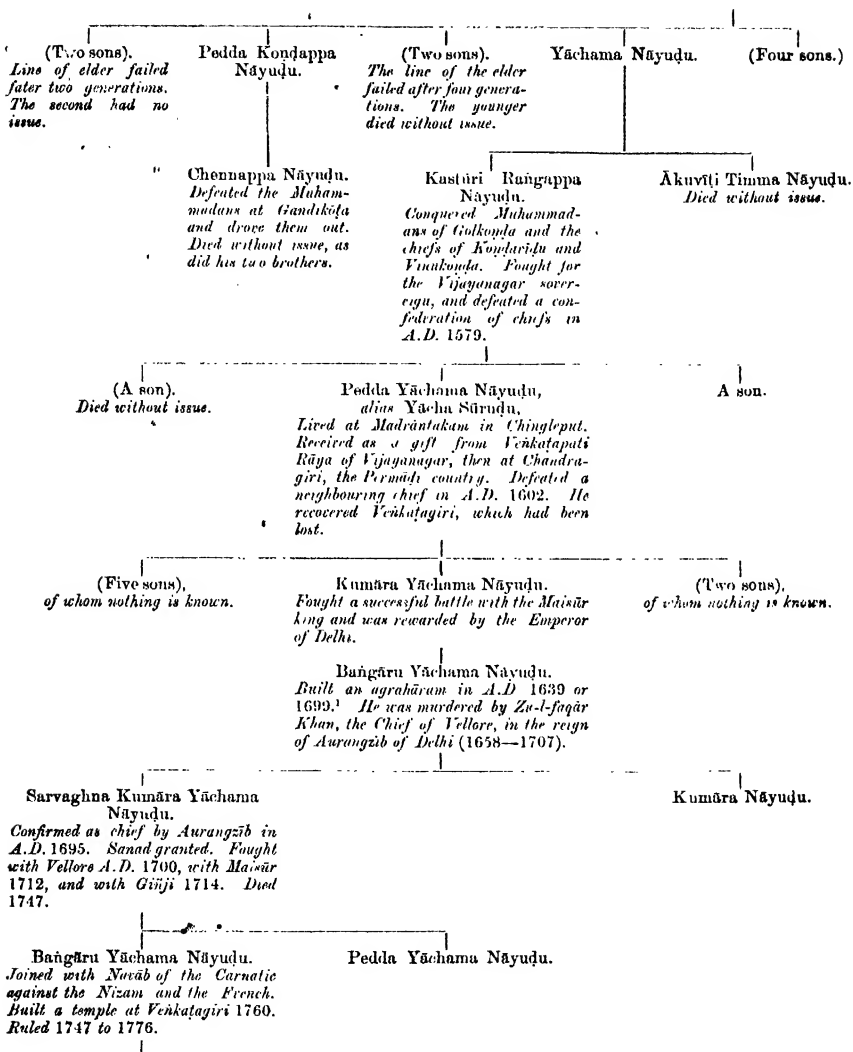
A bold warrior; was protected by Pratāpa Rudra II.

Vennama Nāyudu.

Yāchama Nāyudu.

¹ *Indian Antiquary* XI, 126.





¹ 1679 says the writer, and on the next page chronicles a successful battle fought by this chief in A.D. 1683!! But he o
 sces by the cyclic year "Siddhārti," and I have no hesitation in placing the date 60 or 120 years later.

(Adopted).

Kumāra Yachama Nāyuḍu.
A.D. 1776—1804. Venkatagiri was
sacked and destroyed by Haidar. The
Rāja sided with the English. Sanad
by Lord Clive in 1802.

(Adopted).

Baṅgāru Yachama Nāyuḍu.
(1802—1817).

Kumāra Yachama Nāyuḍu,
(the present Rāja).

Mr. Boswell gives a history of this family in the *Nellore District Manual* (712—724), which slightly differs from the above and should be consulted.

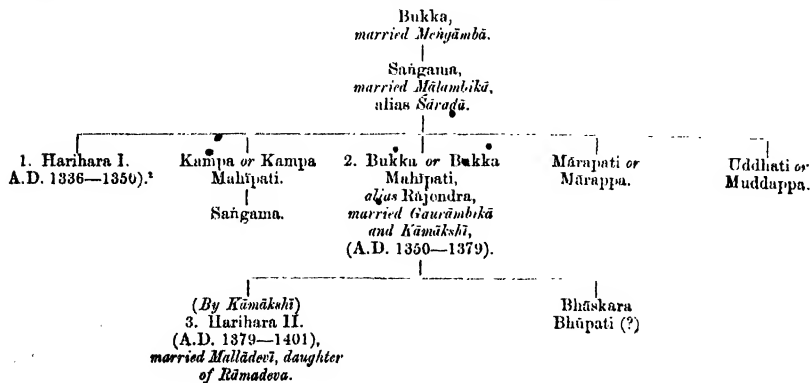
VIJAYANAGAR DYNASTY, THE—.

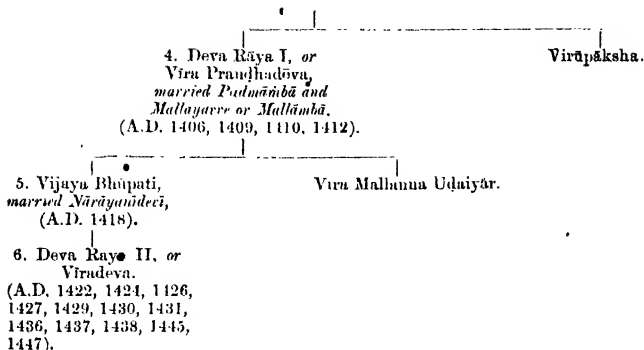
It is a matter for great regret that the genealogy of the dynasties that successively ruled the countries forming the Vijayanagar kingdom have been found so difficult to work out and so confusing. But it is a fact that great confusion exists in the various contemporary records as to the relationships of the sovereigns, and a large number of inscriptions will have to be very carefully collated before absolute certainty can be arrived at. More harm than good is done by attempts to harmonize the lists given by native poets or interested informants, most of whom had some object in view when they wrote.

The information given below is almost entirely obtained from inscriptions, and as a basis to work on Dr. Burnell's table, given in his *South Indian Palaeography* (pages 54, 55) has been taken. This was compiled mostly from the Villappakkam Plates, which are published in *Indian Antiquary* II, 371.

On pages 125—128 above will be found sixty-seven inscriptions noted, belonging to the older dynasty that preceded the powerful dynasty founded by Narasimha. Of a number of these I have only had rough notes sent to me, but some have been fully examined by other writers, as well as by myself, with the aid of my fellow-worker, Paudit Natesa Sastrī.

I put forward the following table of the genealogy of the first dynasty, tentatively, premising that it may be found necessary to alter it by the light of other inscriptions hereafter.





The earliest Vijayanagar grant I have yet seen is noted as No. 79 of the List of Copper-plate Grants given above.¹ I am inclined to look on it with some suspicion, since, while professing to date from the year A.D. 1336—the date, that is, of the first real sovereign of the dynasty—it gives a genealogy traced roughly downwards through a few mythological names from *Chandra*. Such mythological pedigrees are, as a rule, to be found only in the later grants of a dynasty, after it has become firmly established, and when the sovereigns have acquired sufficient power to attract to their courts a number of sycophantic poets and postasters.

Other inscriptions seem to be more reliable. One, of Harihara I, dated S.S. 1261 (A.D. 1339), is peculiarly interesting, as it styles him merely *Mahāmāndalesvara*; and this is followed by inscriptions of Bukka, his younger brother, who bears the same inferior title. (Mr Fleet's *Pala, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, Nos. 149, 150.) Harihara II was, in S.S. 1310 (A.D. 1388), entitled *Mahārājādhirāja*. An inscription of Bukka, dated A.D. 1354-5 (published by Mr. Rice)² gives us only the names of Sangama and Kampa, and so does a grant published by Mr. Fleet,³ which is dated in the same year (S.S. 1276 expired, *Vijaya*). Bukka's inscription of A.D. 1355-6 (S.S. 1277 current, *Manmatha*), noted by Mr. Fleet,⁴ shows that he had then made "Hosapattana in the Hoysana country" his capital. No. 58 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 8) is a grant by Sangama son of Kampa⁵ in A.D. 1356-7 (S.S. 1278 current, *Darmakhi*), and gives the genealogy of the earlier kings. We have yet to learn why Kampa or his son Sangama did not succeed to Harihara and how they were ousted by Bukka. From the grants of 1355-6 and 1356-7 (S.S. 1277 current, *Manmatha*, and S.S. 1278 current, *Darmakhi*) published by Mr. Rice,⁶ we find that the name of the commander-in-chief of Bukka's armies was Nudagouta Mallinatha, son of N. Sayyana. His boast that he commanded the "*Turaka* army, the *Serana* army, the *Telūga* army, the powerful Pāndiya army, and the Hoysana army" must be accepted with reservation.⁷ In 1364 A.D. occurred the first conflict between the Muhammadans and the troops of Vijayanagar. An inscription of A.D. 1368 (S.S. 1290 current, *Kihaka*)⁸ states that Bukka lived at Hastināvatīpura, and mentions his prime minister Madhavaṅka, i.e., the celebrated priest of Śiva, Madhavaṭṭhārya-Vidyaranya, abbot of the monastery at Śrīrāgeri. An inscription at Porumamilla in the Cuddapah District⁹ mentions Bukka's son Bhaskara Bhūpati as reigning or governing in Udayagiri in A.D. 1369, but this inscription requires examination, because it would seem probable that the Reddis held Udayagiri at that period.

The genealogy given in the inscription published by Mr. Fleet in the J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII 338, 372) confirms that given above as far as Harihara II, in whose reign (A.D. 1379, S.S. 1301 current,

¹ Pages 11, 12.

² *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 234, No. 131.

³ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, pp. 337, 349.

⁴ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 329.

⁵ *Asiatic Researches* XX, 5; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 330; *Indian Antiquary* IV, 206; note 7.

⁶ *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 2, No. 1; p. 1, No. 2.

⁷ Another inscription of S.S. 1278 is noticed by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340.

⁸ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; *Indian Antiquary* IV, p. 206.

⁹ *Above*, Vol. I, 126.

Siddhārti) it was executed. The glorification attached to the name of Saigama coincides with that ascribed in a subsequent grant of Narasa to the then sovereign, and it was probably a formula.¹ It states that he worshipped at Rameswaram, built a bridge over the Kaveri, crossed it, defeated his enemy, and captured Srirangam; also that he defeated the armies of Chitra, Chola, Pandiya, the Turushka, the Gajapati, and others. The same grant shows that Harihara I and Bukka did not reign jointly, or, at any rate, that Bukka succeeded Harihara; and that the capital was then at Vijayanagara. Harihara II gave many gifts to the great southern temples. He also endowed some Jain temples, as is apparent from the inscription on the *dhevajustambha* of a Jaina shrine at Vijayanagar (Vol. I, 106; *Asiatic Researches* XX, p. 20), which records a grant by that monarch, mentioning his minister, Chaicha Dandanayaka, whose son's name was Iruga. The minister of Harihara II was, as we learn from inscriptions at Harihara and Belur in Maisur,² named Mudda Dandadhupa, or Dundesa, in the years A.D. 1379 and 1382. Another powerful minister, by name Gundu Dandadhupa, is mentioned³ as living in the reign of Harihara, but the date is not certain. In 1380 A.D. Harihara expelled the Muhammadans from Goa, Madhavacharya being his minister (J.B.B.R.A.S. IX, 227). A grant of Virupaksha, son of Harihara son of Bukka, quoted by Mr. Garstin in his *South Arcot Manual* (p. 2), dated in A.D. 1383-4, gives us the name of "Malladevi, daughter of Ramadeva," as that of his mother, and "Kamakshi" as that of his grandmother. An inscription of A.D. 1399 (S.S. 1321 current, *Pramāthi*, noticed by Mr. Fleet)⁴ states that a minister named Bachappa Udaiyar (or *Vodeyar*) was then in charge of the government of Goa.

Dr. Burnell gives the date 1401 as the last of the reign of Harihara, and names as his successor his son Bukka II (1401-1418), who married Tippambā. He also gives us the elder son of Bukka II, "Devaraja, Viradeva, or Virabhupati," as reigning 1418—1434, and notes the name of his brother Krishnaraja. He states that Devaraja married Paduamba and Mallamba, and was succeeded by the following sovereigns:—

Vijaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	( ? 1434—1454) and others ?
Praudha Deva	...	...	...	...	...	...	( ? 1456—1477)
Mallikarjuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	( 1481—1487)
Ramachandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	( 1487)
Virupaksha	...	...	...	...	...	...	( 1488—1490)

In opposition to this table, I may point to the thirty-five dated inscriptions noted in my list⁵ as between the years 1406 and 1487 (or 1497?), all of which combine to show that Harihara II was succeeded(?) by Deva Raya I in or before the year 1406, that the latter had a son Vijaya Bhupati, who was living in A.D. 1418, and that his son Deva Raya II reigned from A.D. 1422 (about) till at least the year 1447 A.D. My inscriptions then give the names of Mallikarjuna (1459), Virupaksha (1470 and 1473), and Praudhadeva (1476). I am not certain as to the accuracy of the single inscription at Avur in South Arcot,⁶ which gives us a Narasimha as reigning in A.D. 1470-1, and prefer that it should be further examined.

The inscription at Hasan in Maisur⁷ gives the coronation of Deva Raya as having taken place in A.D. 1406 (S.S. 1328 current, year *Vyaya*), and I have seven other inscriptions of that reign dated 1409, 1410, and 1412 A.D.⁸ Inscriptions Nos. 87, 89, and 138 of my List of Copper-plate Grants⁹ give the genealogy of Deva Raya II, son of Vijaya Bhupati, son of Deva Raya I, son of Harihara II. This is confirmed by the inscription published in the *Asiatic Researches* (XX, p. 22), dated in S.S. 1348 (A.D. 1426-7), in which the same genealogy is given, and in which Deva Raya II, or Viradeva Raya, is expressly termed "*Abhinava*," or the "young" Deva Raya. Abdu-r Razzak also speaks of him as "exceedingly young" in A.D. 1444, so that he must have been a mere child at his accession. (*Mutlus*

¹ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343.

² *Mysore Inscriptions* (Mr. Rice), pp. 55, 267.

³ *Ibid.* p. 226.

⁴ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 340.

⁵ Above, pp. 126—128.

⁶ Above, Vol. I, p. 201.

⁷ Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 279, No. 150.

⁸ One dated 1412 A.D. mentions that Savarna, son of the Dandanayaka, Naganna, was then Viceroy of Goa, under Vijayanagar; while another at Vijayanagar (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 31) states that one Krishna was minister to king Deva Raya. Krishna came from a family of ministers. Dharmadarsan and Sivana, brothers, were ministers. They had a sister named Singamba, who married Ramanna, and had five sons, the eldest of whom was the minister Krishna.

⁹ Above, pp. 18, 14, 91, 99.

Sa'dain, in Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 121.)¹ A stone inscription, however, at Tiruvannamalai² seems to mention Vijaya Bhūpati as reigning in 1418. After that date till 1447 my nineteen inscriptions give me no name but that of Deva Raya II. His minister was Nāganna Dhanayaka.³

We now come to the second or Narasimha dynasty, whose scions became more powerful than any monarchs who had ever reigned over the south of India. Dr. Burnell fixes A.D. 1490 as the initial date of Narasimha's reign, and at present no inscription that I can be sure of appears to overthrow that statement. I observe, however, that Bishop Caldwell, in his *History of Tinnevely* (p. 48), fixes the date of the beginning of "Narasimha, or Vira Narasimha's" reign as A.D. 1487, and I have been told of an inscription at Conjeevaram (which should be examined) dated in that same year, in which Narasimha is mentioned. Narasimha's family name was *Sāgara*.⁴ We have yet to learn the history of his acquiring the sovereignty of Vijayanagar and ousting the older dynasty.

From the grant (No. II) published by Mr. Fleet in Vol. XII of the J.B.B.R.A.S. (pp. 342 *et seq.*) and from others similar we learn that Krishnadeva was son of Narasa, Nrisimha or Narasimha, who had a wife Tippaji. Krishna's mother was Naguladevi or Nagambika, and some inscriptions expressly state that she was not the wife of the sovereign, but merely a favourite dancing girl. Narasa was son of Jāvara, whose queen was Bukkanuma; Jāvara was son of Timma who married Devaki.

Before going into the question of the inscriptions of the second dynasty, I have determined to give a sketch of the period from Ferishta's History: for though this seems at variance with the evidence of the inscriptions, it is reasonable to suppose that it is trustworthy. From Ferishta we learn that in A.D. 1489, "Heemraaj" (*Scott's Edit.*, I, 210), Minister of Vijayanagar, had in that year usurped the sovereignty, "leaving the Raies (*Rāyas*) only nominal power"; that in 1492 (*ibid.*, p. 212-13), after a battle on the Krishna against the 'Adil Shāhi Muhammadans, the "young roy" (*name not given*) died of his wounds, the usurping minister fleeing to Vijayanagar; and that "Heemraaj" then seized on the government of the country. Further on (p. 228) we read that "Heemraaj" was the first usurper. He had poisoned the "young Rājā of Beejanuggur (*Vijayanagar*), son of Sheoroy (*Shen Rāja ?*), and made his infant brother a "tool to his designs; by degrees overthrowing the ancient nobility, and at length establishing his own "authority over the kingdom." This is narrated as showing the state of Vijayanagar previous to the commencement of the reign of 'Isma'il 'Adil Shāh of Vijayanagar (Bijapur), &c. about the year A.D. 1511. When 'Isma'il began to assume for himself the reins of government "Heemraaj" was at Raichūr, which fortress had been surrendered to Vijayanagar (*ibid.*, p. 236). In 1520 'Isma'il made an unsuccessful attempt to recover territory from Vijayanagar. In 1530 another expedition against Vijayanagar was undertaken, "the affairs of Beejanuggur being in confusion owing to the death of "Heemraaj, who was newly succeeded by his son Ramraaj, against whom rebellions had arisen by

¹ 'Abdu-Razzak landed at Calicut on an embassy from Samarkand in June (?) 1442, and gives a graphic description of Calicut and Vijayanagar, with his journeys to and from the latter place. He experienced kind treatment at the hands of the Zamorin, and notices that all vessels were equally received in the port of Calicut, whereas in other ports strange ships were often plundered. Men and women both went about with their bodies bare from the waist upwards. Polyandry prevailed. Calicut was not then under the power of Vijayanagar, but the Zamorin was much afraid of the power of his great neighbour. The ambassador journeyed to Vijayanagar by way of Mangalore, Mulbiliri, and Bednur (Bidnur). He describes the temple at Mulbiliri as being all of brass and the statue made of gold, while he lingers, out in admiration of the sculptures of the temples at Bidnur. He describes Vijayanagar as a magnificent city, with seven fortified walls, and, outside these, *chervas de fives*, 50 yards broad, of lofty stones set on end. The palace stood in the centre with four bazars round it, at the head of each of which was a lofty mandapam. The palace was loftier than all. Water flowed along the streets in cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the minister's office, called the *Dandan Khāna*, very large, and with a *mandapam* in front. Behind the king's palace was that of the *Dandan*. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "parabols, parābols, and faunas" were coined. All the people in the streets wore golden jewels. Behind the mint was a bazaar 300 yards long and 20 broad, furnished with stone seats. The name of the king was "Deva Raya." He was exceedingly young, with an olive complexion, of spare body, but tall. Before the ambassador's arrival, and while he was still at Calicut, a desperate attempt had been made on the sovereign's life by his (the king's) brother. All the nobles were treacherously assassinated, and the king was stabbed by his brother. But the attempt was frustrated and the traitors slain. 'Abdu-Razzak gives a glowing account of the splendours of the *Mahamammas* festival at Vijayanagar. While he was there the *Dandan* went on an expedition against Kullberg, the king of which country, 'Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shāh Isahmāni, having heard of the attempted murder of the Vijayanagar Rājā, thought the opportunity an admirable one for making demands on the latter. A number of battles took place (1434-4) and great devastation followed. Shortly after the *Dandan's* return, the author left and returned to Hormuz. He arrived at Mangalore in January 1444. (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 90-126). Ferishta mentions this war (*Scott's Edition*, I, 119).

² Vol. I, p. 207, No. 8. The note to this inscription probably needs correction.

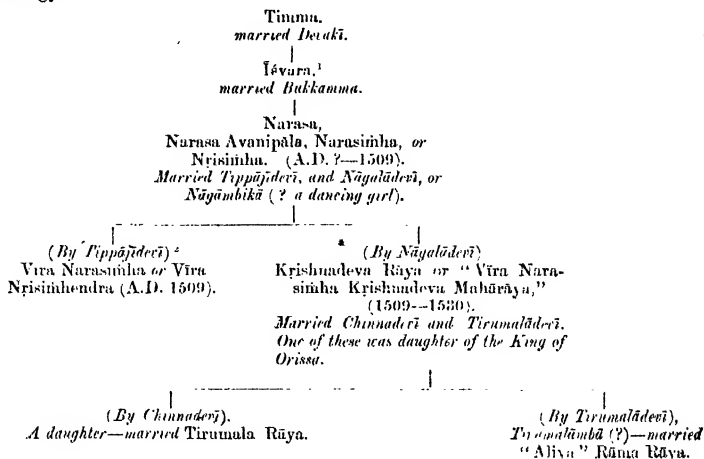
³ Mr. Rice's *Myore Inscriptions*, p. 39, No. 23.

⁴ *Sāgara* (Telugu) = hawk. It is possible that Narasimha may have belonged to a family of *Mahāmāyadevāras* who had attained to power under the Yādavas of Devagiri. We find (Mr. Fleet's *Kannara Dynasties*, p. 74) in A.D. 1277-8 (S.S. 1190) a feudatory Rāmachandra of Devagiri (1271-1309 A.D.) by name Śālva Tikkanma, a *Mahāmāyadevāra*, making a successful raid against the Hoysala Ballālas as far south as Harihara in Maistur, and receiving the titles of "establisher of the Kādamba kings" and "overthrower of the Hoysala kings." It is noticeable, too, that five years earlier, Rāmachandra's prime minister was Achyut Nāvakkā, the chief officials under the Vijayanagar kings being always termed *Nāvakkas*.

"several roies." This time Mudkal and Raichur were retaken by 'Isma'il (*id.*, 252). Later on we read that at the accession of Ibrahim 'Adil Shah I in 1535, "Ramrajae of Beejanuggur" took 3,000 foreign troops into his pay. Ferishta then gives a sketch of later Vijayanagar history which rather conflicts with his former account. He states that, at the death of "Seeroy," the latter's son, a minor, succeeded, but, dying shortly after, was succeeded by his younger brother. He too died, and, the rightful sovereign being an infant only three months' old, Heemrajae, one of the ministers, became regent, "and was cheerfully obeyed by all the nobility and vassals of the kingdom for forty years; though, on the arrival of the young king at the age of manhood, he had poisoned him and put an infant of his family on the throne, in order to have a pretence for keeping the regency in his own hands. Heemrajae, at his death, was succeeded in office by his son Ramrajae, who, having married a daughter of the son of Seeroy, by that alliance greatly added to his dignity and power" (*id.*, p. 262). Designing to raise himself to the throne by the total extirpation of the legitimate line, Rama Raja found himself opposed by a number of the nobles, and therefore he "placed on the throne an infant of the female line, and committed his person to the care of his uncle, Hoje Termul Roy, who was not without a cast of insanity in his mind, and from whose weakness he apprehended no danger of competition" (*id.*, p. 263). Rama Raja, after five or six years, rid himself by treacherous means of the nobles who opposed him, and then reduced several rajas in Malabar. Being absent on an expedition against a raja who lived to the south of the capital, a slave in whom Rama Raja trusted seized the opportunity of liberating the young monarch, "and having procured Hoje Termul Roy to embrace his interest, assumed the office of minister and began to levy troops. Several tributary roies, who were disgusted with Ramrajae, flew with speed to Beejanuggur to obey their lawful king; and in a short time thirty thousand horse and vast hosts of foot were assembled under his standard at the city" (*id.*, p. 263). Rama Raja at once returned, but finding resistance hopeless, retired to his own estates. The young Raja had not long to live in peace, for he was soon strangled by "Hoje Termul," who then seized the throne. His government proving oppressive and distasteful to the nobles, they invited Rama Raja to return and take upon himself the administration of affairs (*id.*, 264). The king, stricken with terror, made overtures to Ibrahim 'Adil Shah for assistance, promising to become tributary to Vijayanagar (Bijapur). The Muhammadans accordingly took the field and marched into Vijayanagar in A.D. 1535, whereupon Rama Raja and his allies submitted, and entreated that the Muhammadans might be sent out of the capital. The king accordingly dismissed his allies, but no sooner had they crossed the Krishna than Rama Raja marched on the capital. The king in despair destroyed all that he could of the royal property and then killed himself. "Rama Raja now became Roy of Beejanuggur without a rival" (*id.*, 265). Ibrahim 'Adil at once despatched an army against Adoni, "which was on the point of surrender when Negtaderoe (Venkatadri), the younger brother of Ramrajae, marched from Beejanuggur with a great army to relieve it." A battle ensued, and in the end a peace was concluded (*id.*, 266). In 1543 the princes of the Muhammadan States of the Dekhan quarrelled amongst themselves, and Bijapur was simultaneously attacked by several armies, one of which was that of "Negtaderoe," brother of Rama Raja. Peace was speedily concluded with Vijayanagar, and the Hindu army retired (*id.*, 271). In 1551 an agreement was made between Rama Raja and the Nizam Shahi Muslims, which resulted in Mudkal and Raichur being captured from Ibrahim 'Adil. Six years later Rama Raja was called to the assistance of Ibrahim and sent his brother Venkatadri with a large army to aid him. Venkatadri was successful (*id.*, 284). Ibrahim died in 1567 and was succeeded by 'Ali 'Adil, one of whose first actions was to affect a warm friendship for, and interest in, Rama Raja, who had just lost a son, (*id.*, 289). In 1558, these two monarchs, now allied, fought against the armies of Husain Nizam Shah, in which expedition the Muhammadan historian accuses the Hindu soldiers of being guilty of gross barbarities and excesses (*id.*, 291). Rama Raja then insulted the Muslim sovereigns by his arrogance and haughtiness, and the result was the grand Muhammadan league which overthrew utterly the power of Vijayanagar. In 1564 the four princes met on the plains of Bijapur and marched to Talikota on the Krishna. Rama Raja sent his youngest brother Ectumrajae to block the passages of the river, while he himself, preceded by an army under his brother Venkatadri, marched to the attack of the allies. Ferishta gives a graphic description of the battle (*id.*, p. 295-298). The Hindus were utterly defeated, Rama Raja was captured by the soldiers of Nizam Shah, who promptly decapitated him; and the Muhammadans, entering Vijayanagar in triumph, "razed the chief buildings, and committed all manner of excess." "The 'rajae' of Beejanuggur since this battle has never recovered its ancient splendour, and the city itself has been so destroyed that it is now totally in ruins and uninhabited" (*i.e.*, in A.D. 1593-1606, the period of the composition of Ferishta's History).

Leaving Ferishta, we will now revert to the inscriptional evidence as to the chief kings of the

Narasimha dynasty down to the destruction of the kingdom. A number of inscriptions combine to give the following genealogy :—



An inscription, noted as No. 107 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 16), states that Krishna's successor, Achyuta, was younger brother of Krishna, while that noted similarly as No. 207 (*id.*, p. 30) gives this relationship still more clearly and minutely. It relates that Krishna's father, Narasa, besides his wife, Tippajadevi, and Nagala, the mother of Krishna, had a wife Obambika, and that to each of the ladies was born a son, Achyuta being son of Obambika. On the other hand, the two inscriptions noted as Nos. 25 and 26 of the same list (*id.*, pp. 4, 5), both from the same place, Pundi in North Arcot, state that Achyuta, or Achyutendra, was son of Krishnadeva. Achyuta reigned from A.D. 1530—1542.

The relationship of Achyuta's successor, Sadasiya, who succeeded as an infant in 1542 and was kept entirely under the control of his ministers, is equally doubtful with that of Achyuta. An inscription of A.D. 1532 at Conjeevaram (*Vol. I*, p. 182, No. 115) mentions that Achyuta had a wife named Varadadevi, and a son Venkatadri, while a copper-plate grant from the banks of the Krishna (*No. 81 of my list above*, p. 12) mentions the name of Achyuta's son as Venkatadeva, and states that he reigned a short time and died deeply regretted, being succeeded by a *relative* named Sadasiya, who was son of Rangaraja and his wife Timbambika. But the inscription at Hassan, of which Mr. Rice gives a translation in his *Mysore Inscriptions* (p. 228, No. 129) states (as far as I gather) that Sadasiya was son of Achyuta.

No doubt the further study of inscriptions will make these matters all more clear. At present it is useless to theorize.

One thing, however, must be noticed. Whether it arises from oral tradition, or from the number of inscriptions and grants made to temples in his reign, it is a fact that the name of Krishnadeva Raya is held by all natives of the peninsula to this day as that of one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled the country; whereas Muhammadan writers absolutely ignore him and his successors, and declare that the ministers usurped the entire sovereignty, keeping the Rayas in absolute subjection. This apparent discrepancy needs solution. One fact only I am able to assert positively;—if the ministers were so powerful, as stated by the Musalman historians, at least in all inscriptions that I have met with their sovereigns were recognized as paramount and the names of Rama Raja, Rangaraja and the others never appear as those of supreme rulers.

¹ Called Bukka by the first of the two inscriptions under notice. Ferishta states that Isvara was Raja of Kurnool (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 10).

² This prince actually came to the throne and was succeeded by Krishnadeva Raya, according to an inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 242, No. 136).

Krishnadeva was crowned in A.D. 1509.¹ He extended the conquests of the Vijayanagar family considerably. He is said to have first settled the *Dravida* country about Conjeeveram, and then to have crushed a refractory raja in the Maisur country, the Gaṅga Raja of Ummatūr. In the war against the latter Krishna Raja captured the strong fort of Sivasamudram and the city of Srirangapatana (Seringapatam), after which all Maisur submitted to him.² In A.D. 1513 he conquered the fortress and dependencies of Udayagiri in Nellore, and brought thence an image of *Krishnaswami*, which he set up at Vijayanagar and endowed.³ In A.D. 1515 he conquered the hill fort of Konḍavīdu south of the Krishna from a Gajapati ruler who then held possession,⁴ Timma Arasu being the general commanding the victorious army. By this conquest, which followed the capture of fortresses further south,⁵ the whole country along the east coast of the peninsula was reduced to subjection. In the following year (A.D. 1516) he defeated a hostile army north of the Krishna.⁶ In 1529 Krishnadeva endowed the great statue of *Narasimha*, which forms so prominent a feature of the rock-cut remains at Vijayanagar, and which was carved by a Brahman, or at his expense.⁷

The reign of Achyuta seems to have been as remarkable for the number of gifts to Brahmans and endowments of temples as was that of his predecessor Krishna. He finally reduced the Tinnevely country in A.D. 1532-3.⁸

From the inscriptions examined by me, or of which information has been sent to me, I gather the following names as those of certain of the great ministers and chiefs during the reigns of Krishna, Achyuta, and Sadaśiva :—

Names.	Dates.	References.
Saluva Timmarasu	A.D. 1518 ...	See above, Vol. I, p. 48. Inscription at Bezvada.
Do.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bapaṭla.
Saluva Timmayya	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 75. Kakani.
Do.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bapaṭla.
Saluva Timmarasa Ayyaṅgar ...	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 70. Konḍakāvuru.
Timma Raja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva Maha Arasu.	A.D. 1520 ...	Do. do. p. 107. Vijayanagar.
Salaka Raja Chinna Tirumalayyadeva.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 118. Mallināyanipalle, Anantapur.
Rama Bhaṭlu, first Governor of Udayagiri, and	A.D. 1536 ...	Do. do. p. 139, 140. Malyakonda, Nellore.
Veṅkaṭadri, his subordinate		
The son of Salaka Rajendra and Tippambika.	In reign of Achyuta.	Do. Vol. II, p. 4. C.P. No. 25.
Chinna Timmayyadeva, son of Rama Raja.	A.D. 1545 & 1548.	Do. Vol. I, p. 125. Nidujuvvi, Cuddapah, and
Aliya Rama Rajayyadeva	A.D. 1547 ...	Do. do. p. 120. Pennakonda.
Rama Raja Veṅkaṭadrideva	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 138. Potile, Nellore.
		Do. do. p. *95. Guṇṭanala, Kurnool.

Kistna District.

¹ Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343; *Ind. Ant.* V, 73).

² Mr. Foulkes in the *Salem District Manual*, p. 45. The account is taken from the summary of a manuscript given in the *Madras Journal*, XIV (1), 39.

³ (*Above* I, 107), Inscription at Vijayanagar, A.D. 1513.

⁴ Inscription at Mangalagiri (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 75).

⁵ See above, p. 187, under the "REDDY CHIEFS OF KONDAVIDU."

⁶ Inscription at Medūre, Kistna District, (*supra*, p. 61).

⁷ Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107).

⁸ Inscriptions at Conjeeveram (Vol. I, p. 181, No. 86, and p. 182, No. 115).

Names.	Dates.	References.
Rama Raja Viṭṭhaladeva	A.D. 1547 to 1556.	See above, Vol. I, p. 292. Madura.
Timma Raja, son of Timmayyadeva ...	A.D. 1551 ...	Do. do. p. 129, Yerragudipāḍu, Cuddapah.
Rama Raja	} A.D. 1552 ..	Do. do. p. 62, Tanigēḍa, Kistna.
Ramadeva		
Tirumaladeva		
Tirumalāyyadeva, son of Raṅga Raja, son of Ara Vijaya Rama Raja.	A.D. 1555 ...	Do. do. p. 130, Vauṭimitta, Cuddapah.
Tirumala, son of Raṅga Raja	A.D. 1556 ...	Do. do. p. 107, Vijayanagar.
Rama Raja, son of Tirumaladeva ..	A.D. 1565 ..	Do. do. p. 120, Pennakonda.
Papa Timmayya, son of Rama Raja Timma Raja.	<i>Grant given in reign of Sadasi- vita.</i>	Do. do. p. 124, Bullavarrah, Cuddapah.

It has already been mentioned¹ how, after repeated struggles, the whole strength of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Dakhan combined against Vijayanagar, and, in the battle of Talikōṭa, crushed for ever its widely-extended power, reducing the members of the ruling house to the position of mere zemindars. In spite of the entire loss of power, however, the feeling of the Hindu population of the south seems to have been always loyal to their old rulers, for, even as late as the year 1793, I have seen copper-plate documents which acknowledge the representatives of the family as paramount sovereigns.

Inscriptions at Ahobilam² show that there at least the authority of Sadasiṣiva was recognized up to the year 1568, three years later than the fatal battle which ruined his family. But at the same time (*i.e.*, in 1567) we find Tirumaladeva, the second of the three usurping brothers who had kept Sadasiṣiva captive — the elder brother, Ramadeva, having been captured and killed at Talikōṭa — giving a grant in his own name.³ Other grants of this Tirumala's in 1567, 1568, 1572, 1573, 1577,⁴ are to be found amongst the inscriptions noted in Volume I. He retired to Pennakonda in A.D. 1567.⁵ The inscription at Pennakonda in 1577 notes the name of his minister as Chinnappa Nayudu.

With Sadasiṣiva expired, or sunk into obscurity, the old line of Narasimha, and the family of the usurping ministers were recognized both by Hindus and Muhammadans as rightful sovereigns. Several inscriptions appear to recognize Rama Raya as the founder of this dynasty, as they affix his name (*more Indicorum*) to that of the reigning sovereign or scion of the house specially requiring notice. We may therefore call the three Vijayanagar dynasties by the names of (1) the Dynasty of Harihara, (2) the Dynasty of Narasimha, (3) the Dynasty of Rama Raja. We are now concerned with the latter.

It has been stated above that the Muhammadan historians believe Rama Raja and his brothers to have been sons of "Hoom" Raja; Dr. Burnell⁶ calls them sons of "Virappa Nayak"; an inscription at Devanhalli in Maisur⁷ styles him "Śri Raṅga." Rama Raya married the younger of Krishnadeva Raya's daughters, and was therefore called "Aliya" Rama Raja, *aliya* meaning son-in-law. Dr. Oppert⁸ points out that in the "Local Records," Vol. XLVII, p. 65, his wife's name is mentioned as "Tirumalamba." He was killed at Talikōṭa.

¹ See above, p. 247.

² Above, Vol. I, p. 101.

³ Above, Vol. I, p. 132, Kandukuru, Cuddapah District.

⁴ At Pennakonda, Khairavada, and Chintakupa in the Kurnool District, and at Conjeevaram. (See Vol. I. pp. 119-93, 181, 102, 119).

⁵ According to Purchas II, p. 1705. (Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 55, n.)

⁶ *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 55, n.

⁷ Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140.

⁸ *Madras Journal* for 1881, p. 269, n.

From Mackenzie's "*View of the Principal Political Events that occurred in the Carnatic, from the dissolution of the Ancient Hindu Government in 1564 till the Mogul Government was established in 1687*" we gather some valuable information; but it must be confessed that all is, at present, singularly confused, the different lists varying in most important particulars. From the inscriptions which I have examined, or of which I have received information (if the dates given are reliable) it would seem that Rāma's brother Tirumala, and the latter's son, Śrī Rāṅga, ruled from 1567 till A.D. 1585, or for twenty years after the battle of Talikōṭa. The inscriptions tabulated above (p. 137) give Tirumala in 1567, Rāṅga 1572, Tirumala 1573, Rāṅga 1574, Tirumala 1577, and then Rāṅga 1578—1585. The "Traditional List" published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) and repeated in Mr. Kolsall's *Bellary Manual*, gives us Tirumala (1564—1572), Rāṅga (1572—1586), and the list tabulated by Ravenshaw from inscriptions gives Tirumala (1560—1571) and Rāṅga (1574—1584). In this uncertainty we can only be sure that Tirumala became head of the family after Talikōṭa, that he removed the seat of government to Pennakonda after the sack of the capital, and that he was succeeded at Pennakonda by his eldest son Śrī Rāṅga I.

Some writers have definitely fixed the accession of Śrī Rāṅga at the year A.D. 1574. We learn a little more, however, from other sources. After the battle which decided the fate of the Hindu monarchy, the allies marched as far as Vijayanagar and Anegundi. They plundered the capital, committing all sorts of excess, and only retired on receiving the cession of all the lands north of the Tūṅgabhadra which had been captured by the Hindus. The acknowledged head of the family was then Venkata, Rāma Raja's youngest brother, Timma being for the time ousted. This state of things did not, however, last for very long.² Almost immediately after the Dakṣiṇi allies had broken up their joint camp at Raichur, where they fixed their rendezvous after their victorious campaign, Husain Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar died, and was succeeded by a minor. This event encouraged 'Alī Adil Shāh of Bijapur to attempt largely to add to his dominions. Timma Raja applied to him for aid in order that he might regain his position as chief of the family—a position which Venkata had usurped—and 'Alī Adil moved with an army to Anegundi ostensibly to his aid, but in reality with the view of adding, first Anegundi, and afterwards Vijayanagar itself, to his own dominions. This design was frustrated by Venkata calling on the other Dakṣiṇi sovereignties to aid him to maintain his position, and 'Alī Adil was forced by fear of his rivals to retreat back from Anegundi.

In 1577 the Muhammadans advanced against Pennakonda, which was so bravely defended by Jagadēva Rāya, son-in-law of Śrī Rāṅga, that the invaders were defeated and driven back. Jagadēva was rewarded by large grants of land added to the territories of the province (parts of Maisur and Salem) that he governed. His governorship was then widely extended.

Śrī Rāṅga was succeeded in A.D. 1585 by his brother, Venkatāpatī, who removed the seat of government to Chandragiri. Venkatāpatī ruled with some degree of magnificence at Chandragiri and Vellore, having his territories governed by viceroys. Mackenzie gives the names of some of the principal viceroys and their provinces about the year A.D. 1597. They seem to have been—

Krishnappa Nāyakka	...	...	at Jinji (Gingee).
" Nāyakka	...	...	at Tanjore.
Kumāra Krishnappa Nāyakka	...	...	at Madurai.
Jagadēva Rāya	...	...	at Chennampattana.
Tirumala Rāya	...	...	at Srirāṅgaṣṭhāna.
" "	...	...	at Pennakonda.

About the year 1590 or 1595 he seems to have roused himself to make an effort for the recovery of at least part of his patrimony from the Muhammadans. "Taking advantage of the attention of the Golkonda Government being taken up by the invasion of Ahmadnagar by the Mogul forces under Prince "Murād, son of Akbar, he approached the limits of Guntūr with a view of recovering that province; but "speedily retreated on finding the Golkonda officers were disposed to receive him in force, and apologized, "alleging that his movement was from motives of religion" to visit and perform ablutions "at the great "tank at Cummam." In 1599 Venkatāpatī was at war with the Nāyakka of Madurai, his vassal.³ The European missionaries were well received by the sovereign at Chandragiri, and he encouraged the trade of the East India Company. The Dutch were then established at Pulicat, where they had recently built a fort. He died in A.D. 1614. Floris, the traveller, heard of his death while at Masulipatam, on October

² J.A.S.B. XII (1844), p. 421.

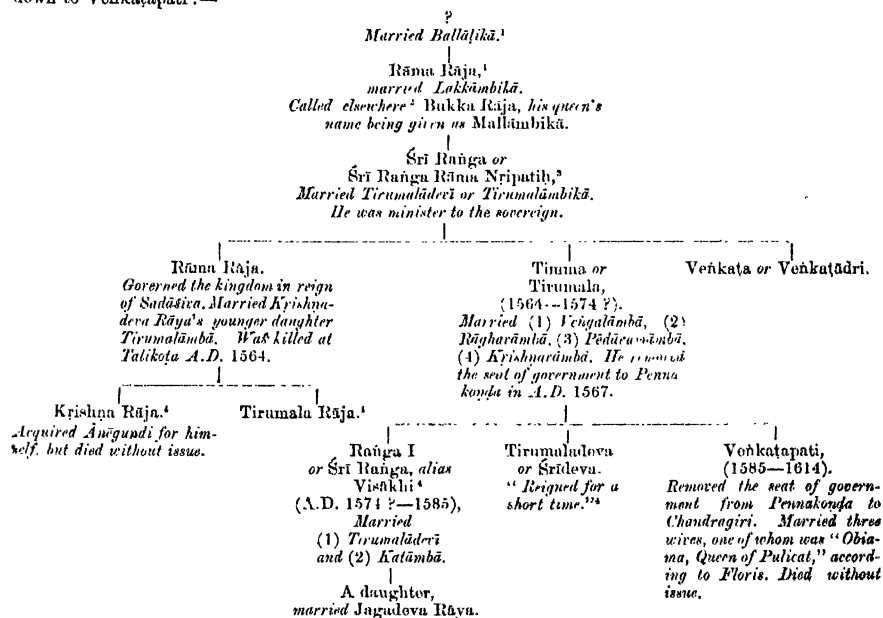
³ J.A.S.B. XII (1844), p. 421.

⁴ Floris's account. He was a "visitor" of the Jesuits. "Purchas (Vol. II, pp. 1741—1750) gives an abridgement of it, as also does Jarric ("Thesaurus," I, pp. 624—690)." Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 56, n.

25th of that year. He states that the king's three wives burned themselves on his funeral pyre. One of them was "Obiana, Queen of Palekate," or Pulicat.

His death was followed by great confusion and disturbance. The various viceroys throughout the south of India began to assume an independent attitude and emancipate themselves from their position of vassalage. The government of the Vijayanagar territories above the ghāts was virtually destroyed by the capture of Srirāṅgapattana (Seringapatam) in 1609 A.D. by Raja Udaiyar of Maisur from Tirumala Raja, the aged viceroy, who retired and died at Talikad. And all over the country the Pologars began to acquire more and more power.

The following genealogical table exhibits the relationship of the kings of the Rama Raja dynasty down to Venkatapati :—



My information regarding inscriptions gives me the following list, the dates being those of the inscription of sovereigns (so-called) who succeeded Veṅkatapati.

	A.D.*
Śrī Rāṅga II	1619
Rāma	1620—1622
Śrī Rāṅga II (?)	1623
Veṅkatappa	1623
Rāma	1629
Veṅkatapati	1636
Śrī Rāṅga III	1643—1665

¹ Inscription at Devanahalli; Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140. The genealogy is partially confirmed by my copper-plate inscription No. 13 (see above, pp. 2, 3).

² See above, pp. 2, 3, copper-plate inscription No. 12.

³ I go by inscriptions. Muhammadan historians call Rāma's father "Hoomraja," as given in Scott's *Forishta*. Buxnell styles him Virappa Nayak.

⁴ According to information supplied to me by the present Raja of Anūgundi.

This seems to accord well with the "Traditional List" as published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) so far as the order of names is concerned, except that my inscriptional list interpolates a Sri Raṅga and Rāma at the beginning; but all my stone inscriptions require examination. Sri Raṅga, however, certainly began to reign before the year 1639, for it was he that gave the site of the city of Madras to the English in that year.

Mr. Ravenshaw's list runs—

Sri Raṅga II.
Veṅkaṭa.
Rāmādeva.
Veṅkaṭapati.
Sri Raṅga III.

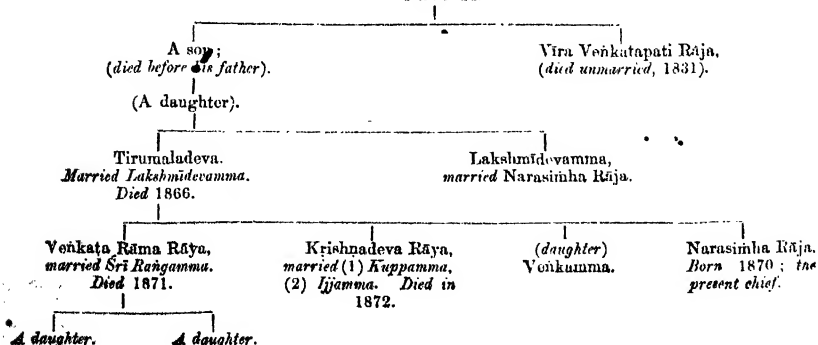
We then have—

	A.D.
Sri Raṅga IV	1665—1678
Veṅkaṭapati	1678—1680
Sri Raṅga	1692
Veṅkaṭa	1706
Sri Raṅga	1716
Mahādeva	1724
Sri Raṅga	1729
Veṅkaṭa	1732
Rāma	1739 (?)
Veṅkaṭapati	1744
(?)	(?)
Veṅkaṭapati	1791—1793

In a letter to Government, dated 12th July 1801, Munro gave an account of the Anēgundi Raj so far as he had been able to gather it. He states that the then Raja was a descendant of the Vijayanagar family by the female line, his ancestors having obtained the territories of Anēgundi, part of Harpanahalli, and part of Chitaldurgam in jāghir from the Muhammadan Governments. Early in the eighteenth century they paid a tribute of Rs. 20,000 to the Mogul Emperor. In A.D. 1749 the jāghir fell under the Mahrattas and paid tribute to them till 1775, when it was reduced by Haidar 'Ali, who fixed the tribute at Rs. 10,000 and the obligation of furnishing a force of 1,000 foot and 100 horse. In 1786 Tipu completely subverted the jāghir. The Raja fled to the Nizām's dominions, where he remained a fugitive till 1791, when he tried to regain his jāghir during the war. In 1799 he seized Anēgundi on Tipu's fall, and refused to submit to the English. This he was compelled to do, and the estate was handed over to the Nizām, when the Raja was made a pensioner. His name was Tirumala Raja. He died in 1824.

From him the present Raja of Anēgundi is descended, as shown by the following pedigree:—

Tirumala Raja.
Pensioned by the Nizām's
Government in A.D. 1801.
Died 1824.



VIJAYAPURA, OR BIJAPUR, 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan* Kings of the—.)

WARAṆGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See GAṢAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

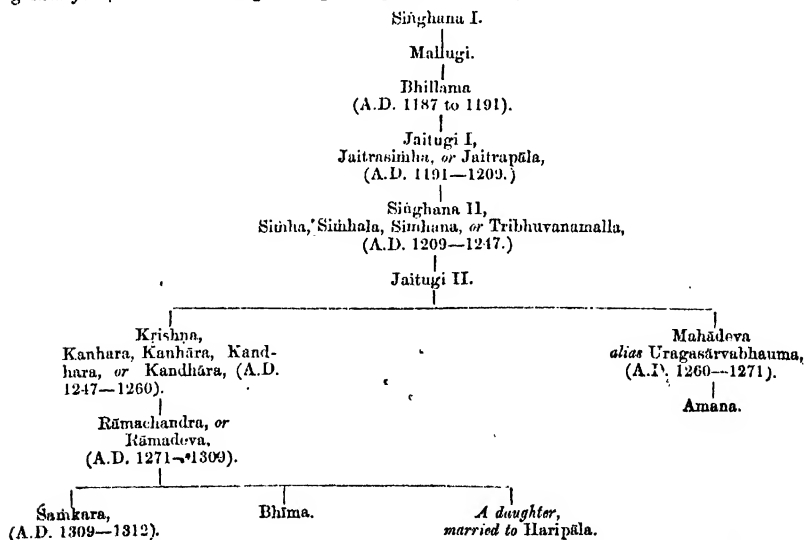
WESTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(See CHALUKYAS.)

YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 71—78, for an account of this family. From it the following summary is compiled.)

On the downfall of the Kalachuris, the southern parts of their dominions fell into the hands of the Hoysala Ballālas, or Yadavas of Dvārasamudra, while the northern were appropriated by another family of Yadavas, who eventually settled at Devagiri (*hod. Daudatabad*.) The device of their house was a golden *garuḍa*. The following is the genealogy of the dynasty:—



Singhana I is stated in an inscription to have subdued the "King of the Karnāṭaka," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Hoysala king Vishnavardhana.

In Bhillama's lifetime, his son Jaitugi seems to have been defeated by the Hoysala king Ballāla II in a battle fought, according to tradition, at Lakkundi in the Dhārvaḍ District.

Jaitugi I resided at Vijayapura or Bijapur. He is stated in a later inscription to have slain the "King of Trikalīṅga" and seized his kingdom. Whether this is true or not remains to be proved. The

king of "Trikaṅga" would, apparently, be the Chola sovereign, or his viceroy in his northern possessions. Kulottunga II appears to have reigned over the Chola country till after the year A.D. 1158; and I have received copies of inscriptions about the Krishna and Godavari rivers which would give us a Chola prince named Rajendra reigning till at least 1194; after which we hear nothing of any sovereign till the Gaṇapati of Oraiṅgal appear on the scene, the country being apparently in the hands of a number of petty chiefs. It is therefore not at all improbable that the Chola sovereign or viceroy of Telīṅga (*Trikaṅga*) was conquered by a Yādava sovereign between the years 1191 and 1209, the date of Jaitugi's reign.

It is in the reign of Siṅghana II, viz., in the year A.D. 1210-11, that Devagiri is first mentioned as the capital. He claims to have conquered the "King of Teluṅga" (Telīṅga), the Kalachuri king, and the Andhra king. Thirty-eight inscriptions of his reign are extant, which prove that the kingdom had extended in size.

Siṅghana II was succeeded by his grandson Krishna, whose viceroy (*Mahāpradhāna*) in the southern provinces was the son of a general who is declared to have conquered the Raṭṭas, the Kadambas of the Koṅkana, the Pandya who shone at Guttī,¹ (?) and the Hoysala king, and to have set up pillars of victory near the Kāveri.

Mahadeva was possibly a usurper. His son Amana seems to have been forcibly ousted by Rāmachandra, who succeeded in A.D. 1271.

Either Rāmachandra or one of his vassals prosecuted a war against the Hoysālas which seems to have been successful. Rāmachandra's sway "extended over all the dominions, in the central and southern parts of the Bombay Presidency, of the dynasties that preceded his." In A.D. 1294¹ he was attacked by a predatory band of Muhammadan horsemen under 'Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, nephew of Jalāl-ud-dīn,—their first inroad into the Dakhaṇ,—was defeated and driven into his fort, the town being pillaged by the marauders. Rāmachandra bought off the invaders and concluded a peace, but meanwhile his son Śaṅkara advanced with a large army to the capital. In the battle which ensued the Muhammadans were ultimately victorious, and the Hindu sovereign had to make further concessions before the invaders would retire.

In 1306 A.D. Rāmachandra having refused tribute, 'Alā-ud-dīn, who, by the murder of his uncle, was now on the throne of Delhi, sent one of his eunuchs, Malik Kafur, with 100,000 horse, to subdue the Dakhaṇ. Devagiri was defenceless against this host, and Rāmachandra submitted and was sent to Delhi, where he was received honorably and liberally. He was restored, and continued to pay tribute till his death. In 1309 he hospitably entertained Malik Kafur on his march against Oraiṅgal.

In 1310 A.D. Malik Kafur again marched south, this time against the Hoysālas, and returned to Delhi. Śaṅkara, then sovereign of Devagiri, refused tribute, and in 1312 Malik Kafur again marched into the Dakhaṇ, seized Śaṅkara and put him to death. He ravaged the Dakhaṇ, and took up his residence at Devagiri. Being summoned soon after to Delhi, Rāmachandra's son-in-law, Haripāla, stirred up the Dakhaṇ to arms, expelled a number of the Muhammadan garrisons, and asserted his power over the former territories of Devagiri.

In 1318 Muḥarak, then on the throne of Delhi, marched in person against Haripāla, who was captured, flayed alive, and decapitated, and his head set up over the gate of his own city.

Thus ended the Yādava dynasty.

YĀDAVAS OF DVĀRASAMUDRA.

(See the HOYSĀLA RAJALĀLAS.)

YĀDAVAS OF MĀNYAKHĒTA.

(See the RĀSHṬRAKŪṬAS.)

¹ Mr. Fleet's summary of what follows is taken from Ferihta.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

BĀNA KINGS, THE—.

The publication of Mr. Le Fanu's *Manual of the Salem District* with Mr. Foulkes's Historical Paper in Vol. I, and his exhaustive notes on inscriptions in the Appendix to Vol. II, enables me to make some additions to the above sketch of the dynasties of Southern India.

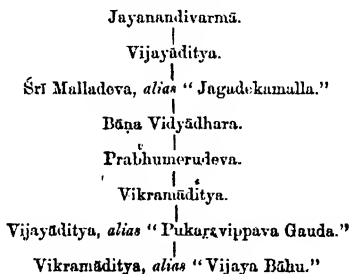
I had omitted to notice the Bāna Kings of Maisūr. This was a very ancient dynasty and apparently ruled over the eastern portion of Maisūr. (*Op. cit.* II, 395, etc.)

At an early date, in the reign of the Gaṅga King Koṅgaṇi I (*see p.* 190), the Bāna kings were conquered, but they subsequently recovered their power and prestige. They were conquered again by a chief in the reign of Prithivi Koṅgaṇi, prior to the year A.D. 777.¹

Mr. Foulkes's inscription (*id.*, p. 369) gives us a certain chief named Hasti Malla, king of the Bānas, who was subject to the Gaṅga Kings of Maisūr, who in turn were feudatories of the Cholas. The Gaṅga Prince Koṣuri "Prithivipati" consecrated Hasti Malla, of Padivipuri, king of the Bānas by permission of the Chola "Parakeśari." A short time previous to this the Bānas were conquered "suddenly" (*id.*, p. 372, *loc. cit.* 9) by the Chola Vira Nārāyaṇa, and since the inscription in question bears an endorsement in the fifteenth year of the said Vira Nārāyaṇa, it would appear that this conquest, followed by the giving back of the kingdom and consecration of the Bāna king, took place within the first fifteen years of his reign, and therefore that "Parakeśari" or "Koppara Kesari" was a title of this Vira Nārāyaṇa Chola. In the endorsement the latter is mentioned by the title of "he who took Madura."

In another grant the same Bāna chief, Hasti Malla, is represented as having captured a Pallava fort, and being in consequence highly honored by the Chola sovereign and the Gaṅga King Prithivipati. Mr. Foulkes argues (*id.*, p. 388), and I think rightly, that this must have taken place before the conquest of the Pallavas by the Cholas, and probably only shortly before.

Another grant published in the same work (*id.*, 391) gives us the following table of eight kings. Bāna was the first sovereign. A long time after him came Bānādhirāja. Again a long time after him came Jayanandivarmā, who ruled as far as the "Andhra country," *i.e.*, the Telugu country.



The last is called the "friend of Krishna Rāja." Another Bāna king is mentioned in inscriptions at Golgaupōde in the Kōlar District of Maisūr, 15 miles north of Kōlar (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. lvi, 304, 305), viz., the "Śrī Mahāvali Bānarusa," Vikramāditya, surnamed "Bāna Vidyādihara."

Reference to the sketch of the rulers of the Malayālam country given above (p. 196) will show that one of the early Perumāls was Bāna Perumāḷ "from Bānapuram in Paradeśa."

¹ Inscription at Naganaṅgālam (Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 287).

CHALUKYAS.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 218, 220) mentions an Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Krishna, which states that King Vijayāditya Narendra Mṛigaraṇja fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Rashtrakuta feudatories, the Gurjara *Mahāmāndasīrasas* and the Rattas; that Guṇagaṇika-Vijayāditya was successful in the war with the same opponents; but that, after his reign, Veṅgi was overrun and crushed by the "Ratta claimants"—for the time, of course.

CIOLOS.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District* II, 369) publishes a grant which gives a genealogy of three Chola sovereigns, corresponding apparently with a set of three mentioned in the *Koṅṇaḍāra-
rājākkal*.

<i>Mr. Foulkes's Grant.</i>	<i>Kongad-sa-rājākṣṛ.</i>
Vijayālaya.	Vijayālaya.
↓	↓
Āditya.	Āditya.
↓	↓
Vīra Nārāyaṇa.	Vīra Chola Nārāyaṇa.

We learn that previous to these there had reigned a "Karikāla Chola," since the grant states (v. 4) that "in his line, which the fame of Kokkilī Chōla Karikala rendered illustrious, and which was the original stock from which Kochehaṅka and other founders of royal dynasties sprung, the victorious and wealthy Vijayalaya was born. . . ." Vira Narāyaṇa is said to have married the daughter of the King of Kerala, and to have conquered (1) the Bāna kings, (2) King Tamba and other kings, (3) Raja Sinha Pandiyān, (4) the King of Ceylon. He assumed the title of "Sūgrama Mahavān."

Mr Foulkes (*id.*, p. 367) thinks that the Chola Adityavarmā, who conquered the *Konguśāra* about the year A.D. 894 according to his computation, and who had a son Vīra, is the same as the Chola Parakāśari, who seems to have had a son Vīra; but the whole history of the Cholas is, at present, so confused that it is, as Mr. Foulkes remarks, dangerous to theorize.

The Kōngū chronicle mentions a Chōja "Arivarideva," or "Harivarideva," *alias* Rajaraja, as great-grandson of Vira Narayana. On page 380 of the same publication Mr. Foulkes gives us a list of seven Chōjas and the dates he assigns to them. But as a great deal of his reasoning seems to be based on the Kōngū chronicle, neither the dates nor names can be trusted.

	A.D.
Vijayalaya	855—880
Aditya	880—905
Vira Narayana	905—930
Desotya	930—950
Parantaka	950—970
Diya	970—990
Harivara alias Rajaraja	990

One thing is quite clear, —that if the Vira Nārāyaṇa of this list be the same as Rajendra Kulottuṅga Chōla, the date must be wrong.

Another list has kindly been given to me by Dr. Burgess, who got it from Dr. Burnell. This also is from a chronicle, the *Brhadakṣara Aṣṭadhyāya*, or legend of the great temple at Tanjore. Dr. Burnell had no confidence in it, though he thought that some of the names were doubtless real ones. It will be observed that the list does not at all correspond with the lists drawn from inscriptions.

Kulottunga.	Kirtivaridhna
Dava Chola.	Jaya Chola.
Sasānkoḥa.	Kanaka Chola.
Śivalinga Chola.	Sundara Chola.
Karikaḥa Chola.	Kalakala Chola.
Rhṭna Chola.	Kalyāna Chola.
Raja Rajendra.	Bhadra Chola.
Vira Martāda.	

GANGAS OF MAISŪR.

In a grant published by Mr. Foulkes in Mr. Le Fanu's *Manual of the Salem District* (Vol. II, p. 372) is a short Ganga genealogy. In the royal line was born Śiva Mara, who had a son named Prithu-yasha *alias* Prithivipati. He saved a certain Dindikojeriga from Amoghavarsha. [The first of these latter names sounds like a Pallava name. Amoghavarsha was probably one of the three Rāshtrakuta kings of that name (*see above*, pp. 233-4).] He also saved Nagadanda (another Pallava?) from death. Prithu-yasha seems to have lost his life in battle with the Pāndiyan King Varaguna.¹ His son was Namasimha, and the latter's son was named Keśari, *alias* "Prithivipati." The latter was subject to the Chola king Parakeśari (or Kopparakeśari?) and conserved Hasti Malla king of the Bāgas. The Bāgas had been shortly before defeated by the Chola king, the same Parakeśari, also called Vira Nārāyaṇa.

KALINGA.

The kingdom of Kalinga was one of the oldest in India. Though not actually mentioned by name in the *Rig Veda*, the sage Kakshivat is frequently alluded to, and he was the son of a female slave of the queen of Kalinga. The country is mentioned in all the most ancient chronicles. According to Buddhist legends, when Buddha's relics were divided at his death, Brahmadatta, the King of Kalinga, obtained his left canine tooth. Kalinga is also mentioned in the *Jātakas*, such as the *Vessantara Jātaka* and others. In the time of Aśoka (B.C. 250) the country was of sufficient importance to justify that king's engraving his celebrated rock-edicts there for the enlightenment of the people. Pliny divides the country into three portions, *Kaliṅgā*, *Madhva Kaliṅga*, and *Mahā Kaliṅga*. With all this, very little is known of the names of the kings who reigned over the country, except through native chronicles, which, as before stated, are very untrustworthy.

Professor Peterson of Bombay communicated, on behalf of Pandit Bhagvānāl Indrajī, to the Oriental Congress at Leiden in 1883 a decipherment of the well-known rock inscription at Udayagiri, which used to be attributed to King Aira or Vera, but which, it is now shown, was engraved by King Kharavela of Kalinga, who belonged to the Chola family and the Jain faith. The date would seem to be not long subsequent to Aśoka (B.C. 250). The king gives a long account of his doings for 38 years, and mentions a "Western," that is, Andhra King Satakarni. He dates the extension of certain works at the close of "the 165th year of the Maurya Kings." (*Nimānanta Orientalia*, Vol. III, p. 29. Mr. Edward Thomas's Contribution to the treatise on South-Indian Coinage.)

Mr. W. Taylor, now residing at Parlakinedi in Ganjam, has sent me a newly discovered copper-plate inscription of Indravarmā, King of Kalinga, found at Kinedi. It is on three small plates, and dates apparently from about the eighth or ninth century. Two other inscriptions of this king are known (*see above*, p. 183), dated respectively in the 128th and 146th year of the "victorious reign" of the dynasty. This is similarly dated in the 91st year, proving either that Indravarmā enjoyed a very long reign, or that there was more than one king of that name.²

MAISŪR.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District*, II, 403—430) has published a grant of Doddā Krishna Raja (A.D. 1714—1731), and has printed (pp. 426—430) several genealogies of this royal house from different sources. My table (*above*, p. 194) is defective, but it is at least as reliable as any other, seeing that seven different tables compiled by Mr. Foulkes from different sources vary in important details.

RĀSHTRAKUṬA KINGS.

Mr. Fleet has just published a number of new grants in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 215, from which we gain the following principal particulars:—

(11.) Amoghavarsha I was surnamed "Atiśayadhavalā" and "Nripataviga I." He defeated the

¹ Mr. Foulkes points out that Kambar, the great Tamil poet, is said to have lived in the reign of Varaguna Pāndiyan, while "local tradition" makes Kambar also a contemporary of Rajendra Kulottuṅga Chola. This would help in the identification of Vira Nārāyaṇa with Rajendra Kulottuṅga Chola were it not that so much confusion exists in regard to all these dates and names. Patient working will probably throw light on all this before very long.

² This grant is now in the Madras Museum.

Chalukyas, and built (restored?) the city of Manyakheta. He came to the throne in A.D. 814-15 or 825-16, and enjoyed a long reign.

An Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Krishna states that a long war took place in the time of Vijayaditya Narendraya Mrigaraja of that dynasty with the Gangas and Rattas. These Gangas were feudatories of the Rashtrakutas. 108 battles were fought in twelve years.

(12.) Krishna II was also called "Kannara," "Kandhara-Vallabha," and "Krishna-Vallabha." His wife was of the family of the Kalachuris of Tewar or Tripura.

The Eastern Chalukyan inscription mentioned above states that the wars between that dynasty and the Rashtrakutas continued into the reign of Krishna II. Gupaganka-Vijayaditya was successful in his wars, but after him "the province of Veengi was overrun by the army of the Ratta claimants, as if by dense darkness on the setting of the sun."

(13.) Jagattuṅga II. Mr. Fleet has ascertained (*p.* 222, *note* 47) that the name "Jagadrudra" might be expunged both from this king's names and those of his great grandfather Govinda III. The bestowal of the title is due, it seems, to a mistake in reading an inscription. Jagattuṅga II gave a grant in A.D. 929-30 under the title of "Prabhatavarsha." His son,

(14.) Indra IV, gave a grant in A.D. 916-17.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 248) mentions two royal *insignia*, which it seems were formerly adopted by the Guptas, acquired from them by the Chalukyas, and wrested from the Chalukyas by the Rashtrakutas. These are the figures of the rivers Gaṅga and Yamunā.

Govinda V is called "Gajjigadeva," "Nripatūṅga," "Vira Nārāyaṇa," and "Ratta-Kandarpa" in an inscription at Kalas in Dharwad (*id.*, *p.* 249). An army of his was defeated by Raja Bhima of the Eastern Chalukyas.

VIJAYANAGAR.

On page 436 of the *Chingleput District Manual*, Mr. Crole has printed a translation of an inscription in the *Vardarajapāśaṁ* temple at Conjeevaram, which gives some interesting details of Krishnadeva Rāya's conquests (*see above*, *p.* 249) and of his visit to Conjeevaram after his return. He is described as capturing, first, the hill forts of Udayagiri, Bellankonda, Vinukonda, Kondavidu and others, from Nellore up to the Krishna river, subduing some chiefs whose names are given;¹ then Bezavada, Condapalle, and many places north of the river; and finally Rajahmundry, north of the Godavari, where "the youngest of his wives, Tirmuladevi, was caused to make many gifts. In A.D. 1516 he went and worshipped at Conjeevaram and gave gifts."

¹ It is interesting to notice that this inscription confirms the Kondavidu chronicle (*see above*, *p.* 288), that the Gupaganka Rāya had possession of that fortress in those days, and that the last of them, Vinukonda, son of Pratapa Rāya Gupaganka, was conquered by Krishnadeva Rāya in A.D. 1515.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

(Continued from page 34.)

220. (From the Collector's Office, Kurnool. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) An early Vijayanagar grant, consisting of three plates joined by a ring, with a seal consisting of a *nandi* seated on a lotus. The mythological portion of the inscription is short, mentioning only *Chandra* and *Yadu*. One of the *Vidharas* was named Saṅgama, and in his family was born Bukka, the donor. He is stated to have humbled the kings of Kāhūga and Vaṅga. In S.S. 1285 (A.D. 1363), cyclic year *Phara*, Bukka, residing on the banks of the Tungabhadra, and worshipping the god *Virūpākṣa*, granted, for the support of a temple of *Bhairava*, and for the maintenance of a priest, the village of Gadigerolu, *alias* Bukkarayapuram, in the Pedakal District of the Province of Ghumidri. The bulk of the inscription is in Sanskrit, only the description of the village boundaries being given in Kunnese. This grant may be the same as that mentioned at page 94, Vol. I, under the head "Gadigeruvula," a village ten miles north-by-west of Nandyal in the Kurnool District.

221. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A Vijayanagar plate, modern in character, but professing to date from A.D. 1410. It does not seem so old. The edges of the plates are lined with thin strips of copper, nailed on to preserve the writing. The seal is plain and flat and is ornamented, in roughly engraved lines, by a figure of *Vaṇana* bearing an umbrella, having in front of him a sword, and on each side of his head the sun and moon. The mythological portion of the grant is very small, mentioning only *Yadu*. • "In his family Saṅgama was born." The genealogy is—

Saṅgama.
|
Bukka.
|
Harihara.
|
Deva Rāya.

(See above, pp. 243, 244, and Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 55.) King Deva Rāya, in S.S. 1332, cyclic year *Vikrādi* (A.D. 1410), gave the town of Adlavani (Āḍoni) as an *agrahāram* to a number of priests of the temple of *Virabhadra* there.

222. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A Vijayanagar grant in five large plates, joined together by a ring bearing the bear-seal with sun and moon, in low relief. The grant is by King Achyuta, who, in S.S. 1455 (A.D. 1538), cyclic year *Vijaya*, presents to fifty Brahmins the village of Narasendrapura, *alias* Kallavaya. The genealogy is precisely as in No. 107, to which in all respects this grant closely assimilates. Here, as there, Achyuta is distinctly called the "younger brother" (*tadanujama*) of Krishnadeva.

223. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A Vijayanagar grant in three plates, the seal missing. This, in all respects except size (it is smaller) resembles No. 222. By it King Achyuta in S.S. 1461 (A.D. 1539), cyclic year *Vikāri*, grants the village of Uppalapalle (*culgo* "Uppalapalle") in the Kandukuru country to some Brahmins.

224. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A rough plate, consisting of a single irregular oblong sheet decorated with rude Vaishnava devices. By it "Ramarāja Tirumala Rāja," during the reign of Sadasiṃha of Vijayanagar in S.S. 1479 (A.D. 1557), cyclic year *Piṅgala*, presented to one Yerrama Nayudu seven villages in the "Gandikōṭa" country (Gandikōṭa in the Cuddapah District¹). The villages are Gaulti (Gooty ?), Yadari² (Vēdari-ṛu or Vēdurū ?), Tāḍiparti³ (Tāḍpatry), Veḷḷatūru,

¹ See Vol. I, p. 123.

² Vol. I, p. 129.

³ Vol. I, pp. 117, 323.

Singamāmalasi, *Yeducheru*, and *Kondlakarūru*. The relationship of the donor to the sovereign is not stated, but there can be little doubt that he is the Tirumala Raja, younger brother of Rāma Raja, who was killed at Talikōta in 1564. After Rāma Raja's death, Tirumala became head of the family. He died in 1574.

225. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A very miserable specimen of a copper-plate, on a thin oblong sheet of small size, but undoubtedly genuine. It commemorates a grant by the donor of No. 224, Tirumala Raja. He granted some lands in the village of Gundala, during a solar eclipse, to a Brahman in S.S. 1490 (A.D. 1568), cyclic year *Prabhava*.

226. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A similar document to No. 225 in size, shape, and style. A grant by the same donor to the Vishnu temple in Gundala, in the same year, of the village of Zonnagiri in the Drōnachalam *Paragana*.

227. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate surmounted by a separate piece of copper nailed on, having a sun, moon, *līnga*, and *nandi* on one side, and on the other two roughly cut lines of Telugu; also three small rings, one at the top and two at the sides, apparently intended to string a cord through. The date is given as S.S. 1470 (A.D. 1548), cyclic year *Srīmukha*, but these do not correspond. The date, moreover, does not coincide with the name of the sovereign mentioned, Harihara of Vijayanagar, and the whole would, therefore, seem to be of doubtful authenticity. The document states that "Timma Raja" (no genealogy given) confirmed the grants made by former sovereigns in the village of Peddahuliki, north of Gooty (*Gautti*). This is said to have taken place in A.D. 1548 in the reign of Harihara!

228. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate, very similar to the last, with a top ornamented with *Vaishnava* emblems, and having similar rings at the top and sides. It is herein stated that the same Timma Raja did, in S.S. 1293 or 1296 (A.D. 1371 or 1374), during the reign of Bukkadēva Raya, confirm the grants of earlier sovereigns in the villages of *Gadikala* and *Molakutapādu*, in the Pāravakōṇḍa country of the district (*stana*) of Gautti (*Gooty*). The discrepancies are obvious, and need explanation.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

VOLUME I.

Introduct. viii. Under ABBREVIATIONS. Omit the entry "J.A.S. = Journal of the Asiatic Society."

Page 3. Mr. W. Taylor has sent me a small copper-plate inscription consisting of three plates, joined by a ring, which was found at Kimedī. It is a grant of king Indravarma of Kalinga (*see above*, pp. 183, 258) in the 91st year of the "victorious reign" of the dynasty. No genealogy is given.¹

Page 19. *last line.* After "*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 33—215," add "V, 301, 357; X, 259—264."

Page 23. PITTAPURAM.—Sir Walter Elliot publishes (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 34) a note with a page of illustrations on a number of Buddhist relic-caskets found in a mound of "large bricks," a *stūpa* in fact, at a place called "Timavarum" in the Pittapuram Zemindari. These were discovered in 1848 by the workmen of the Raja, who were digging for bricks for a building in course of construction. Each stone casket contained a crystal casket, and in each crystal casket was a splinter of some precious stone—ruby, emerald, or the like,—a small pearl, a bit of coral, and a piece of gold leaf. These were all sent to the Madras Central Museum. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the contents of the caskets have all disappeared, and of the crystal caskets only two portions remain, which have been erroneously supposed to have come from Amaravati. The stone caskets are still in the Museum.

Page 47. BEZAVADA.—Mr. Gordon Mackenzie of the Madras Civil Service has published in the *Indian Antiquary* (XI, 82) a note on a local legend relating to two brothers named Akhana and Madana Pantulu, alleged to have been ministers of Abū Hasan, the last king of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golkonda, who came to the throne in A.D. 1672 and was deposed by Aurangzib in 1685. On the authority of Elphinstone, Mr. Lewis Rice states (*id.* 236) that a certain "Madna Funt" alone was Abū Hasan's minister, while it appears (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. 208, 213, 259) that there were two brothers named Akhauna and Madhauna, variously surnamed "Dannayaka" and "Vodayar," who jointly administered the Eastern Provinces of Vijayanagar, under King Deva Raya, in A.D. 1431. The Chronicle of Kondavidu (Vol. II, 187) gives us a Gajapati as succeeding, probably by conquest, the last Reddī King of Kondavidu in the tracts about the Krishna River, and states that he was succeeded (A.D. 1431—1454) by two Vijayanagar kings who ruled respectively for seven and fifteen years. These were both named "Deva," the first having the affix "Pratapa," and the second the affix "Harihara." They were succeeded by the Gajapatis of Orissa. It seems clear, however, that whether Deva Raya's ministers, governing Bezavāda and its dependencies in A.D. 1431, were Akhana and Madana or not, there were two important personages of the same name at Bezavāda in the seventeenth century, for there are entries in the old Records of Fort St. George of instructions to the Company's Agent at Abū Hasan's Court at Golkonda, directing him to present substantial gifts to "Madanna and Ankanna, to preserve their favor to the Honorable Company." (Mr. Mackenzie's *Journal of the Krishna District*, p. 38.)

With regard to the rock-cut remains at Bezavāda some discussion took place subsequent to the publication of Volume I, in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary*, to which I beg to refer readers (XI, 95, 237).

Page 53. MASULIPATAM.—It is an open question whether Masulipatam is not the *Mahisatan* of Rashid-ud-din (A.D. 1310), who quotes from Al Birūnī (early part of eleventh century A.D.). *Mahisatan* is in other manuscripts of the same writer called *Mahī-katan*, *Majli-fatan* and *Majli-patan*. (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, I, 72, note 6. Colonel H. Yule's *Marco Polo*, II, 269; and his article on Rashid-ud-din's Geography in the J.R.A.S. for 1869.)

Page 70. KONDAVĪDU.—This place is said to have been the birth-place of the Telugu poet Vemana. (Mr. Wallhouse in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 73. *Verses of Vemana* by C. P. Brown, Madras, 1829.)

¹ He has since presented it to the Madras Museum, where it now lies.

Page 74. GÖRANTLA.—A Pallava inscription of King Attivarma, said to have been "born in the family of King Kandara," was found here. It is published by Mr. Fleet with *fac-simile* (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 102).

Page 97. CUMBUM.—Line 2. For "Sub-Collector" read "Head Assistant Collector."

Id. Between DADIVĀPA and DVĀRAKACHARLA insert the following :—

DIGUMETTA :—5 miles west of Krishnansettipalle Bungalow. On a stone here is an inscription dated only in the year *Śrimukha* relating to a charge of tolls on the Nandikanama ghat ordered by a chief, who professes to be a Yadava, named Gaurisvara Varaprasad.

Page 99, last 2 lines. Erase the passage "The Vijayanagar Achyutadeva." This is a careless error. The Vijayanagar dynasty was entirely overthrown in A.D. 1564, and it is difficult to find out who, in 1567, claimed to be the head of the family, probably Timma or Tirumala.

Page 103. ĀḢṢṢI was captured from the Raya of Vijayanagar by Mubammad Shāh Bahmani (A.D. 1358—1375). The date is given in Scott's *Frishta* (I, 25) as A.D. 1365. (See also Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VI, 230.) In 1688 the place was surrendered to Prince Muḥammad Āzam Shāh of the Royal House of Delhi (*op. cit.* VII, 336). The account of the event is given in the *Tārīkh-i Khānī Khan*.

Page 104. CHIPPAGIRI.—There are two fine monolithic pillars here, 52 to 56 feet high, and one unfinished in a quarry not far off.

Page 105. VIJAYANAGAR.—"Abdu-r Razzak visited Vijayanagar in the years A.D. 1442-4, and has left behind him a vivid description of the grandeur of the city in his *Mata'us Sa'dan* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103). The splendour of the place is represented as so great that we must conclude that the early sovereigns Bukka and Harihara were extremely powerful and wealthy. There were then seven lines of stone fortifications with *cherane-de-frise* of tall stones outside in a ring measuring fifty yards broad. Round the palace were four bazaars, at the head of each of which was a "lofty arcade and magnificent gallery." Streams of water flowed along cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the Diwān Khāna, or block of ministers' offices, of great size, with a raised gallery in front. The "Daukh," or prime minister's, own palace stood behind that of the sovereign. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "*varāha, parāṭa, and fanams*" were coined. Behind the mint was a street three hundred yards long and twenty yards broad, bordered with stone seats. The sovereign and the people are described as living in great luxury, and indulging in lavish displays of gold and jewellery. "Abdu-r Razzak minutely describes the grandeur of the *Mahannami* festival at Vijayanagar.

Page 111. After HADAGALI add :—

HÖVAN HADAGALI :—8 miles from Hadagali. One of the finest temples in the district.

Page 112. After KURLAGUNDA add :—

MĀGALAM :—8 or 9 miles from Hadagali (*see above*). A very finely carved temple now deserted.

Page 118. For MALLINĀYANIPALLE read MALLINĀYANIPALLE.

Page 119. (*The first inscription noted under PENNAKONDA.*) "Śrī Vira Bukkanna Udayar" is not the Vijayanagar King Bukka, but the chief of whom we hear elsewhere (*see Vol. III, page 160, and note 2, under the CHOLAS*). Virupanna succeeded Bukkanna.

Page 150. CHANDYKURRI.—For an architectural description of the old palace, with plans and sections, see Mr. R. F. Chisholm's article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 295.

Page 152. TIRUPATI.—For an account of a singular custom prevalent at Tirupati see *Ind. Ant.* I, 342.

Page 157, third line from bottom. After "Note" add "see also Sir W. Elliot's *Numismatical Glossings*, No. 2, in the M.J.L.S., No. 7, N.S., April—September 1858, page 983."

Page 164. VELLORE.—To the references at the end of para. 1 add "M.J.L.S., No. 8, N.S., Oct. 1858—March 1859, page 275, a paper by Lieutenant Hawkes."

Line 13 from bottom. For "Khāna Khān" read "Khan Khānan." Khan Khānan was Governor of Haidarābād.

Line 9 from bottom. Sa'adatullah Khān was the Navab who captured Gīnji and seized and imprisoned its Hindu Raja, Dvarasinha. (See the Genealogical Table printed on page 199 above.)

Page 173. NĀGALĀPURAM. *twelfth line from bottom.* For "Śiva" read "Vishnu."
Ninth line from bottom. For "the liṅgam in the vimāna" read "an image called the Mūla-
 'vrahaṇa'."

Page 176-187. CONJEEVERAM.—Since the publication of Volume I, I have been enabled to visit this city more than once. There are some very old temples¹ in Siva-Kaṇchi, or "Little Conjeeveram," not far from the railway station. Two, dedicated to Śiva, are very much alike, and are exceedingly interesting as being probably types of the structures from which the cave-diggers of the Seven Pagodas or Mahāvalipūram drew their designs. Dr. Burgess has since inspected them, and informs me that they belong to the eighth, or possibly to the early part of the ninth century. The façade and decorations of the main hall, which is entirely open, like the front of a pillared cave, are precisely similar to those of some of the caves at Mahāvalipūram, and contain similar sculptured groups all round the back wall and sides representing scenes from Śaiva mythology. The pillars are of the type we may well call the "Pallava" type, one of the characteristics of which is that the base of the pillar terminates in a conventional *gali*. The walls of one, viz., the temple amongst the houses in the town, are also sculptured with figures externally, and are covered with inscriptions in old Tamil characters. The walls of the temple dedicated to *Mādhāścāraśāmi*, which is outside the town in the fields, are not sculptured externally.

Close to this latter temple is a larger and more pretentious Vishnu temple dedicated to *Vaikuṇṭha Perumāl*, the architecture of which is also highly interesting and important as a link in the chain. It may be as old as the others. The stones are exceedingly black and weatherworn. The characteristic of the *gopura* is that, though composed of all the members used in later architecture, it is really not so much a *gopura* as a series of storeys, or terraces, one above the other, each smaller than the one below, and surmounted by a *kalāśa*. Here, I think, will be found the link so earnestly sought after by Mr. Fergusson, namely, the link between the old *chhāra* and the more modern *gopura*. This one is really not a tower at all, but consists of a series of storeys, with the edge of the platforms guarded by low walls in which are imitation cells. Later on this form grew into a tower with imitation platforms, and the cells became mere ornaments on the tower-wall. The external walls are ornamented at the corners with *yōḍis*.

The *Kāḷisaṇṭha* temple, however, which is situated a mile and a quarter from the Railway station in the village lands of *Sāṭṭhāgām* is older by 50 years (according to Dr. Burgess) than either of these.² Its site on it is as follows:—"It is surrounded by a court wall with 24 *yōḍis* on the outside on each side face. On the inside of the wall is a range of cells 60 in number, each of them having early inscriptions in the Chola-Grantham character cut in a string-course which runs nearly the whole way round at about 2½ feet from the ground. On the south-east of the main shrine and to the left of the entrance is a small temple with sculptures not unlike those of the 'Seven Pagodas,' with numerous Chola-Grantham inscriptions. Outside on the east is a range of cells or niches with old Tamil inscriptions on the sill of each. In the inner entrance to the court is an early Dēvaṇāgarī inscription, and in the wall of the maṇḍapa is a window of carved lattice work similar to those found at Pattadakal. The temple has been repaired at different times and the roofs have perhaps been somewhat altered; but this temple is by far the most interesting and perhaps the oldest at Conjeeveram."

In the *Kachāścāraśāmi* temple, a large Śiva temple at the head of the Rāja street, are some very old sculptures and inscriptions. The oldest inscriptions that I saw were on the walls of a shrine opposite the entrance to the *vimāna* behind the *dhraja-stambha* and close against the high wall of the outer *prākāra*. Some have been turned upside down. Here and there are to be seen the *yāli*-bases of pillars of the Pallava type. But amongst the most interesting relics to be seen in the temple are two pillar-bases now used to decorate the side of the bathing-pool near the entrance-*gopura*. These are formed each of three sculptured figures surrounding the plain base of the pillar, the figures being, I believe, portraits of the old Kūrumbār inhabitants of the Pallava country—woodsmen with peculiar high caps, short swords, (?) and water-gourds slung over their shoulders. The features are highly characteristic, and are utterly unlike those of any other sculptured figures I have seen in Southern India.

Another of these figure-bases is to be seen in a maṇḍapam in *Seṅgarānir Ōḍai*³ street, perhaps better preserved than the two above-mentioned.

Mr. Fergusson has pointed out in his works on Indian architecture the peculiarity of a temple, such as that called the *Sahāḍera Ratha* at the Seven Pagodas, having a waggon-roof with one end rounded

¹ J. R. A. S., N. S., Vol. XVI, p. 31.

² I have not yet seen it.

³ *Seṅgarānir Ōḍai* means "the jungle-stream with the lotus blossoms." It is now a street in the heart of a busy town.

into an apsidal-shape.¹ Only one other had as yet been discovered and noted, viz., that at Manimāṅgalam, which I have seen. I have now found three more. One is to be seen at Coujeveram on the left-hand side of the road leading from the taluk cutcherry to the village of Tirupadikunram. It is a small shrine just off the road and shaded by trees. The other two are inside the Jain temple of Tirupadikunram. I am told of another at Somaṅgalam in the same District.

Some old pillars in the main street of Vishnu Kañchi are interesting. They are evidently the jambs of a great gateway, and are tall and graceful in shape. One such gateway is about half a mile from the other. Native tradition asserts that these were the gates of the old fortified city. . .

[See page 177, lines 23 ("subsequently") to 28 ("Chalukyan authority,")] I have omitted in the text to notice the inscription of Kirtivarma II, published by Mr. Rice in *Ind. Ant.* V.111, 23—29, which proves my statement to be slightly inaccurate. Kirtivarma II acceded to the sovereignty of the Western Chalukyas, according to that inscription, in A.D. 747, and the inscription relates a conquest by him of the Pallavas of Kañchi while he was still the *Varajja* of his father, i.e. during his father, Vikramāditya II's reign, which commenced in A.D. 733. It appears that soon after Vikramāditya II's coronation that monarch determined to make war on his hereditary foe, "the enemy of his race," the Pallava king, whose name was Nandi Potavarma. Vikramāditya, or his *Varajja* Kirtivarma at the head of his army, made a rapid march into the province of Uḍaka, met the enemy, slew their king, and entered Kañchi in triumph. The city was not plundered. It contained many fine sculptures, and Vikramāditya honored the sanctity of the place by covering with gold the statues of *Rajamaheswara* and other deities which had been erected by a former Pallava king, named Narasimha Potavarma. Vikramāditya then resided for a time at a sea-coast town, by name "Jayamambla," at present unidentified. The grant in question, which consists of a gift of villages in the Dhārva District, is dated in the year A.D. 758, during the reign of Vikramāditya's son Kirtivarma II, of whom since nothing is narrated beyond his deeds during the lifetime of his father, it may be predicated that he had done nothing worthy of being commemorated. Indeed we know that with him the Western Chalukyan monarchy ceased to exist for two centuries, being subverted by the Rashtrakutas and other enemies of their race. We shall therefore not be far wrong if we place the departure of the Chalukyan invaders from Kañchi about the year A.D. 745. It could hardly have been much later.

According to Wilson (*MacKenzie Coll.*, I, 65) Akalanika, a Jain teacher from Srāvaya Belgoḍa, who had been educated at the Bauddha College of Ponataga (near Tiruvatur, south of Kañchi), disputed, in the year A.D. 788, with the Buddhists at Kañchi, in the presence of the Buddhist king of the Pallavas Hemasitha. Having confuted them, the Buddhists were all banished to Ceylon, and Hemasitha became a Jain. He was the last Buddhist that reigned over the Pallava kingdom.

Page 177, line 16 from bottom. For *Tondaimaṅgalam* read *Tondaimaṅḍalam*.

Page 187. MANIMĀṅGALAM.—Since writing my notes on this place, I have had the opportunity of visiting it and inspecting its monuments. The temple with the apsidal *gopura* is a *Sivālaya*. The base is much hidden in debris. It is covered with old Grantha inscriptions. I have been informed that there is another apsidal *gopura* to be seen at Somaṅgalam, 7 miles from Vandalūr railway station.

In the centre of the village is an old Vishnu temple, called the *Perumāl Kōvil*, of which several of the older pillars are of the Pallava type with the *gati*-base. Some of them have inscriptions in Grantha characters all round the shaft, but they are in most cases fast becoming illegible owing to age and exposure. Old stone images abound in different parts of the village, and a fine statue, probably of Vishnu, with all the arms and the head broken, was lately unearthed whilst digging a ditch near the *Perumāl Kōvil*. One of the small carved figures near the *Sivālaya* is a fine *raṅgāl* without inscription. It is in good preservation, and the figure is boldly and strikingly designed. Most of the temples are covered with inscriptions.

One of the remarkable objects of this village is an erect stone just opposite the entrance to the *Perumāl Kōvil*, having, above an inscription in Grantha characters, a carved design which I find it difficult to account for except on the supposition that it has a Buddhist origin. Supported on a plain pillar is an eight-spoked wheel or *dharma cakṛa*, of which the perpendicular and horizontal spokes are plain, while those in the angles are leaf-shaped. The horizontal spokes are continued to the outside of the wheel or *chakṛa*, and then turn up at right angles to support two emblems. These emblems are too weatherworn to be distinguishable. Above the *chakṛa* seems to be the emblem often seen on Buddhist coins, which some

¹ See note on Manimāṅgalam, Vol. I, p. 187.

writers call a mountain and some a *dagoba*. The *chakra*-pillar is supported on each side by two erect objects which look like lamps.

At the Roman villa lately discovered at Moreton in the Isle of Wight, on one part of the tessellated pavement is a design which some writers call a figure of an astrologer. He sits with what looks like a stick in his hand resting in a bowl at his feet, or touching a globe at his feet. Above the globe is a pillar with a wheel on the top—a *dharmachakra* in fact. Whatever they may mean, these pillars are common in Buddhist architecture and probably found their way, like some other emblems, into India from Assyria.

Page 188. SRI PERUMBUDUR.—Outside the entrance to the principal temple is a fine slab standing erect, on which is a lengthy inscription in Kanarese characters, awaiting examination. It is in excellent preservation. In the temple are preserved four copper-plate inscriptions, all of the Vijayanagar dynasty. They are as follows:—

1. S.S. 1478 (A.D. 1556). A grant by King Sadāsiva of the village of Śeṅgaḍu in the Chandra-giri country to a Brahman named Purushottama Bhatta, son of Nandi Bhatta.
2. Undated. Grant by Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar to Krishnasarmā, a Brahman, of the village of Araneri, *alias* Raghunathapuram in the Padavali country.
3. S.S. 1499 (A.D. 1577). Grant of the village of Pallavāḷ, *alias* Tiruvēṇkaṭāpuram, to a Brahman named Tirumalacharya, by Sri Ranga Rāya of Vijayanagar.
4. S.S. 1501 (A.D. 1579). Grant of the village of Seṅgaṭṭukōṭam in the Māgarul country to one Kesavanātha by Sri Ranga Rāya of Vijayanagar.

Id. TIRUPADIKURAM.—I have lately had an opportunity of visiting the temple here, and must confess to being sadly disappointed. I found very little stone sculpture and an immensity of thick plaster and whitewash. One window, however, of perforated stonework is very handsome. All the ceilings of the *śaṅkṣi-nāṭṭapūṇam* are elaborately frescoed with paintings, but these do not appear to me to be of great age. Two apsidal *gopuras* over shrines are very interesting. (See above under CONJEEVERAM, p. 264—5.)

Id. For Gūḍuvāñṇēri read Gūḍuvāñṇēri. About 100 yards north-east of the Travellers' Bungalow is an isolated stone bearing a roughly-cut inscription of no great age.

Page 189. For MANNIVĀKKAM read MANNIVĀKKAM. The temple is not of great antiquity. It bears an inscription dated S. 1122 (A.D. 1500), recording a grant made in the reign of "the Śaṅkṣa, Immaḍi Narasiṅga Rāyar," probably the Vijayanagar king Narasiṅha. (See below under VANDIYUR.)

Page 191. TIRUKKARUKENRAM.—For "An old of sculpture," substitute the following:—A Śiva temple dedicated to *Vedagiriśvara*, beautifully situated on the summit of a steep rock about 300 feet high. There is said to have been an old temple here before, but in all that can be seen of the present structure there is no trace of antiquity. There are numerous legends extant regarding the place, and the natives positively assert the recurrence, every twelve years, of certain miracles. The oldest temple in the place is said to be the temple of *Rudra*, east of the hill in the plain, but there is no appearance of antiquity about it. In the plain under the hill on the south side is a large temple with several lofty *gopuras*. The second *gopura* from the north entrance bears some old inscriptions, but the rest of what the European visitor is allowed to see looks modern. On the east side of the hill, almost at the top, is a rock-cut shrine of much the same general pattern as those at Mahabalipuram. The pillars are covered with inscriptions recording visits made by Europeans, Dutch and others, dating mostly from A.D. 1663 to 1724. These are cut in the rock. Close to this the priests show a deep indentation in the solid rock worn away by the slight rubbing of the fingers of generations of pilgrims, who believe that, to cure headache, they have only to rub the finger on the rock and apply it to the forehead.

Id. TIRUVADANAI.—The name of this place has been wrongly spelt in the text. The temple is one of Vishnu, not of Śiva.

Id. VALLAM.—The rock-cut shrine here is utterly destroyed. The Brahmins have filled up the whole front with wretched brick-work, whitewashed over, so that the cave is hidden from view. A common house-door is let into this new wall and is kept padlocked. A dirty stable-lantern hangs on a rusty nail driven into the brick. Three very old Tamil inscriptions are partially visible, the most part of them being hidden by the plaster. A Brahman who came tardily to the place at my request told me that it was only a few years ago that the cave had been so much "improved" (!)

There is a fine figure of *Gṛheśa* carved in the rock by the side of the main cave.

Id. Between VALLAM and VEMBĀKKAM add :—

• VANDAIŪR :—a railway station 16 miles north-east of Chingleput. There is a Vishnu temple here dedicated to *Koṭṭaya Nannāṣvāmī*, with the end of the *cumina* wall rounded like an apse, which is unusual. There is nothing remarkable about the roof. The villagers state that, though the upper part of the present building is now, it was erected on the base of an old Chola temple, dedicated to Śiva, which base strongly resembles that of the *Sahādeva Ratha* at Mahabalipuram. I am told that temples with similar rounded bases are to be seen at Somaigalam, Mādambakkam, and Tiruśalam, all in this neighbourhood. There is an inscription on the base which narrates that grants of land were made by private persons to the temple during the reign of “the *Saṭana*, Narasiṅga Rayu,” probably Narasiṅha of Vijayanagar. Compare the inscription at Maṇṇivakkam, a mile distant (*see previous page*).

Id. For ALLAMPARVA read ĀLAMBARAI, or ALAMPARVA. It is 24 miles from Madurantakam.

Id. After ALLAMPARVA add :—

CHĒYŪR :—13 miles south-east of Madurantakam. Four temples ; that dedicated to *Kailāsanathasvāmī* looks the oldest. It is covered with old inscriptions. Next to this comes the temple of *Subrahmaṇyasvāmī*, which has some unusual features, such as a number of roughly cut, apparently very old, statues let into the inner side of the *prākāra* wall. There are some other peculiarities also noticeable here and there. The maṇḍapam of the *Ammankūṭ* of this temple dates from, perhaps, the last century. The pillars are of the same pretensions and exceedingly clumsy form as those at Perur in the Coimbatore District. There are no inscriptions on this temple. Pillars of the same type are to be seen in the maṇḍapam of the *Vāṭṭānathasvāmī* temple, no part of which seems old. On a stone is an inscription dated Ś. 1730, or A.D. 1808.

Id. KARANGULI (*observe change of spelling*).—A very large tank-bund connects Madurantakam with the hill above Karaigudi. Near the hill is a very fine granite weir, in which may be seen a few carved stones and some fragments of slabs bearing ancient Tamil inscriptions. Half way between Madurantakam and the weir, on the bank of the tank is an old stone figure in an attitude of prayer. From its shape the figure was evidently a portrait. It may be a *śivaliṅga* to commemorate the sacrifice of a man who was buried alive to secure the stability of the tank-bund ; or possibly a portrait of the sovereign who made the tank. The fort is greatly destroyed, and the gate almost unrecognizable owing to the growth of enormous masses of prickly-pear. Inside the fort, close to the left of the gate is a *maṣṭ* which has been partly built of the materials of a Hindu temple, an inscription in old Tamil characters being visible on the base. The pillars are fluted, sixteen sided, and taper somewhat towards the top. In the *agrahāra* is an old *Gauṣa* temple (*Pillaiyūr kūr*), standing on a spit of land that runs out into the tank. It has a number of ancient inscriptions on it, but the stones are not now in their original position.

Id. KĪNŪR. For KĪNŪR read KĪṢĀR. It is 4 miles from Madurantakam.

Id. MADURĀNTAKAM. This place is 15 miles, not 14, south-south-west of Chingleput. It was probably named after the Chola sovereign Mathurāntaka Porraṇi Chola (*see above*, p. 160). Near the north of the town is the lower part of an unfinished *gopura* leading to the principal Vishnu temple. The carving is bold and good. It is curious to notice that no one has ever taken the trouble to remove the great sloping mounds of earth that the builders had made at each side for the conveyance of materials to the top of the structure, and these still stand, utterly disfiguring the building. The temple itself dates from the days of the Cholas and has many inscriptions, the principal of which are as follows :—

- (1.) Thirty-fourth year of the reign of Kōvirājakaśarivarma (*sic*), *alias* Śrī Kulottuṅga Chola-deva, —his queen, Bhuvana Murudulaṅṅai, being mentioned.
- (2.) Seventh year of the reign of Parāntakadeva (*see above*, pp. 154, 155, 257.)
- (3.) First year of the reign of Koppārakesarivarma, *alias* Vikrama Chola-deva.
- (4.) Tenth year of the same reign.

These last two are important, as showing that the name “Koppārakesarivarma” was applied to more than one Chola king.

The temple mentioned in the text as lying south-east of the town is dedicated to *Śiva*. On the steps of the tank bund near the Vishnu temple are a number of fragments of inscriptions. Another old *Śiva* temple is to be seen in the hamlet of Kaṭṭappēri.

Id. After MADURĀNTAKAM and before OOTRAMALORE add :—

MAṆḌALAM :—8 miles north of Madurantakam. Near this village and to the north of the road leading from Uttiramaṇṇūr to Chingleput are some low hills on the top of one of which and in a very

conspicuous position is a fine cromlech. The cap-stone is roughly circular and measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter with a thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Nine large circles of stones of about 20 feet diameter each are to be seen on the hill and about its base to the south, with the remains of other cromlechs. A number of other stone-circles are to be found in the scrub jungle to the west of the hill.

Id. PERUMBAYŪR. *For* PERUMBAYŪR *read* PERUMBŪR.

Page 192. PONDŪR.—The base of the *prākāra* of the Vishnu temple looks very old. A peculiar feature in it consists of a number of carved figures, fat overgrown monsters, supporting the string-course which runs round the base about four feet from the ground. It has no inscription.

Id. ŚĀLAVĀKKAM.—*For* ŚĀLAVĀKKAM *read* ŚĀLAVĀKKAM. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west, not north, of Madurantakam.

Id. UTTIRAMŪRŪR, or UTTIRAMALLŪR, is 15 miles from Madurantakam, not $10\frac{1}{2}$.

The Vishnu temple of *Sundara Varadarājaswami*, though small, is an exceedingly handsome architectural structure, its style being unusual and striking. It consists of three storeys. The lower is dedicated to *Sundara Varadarājaswami* and contains a *mahā-maṇḍapam* surrounding a block consisting of an *antarālā* with *dēvaprāṭas* at the door-posts, a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam*, and a *garbhagṛiha* containing the image of the god, space being left for one person to circumambulate the figure. Over the shrine rises the usual tower; but instead of being a structure confined to the *vimāna* alone, this one spreads over the whole block of inner halls, having smaller *gopuras* over three lesser *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* containing images of inferior deities, inside the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, on the north, south, and west sides of the block. All the small towers are prettily connected with the centre one by low walls relieved by members of the usual cell-like form. The second storey consists of several chambers supported by the walls of the lower block of inner halls, there being nothing above the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. This storey is dedicated to *Vaikuṇṭharāṣar*, "he who dwells in Vaikuṇṭha." The entrance doorway is to the east, and is just over the entrance to the *antarālā* below. Through a door under a little *gopura* the worshipper enters a small space open to the sky which the people call the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. Another doorway leads into a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam* with space for circumambulation round the central block. This consists of a *vimāna* containing the idol, the doorway being guarded by *dēvaprāṭas*, having small *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* on the north, south, and west sides. The *vimāna* is a little less in size than the *vimāna* below it. The idol stands in the centre. Above this again the group of towers rises to the third storey. Here the entrance door with its *gopura* is also just above the entrance to the *vimāna* below. This storey is dedicated to *Rāṅganāthaswami*, whose recumbent figure occupies the centre of the *vimāna*, room being left for one person to walk round it. The entrance-doorway leads into a little space open to the sky, also called by courtesy the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, and this leads directly into the *vimāna* whose door is guarded by female *dēvaprāṭas*. Above this rises the central tower topped by its *kalāśa*. It is said that the *vimānas* are so arranged that, though each is almost as large as the other, the idols are none of them exactly above one another. The group of towers ranged about the central one is very effective, and there is ample scope for light and shade in the whole mass.

The temple of *Vaikuṇṭha Perumāl* close by is covered with inscriptions of great age, some of which, on the south wall, are concealed by some bazaar shops which have been allowed to be built against the temple wall. The steps are flanked by graceful balustrades with a scroll ornament at the top, and decorated at the sides by a sort of diaper of perpendicular and horizontal ribs arranged in squares. The temple is almost entirely ruined. Some capitals of pillars of the old Pallava shape are to be seen here and there lying about.

The temple of *Kēdārikāswa* has some old inscriptions on the walls of the *vimāna*, but the rest of the temple is modern.

The temple of *Kailāsanātha* is simply a wreck. It is of great age, as can be seen from its architectural proportions and the character of the inscriptions. In the second and fourth storeys of the tower, (which has five altogether besides the *kalāśa* at the top), the rows of "simulated cells" stand clear from the wall of the tower, leaving a space between them and the main wall. On the south side of the base is what looks like a standard of linear measurement, a line divided into four sections, each about 5 feet 7 inches long, though they are not quite exact. The middle mark is a star. At the left end is the name "Viruppa Rāyan," at the right a dugger and sun.

The tank near the temple of *Sundara Varadarājaswami* is called the *Uṭṭa Mahādēvi kolam*, probably in honour of one of the Pallava or Chola queens.

Id. VILLIVĀKKAM.—*For* VILLIVĀKKAM *read* VILLUVĀKKAM. It is 19 miles from Madurantakam.

Page 196. MAṬIGAI;—see M.J.L.S., No. 7, N.S., April—September 1858, page 53.

Page 221. KARŪR.—To the references at the end of the notice add "*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 145-6."

Page 223, line 4 from top. After "31, 35," add "VII, 137."

Page 224, line 15. After "274, 277," add "IV, 161; VI, 41."

Id. In the Munuād Amsham, near Pandalur, 4 miles north-west of Devāla in the Nambolukōd Amsham is the Glenrock Gold Mine, in which, about 60 or 70 feet inside the hull, at a place where the new drives have cut into and crossed one of the shafts of the ancient gold workings, the miners found an ancient iron lamp with pedestal, a pick, and the remains of a *nanoli* or native spade. It is impossible to say how old these may be.

Page 230. BAIDŪR.—To the notice already given add:—

There is a temple of *Sayathēscaradeva* here, with a slab of granite lying in the inner *prakāra*, bearing an inscription said to be illegible. There is another inscribed slab near the well outside and to the west of the temple, which records the grant of certain lands by a private individual named Nārāyaṇa Śrīnabhāga. This temple has a *sthala-purāṇa* which is in the possession of Rama Puranika, an *archakā* in the temple.

Id. After the notice of BAIDŪR add:—

BAKŪR;—3½ miles to the east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahābhāgadeva* with fifteen inscribed granite slabs. The inscriptions on these are illegible, but it is said that they record the grant of certain lands to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans in the possession of Puṭṭaya Hōlla, who is the *mukṭāra* of the temple.

BIŪR.—In Halageri *Māgane*, 14 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Hādī Parvā-mēśvārī Annamaṭṭara*, with a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Old Kanarese.

Id. COONDAPPOOR. At the end of the notice add:—

There is a temple of *Mahābhāgadeva* here with four inscribed slabs in Old Kanarese, all of which are illegible. One of these slabs is at the north-east corner of the *garbhagṛha*, and the remaining three at the north-east corner of the inner *prakāra*.

Id. After the notice of COONDAPPOOR add the following:—

HALAGĒRI;—about 11 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōttai Hanumanthadeva* with an Old Kanarese inscription which is illegible.

Id. After the notice of HATTIYANGADI add the following:—

HEŪR;—North-east of Coondapoor in Halageri *Māgane*. A temple dedicated to *Chokka Tāri Durgā Parameśvārī Annamaṭṭara*, with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab, situated in the inner *prakāra*. There is another Old Kanarese inscription in this village on a granite slab situated in the inner *prakāra* of the temple of *Hosakēri Mahābhāgadeva*.

KALTODU;—In Kaltodu *Māgane*, about 12 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Uppunda-Durgā-Parameśvārīdevi*, with three inscribed slabs, two of which are of the soft stone called "*Bāḥala*" and one of granite. All these stones stand in a line in the outer *prakāra* and to the south of the temple. The inscriptions are as follows:—

(1.) Dated the 10th of *Āṣvayya-bahula* of the year *Sarvajit*, Ś. 1450 (A.D. 1528). It records the grant of certain land by a private individual named Dagganna Śeṭṭi.

(2.) Dated the 10th *Viśākha-suddhi* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1338 (A.D. 1415). Grant of land by the chief residents of Vuppunda.

(3.) Dated in *Margashira* of the year *Ānanda*, Ś. 1446 (A.D. 1494). Grant of lands.

KERAGAL;—In Halageri *Māgane*, about 13 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Durgā*, with an inscription on a granite slab standing on the right. The inscription is in Old Kanarese and is illegible. At this village there are, besides, two other slabs containing illegible Old Kanarese inscriptions. One is in front of the door of the temple of *Mogeri Saikara-Narayanaḍeva*. The other is lying at the foot of a sacred fig tree situated to the east of the road near the temple of *Nakipkatta-Gaṇapati*.

KIRIMUNĒSARA or NĀGŪR;—In Halageri *Māgane*, about 10 miles to the north of Coondapoor. The temple of *Agastēscaradeva*, possesses a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans which is in the possession of Puṭṭayya Aitāla. In front of the temple of *Ilakre Brahmaṇḍadeva* is a granite slab bearing an old illegible Kanarese inscription.

KOLLĒR.—In *Mudanāḍ Māgaṇe*, about 21 miles north-east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kollār Mukāmbikā Ammanavāra*, with an inscription on a granite slab at the western gate of the temple recording the grant of certain lands by Rāja Honnaya Kamblī, who belonged to the Barkūr family. This temple has a *sthala-purāṇa* which is in the possession of Bhavānī-Subbā-Bhaṭṭa, the *muktesvara*. There are also five copper-plate inscriptions in legible Kanarese in this temple, which refer to the grant of lands to the temple by the Rāja of Nagara.

MARUVANTI.—In *Hulagēri Māgaṇe* about 6 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahārāgasānī Paribhōdera*, with two inscriptions on granite slabs, one of which is in the outer *prakāra* to the north of the door of the temple, and the other on the ground at the foot of the outer gate. The inscriptions on both these stones are unreadable. The temple possesses a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans which is in the possession of Ramadiga, an *archakā*.

MUDĀDIVĀSA.—In *Kote-svar Māgaṇe*, 4 miles south of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōṭilīṅgēśvaradeva*, with twenty-five inscribed granite slabs written in Old Kanarese. Only three of these are legible. Twenty-one of these stones are fixed near the *Valagannadapa*, and one near the *Arikōṭṭe*, in the inner *avāhāra*. Three form part of the pavement at the edge of the verandah to the east of the *dhraja-stambha*. The temple possesses a Sanskrit *sthala-purāṇa* written in Tulu characters on kadjans. It is in the possession of Tammayya Aitala. The three readable inscriptions are as follows:—

- (1.) Dated the 10th *Chaitra-sūddha* of the year *Daudabhi*, Ś. 1484 (A.D. 1562). Records the grant of land by a private individual named Basur Padukēri Chikkayya Setti.
- (2.) Dated the 15th *Kārtika-sūddha* of the year *Parābhara*, Ś. 1460 (A.D. 1546). Grant of land by Achappa Voleayār of Barkūr, during the reign of Sadāsiva Rāya of Vijayanagar.
- (3.) Dated the 30th *Akṛāyā-bahula* of the year *Paribhāra*, Ś. 1615 (?). Grant of land by the Maharāja of Honnakal to the temple.

NANDANAYANA.—In *Hulagēri Māgaṇe*, about 14 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahabaleswara* with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab to its south. The inscription is illegible. There is another illegible Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab near a hedge at a place called "Hoskote-Vishnavārī-Volanūdu." At the *Betta* field called *Trīnamakki* belonging to *Kollār Mekkāntā Ammanavāra* is a third, similar.

NAVUDA.—In *Hulagēri Māgaṇe*, 9 miles north of Coondapoor. The ruins of a Jain temple with two Jain idols of white marble. There is also a granite idol representing an Egyptian figure, in the jungle called *Bastī Hudi*. Near the wall of a garden called *Nāruṇḍa-Bobbarayana-Haṭṭa* is an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab. Near, and to the west of, Navūda Timmappa Setti's house is another inscription on a granite slab. All these are illegible.

SIKĒR.—In *Kolluruttār Māgaṇe*, about 21 miles north of Coondapoor. There is an inscription on a granite slab standing in the middle of some scrub jungle near the road at a place called "Sāṅkadagundi."

UPPRAVALLI.—In *Hulagēri Māgaṇe*, about 11 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Jauḍaradeva*, with an old Kanarese inscription, illegible, on a granite slab standing in the *prakāra*.

Page 231. **KĀRKALA**.—To the notice already given add the following:—

At the Jain temple of *Hirayāgādī Nimeśvaradeva* is an old Kanarese inscription, dated Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), cyclic year *Yura*, dated 3rd *Kārtika-sūddha*, recording a grant to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāṇa* at the temple of *Amṇēśvaradeva*, which is kept by the *śrāmyār* of the *Śrīgēri nūtha*.

The site now occupied by a Jain temple at the island in the middle of the lake called *Anekere*, near Karkala, was formerly occupied by a *Śakti* temple of *Bhramarāṅga*, the history of which is narrated in the *skanda-purāṇa* at the *Sodē nūtha*.

Page 232. **VARAṅGĀ**.—A Jain temple, called the *Nimeśvara Basti*, has a *sthala-purāṇa* and *nūthāṅga* attached to it. These are in the possession of the Devendra-Kirtti-Bhaṭṭaraka-Jiya-Svamiyār of the *Varaṅga nūtha*, who resides in the Hombuchē nūtha in the Hombuchē *Māgaṇe* in Nagara Taluk, in the Nagara Division, Mysūr.

Page 235. **MUDABIDRI**.—This place is mentioned by 'Abdu-r Razzak, who visited the temples on his way from Calicut to Vijayanagar in A.D. 1442. He describes the temple as being all of brass and the statue of gold. (*Mulla-us Sa'dain*. Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103.)

Page 237. **BAIL**.—For the notice in the text substitute the following:—

A Jain temple of *Parasavātha*. The right-hand side granite pillar of the "*Bhadramāṇḍapa*" of this temple bears an inscription in Kanarese dated the 11th *Jyēṣṭha-sūddha* of the year *Vīrōdhikrit*,

Ś. 1538 (A.D. 1611), which records the renewal of the said temple by Śrī Vira Narasimha Lakshmappa Arasu Baṅga Rāja Vodeyār, and Śaṅkara Deviyarāda Mular.

Id. After BAIL add;—

BAṆGĀPI:—In the Baṅgaḍi *Māgane*, about 24 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Saṅteskara*, with an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab at the *nāganaṇa* of the said temple, and to the south of it. This inscription is not in good preservation, and is illegible. There are six copper-plate inscriptions belonging to the temple in the possession of Santiraja Indra, who consents to lend them, if required, for a few days. These inscriptions are in the Old Kanarese character and relate to the grant of either money or lands for the performance of ceremonies in the temple.

1. Dated the 11th *Āśvayuja-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant by a private person named Varada Setti.
2. Dated the 10th *Mārgaśīra-bahula* of the year *Dhātū*, Ś. 1458 (A.D. 1516). A grant of land by private persons, Rātnappa Vodeyār and Ajappa Vodeyār of Vijayanagara.
3. Dated the 7th *Jyēṣṭha-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by a private person named Kāmi Rāja Baṅga.
4. Dated the 10th *Bhādrapada-bahula* of the year *Śaccari*, Ś. 1313 (A.D. 1321). Grant by a private individual named Kollī-Māinda.
5. Dated the 5th *Chaitra-suddha* of the year *Parābhava*, Ś. 1618 (A.D. 1726). Grant of money by Aviktakirtidevar of Karkala.
6. Dated Monday the 6th *Jyēṣṭha-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by Kāmi Rāja Baṅga Rāja Vodeyār.

The ruins of a fort called “Baṅgarakōṭṭai” are to be seen here. There is also an equestrian figure of the *Bhūta* known as *Brahma Devata* in a jungle near the village.

Id. INDUREITA.—At the end of the notice add;—

In the temple of *Vīrabhadradeva* is a granite slab known as *Līṅga-mudra-kallu* with an inscription on it in Old Kanarese. This is dated the 15th *Kārtika-suddha* of the year *Vijaya*, Ś. 1575 (A.D. 1653), and records the grant of lands by Kāmi-Rāja-Arasu-Baṅgar.

Id. After the notice of KADABA insert the following.—

KETTIVAR:—In Mujār *Māgane*, near Guruvayāṅkeri, and about 12 miles north-north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. A Jain temple of *Saṅteskara*, near the ruins of the old fort called Baṅgarakōṭṭai. There are two Kanarese inscriptions here. One, on a granite slab at the foot of the front wall of the temple, is dated the 10th *Mārgaśīra-bahula* of the year *Sakka*, Ś. 1041 (?), and records grants of lands by Jain residents. The slab is half-buried in the wall and only a portion of it is visible. The other is on a pillar called the *nāmaṣṭambha* standing in front and to the east of the temple. It consists of an adoration to the deity. In a paddy-field belonging to a farmer named Nārāma Hebbara is an old *Nandi-maṇḍapam* with its bull. In another paddy-field is a *maṇḍapam* called *Baṅgāra Dāpa*, marking the spot where one of the former Baṅgārs was interred.

LĀVITA:—In Narasaubhullī *Māgane*. At Chendukur, 3 miles to the north of Bellatāṅgaḍi is the temple of *Śrī-Durgā-Parameśvārī-Ammanavārā*. In the inner *prakāra* of this temple is a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Kanarese, dated the 30th *Māgha-bahula* of the year *Pandabha*, Ś. 1330 (A.D. 1402), recording the grant of certain lands by one Viranna to the temple.

Id. MĀCHINA.—For the notice given substitute the following;—

A temple of *Ānantaśaradeva* with an illegible inscription in Kanarese on the south-east of it.

Page 238. After the notice of PATTUR insert the following:—

SARAPĀPI:—In Bellatāṅgaḍi *Māgane*, 8 miles to the east of Bantwal. At the temple of *Sarabheśvaredeva* is a piece of a granite slab with part of an illegible Kanarese inscription. It is not known where the other piece of the slab is.

ŚIBDJE:—In Śisul *Māgane*, about 16 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Amanteskara*, with an inscription in Old Kanarese on a granite slab lying to the south of it. The inscription is dated Friday the 4th *Jyēṣṭha-bahula* of the year *Saṅkara*, Ś. 1464 (A.D. 1512), recording the grant, by Birmappa Vodeya Arasu, of certain land to the temple.

Id. SUBRAHMANYA.—To the end of the notice add;—

The *muktesār* is in possession of the *sthala-purāṇa* of this temple and of the *nāṭha* of *Saṃpata Narasimha*.

Id. UJRE. For "There is Mächina" substitute ;—

A temple dedicated to *Jamādanandera*, with, to its south, an inscription in Kanarese, dated Tuesday, the 6th *Savāṇa-suddha* of the year *Vīrādi*, S. 1391 (A.D. 1169), recording the grant of two villages by Kanakaya Arasu. The temple is said to have been erected by Raja Mayuravarma.

Id. UPPINANGADI.—An inhabitant of Kadikur, Viṭhala Rama Rāu, is in possession of the *sthala-purāṇa* of the temple of *Sahasra Liṅgacuradēva*.

Id. After the notice of UPPINANGADI insert the following ;—

UTTAR;—In *Sisal Māgane*, about 13 miles to the north-east of Uppināṅgaḍi. At the temple of *Vaidyanāthadeva* is an inscription in Old Kanarese on the pedestal of the *dhvajastambha*, which stands in front, i.e., to the east of the said temple. This inscription is not in good preservation and is illegible.

Page 241, line 24. After "VII" add "224."

Id. Line 26. After "Indian Antiquary III," add "308—316," and after "333" add "IV, 153, 181, 311; V, 25." In *Ind. Ant.* I, 61, Mr. J. Beames published a note regarding the modes of dating in Orissa, which should be compared with the Malabari method of computation (see also *op. cit.* p. 96, *Notes and Queries*). For a short treatise on the Malayalam language see "A Dissertation on the Malayāṁ Language" by F. W. Ellis, edited by Sir Walter Elliot (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 224).

Page 246. CALICUT (see above under MĪDABIDRI).—At the time of Abdu-r Razzak's visit Calicut had not been added to the dominion of Vijayanagar, but the Zamorin was in a state of great anxiety on account of the growing power of the Rāya. The port was an open and hospitable one, the ships of all nations being equally welcomed. Vasco da Gama, landing here fifty-six years later, was at first treated with great kindness, though native intrigue or the misconduct of his crew turned the inhabitants of Calicut afterwards into enemies. Cabral, also, two years later was welcomed with much civility, but afterwards his factory was attacked and stormed. For an account of the early history of the Portuguese settlements see the *Akhbar-i Muḥabbat* of Navab Muḥabbat Khān (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VII, 385, etc.).

Page 258. KOTTĀR.—For KOTTĀR read KŌTĀR. One of the inscriptions here is noted by Bishop Caldwell in his *History of Tinnevely* (pages 52-3). It is an inscription of Parakrama Paṇḍiyan and is dated in the *Saka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370, in the fifth year of his reign.

Page 271, line 10 from bottom. After "Buddhism" add "except the Tower of Negapatam, which seems undoubtedly to have been Buddhist."

Page 271. KUMBAKŌṆAM.—In the hamlet of Dhamasuram there stood, till 1876, a pillar 20 feet high and measuring 10 feet in circumference. It was pulled down by the Municipal Commissioners and the materials used for paving a road. It is said to have been a pair to the pillar at Sōṛamaḷikāi (see below).

Id. PAṬṬIVARAM. —There are two temples here. In the temple of *Sabāpati* are two inscriptions in the *prakara*, one dated in the tenth year of the reign of the Chōla Rājaraḍadeva, and the other in the third year of the reign of Kulotunga Chōla. The other temple is dedicated to *Dhanapuriṣvara*. It is old, but has no inscriptions. It is said to have been repaired by Govinda Dikshitar, a minister under Tirumala Nayakka of Madura.

Id. After SIVAPURAM add the following ;—

SŌRAMAḶIKĀI;—This place is close to Paṭṭivaram (see above). It was the site of one of the great palaces of the Chōla kings. The foundations are still to be seen. It is said to have been, up to seven years ago, a palace of seven storeys, the whole of which has been pulled down. There was also a pillar here, a pair to that at Dhamasuram, a hamlet of Kumbakonam (see above). These two pillars stood four miles apart, and were, by native tradition, the angle-pillars (of *prākāśa*) of the palace of the Chōlas.

Page 276. Before the notice of KŌVILPATIR in Nannilam Taluk insert ;—

KORADĀCHĒRI;—a railway station on the South Indian Railway between Tanjore and Negapatam, 11 miles south-west of Nannilam. There are two statues here in a field, either Jain or Buddhist.

Page 277. TANJORE.—On the right-hand side of the southern entrance of the great temple is a carving of a Jain figure with hands in lap and palms turned upwards. At Hampi, on the temple of *Hazāra Rāmaswami* there is a similar figure. (See Vol. I, p. 106.)

Page 278. TIRUVAYĀR.—The Siva temple is dedicated to *Paūcunadrāvara*, "Śiva of the five rivers." There are two handsome *maṇḍapas* in the outer *prākāra* bearing a number of Chola inscriptions of the time of Rajaraja.

Page 281. NEGAPATAM.—With regard to the *Mali-fatan* of Rashid-ud-din see note above under MASULIPATAM (p. 262). See also an article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 311, by M. De Milloué (Directeur du Musée Guimet à Lyons). It appears that five statues were found under a tree in Negapatam by the Jesuit Missionaries. The Baron Textor de Ravisi brought two, one in bronze and one in porcelain and clay, to the Rev. T. Carayon in Paris. Two were given by the missionaries to the Baron de Ravisi. He gave one (numbered "5" by Sir Walter Elliot, *Ind. Ant.*, 224—227) to M. Ph. Ed. Ponceaux. One, a standing figure in bronze, is, M. De Milloué thinks, still in M. De Ravisi's possession. The fifth statue was kept by the Fathers, but it was not, as Sir Walter Elliot thought, given to Lord Napier. The fact is that it was sent, on September 7th, 1860, by them to M. de Ravisi, and the latter sent it to his relative M. Elie Pajot, a landowner in the island of Réunion.

Page 286. KALIYAMPUTTĒ.—The discovery of the coins is noted in *M.J.L.S.*, No. 7, n.s., October—December 1856, page 114.

Page 291. MADURA.—Dr. Burgess tells me that at Mana-Madura, opposite to the town, on the north bank of the river are numerous and large temples well worthy of study.

Page 294. MULLIPALLAM.—There is a fine temple here, with a large number of inscriptions, but not very old.

Page 295. TIRUPPARANKUNRAM.—Dr. Burgess, who saw the temple here, states that it is a far finer one than he was led to imagine from my description of it. He believes it to be one of Tirumala Nayakku's works.

Id. After the notice of TIRUVĀYPPUDAIYĀR Kōvil, insert the following :—

TIRUVEDAGAM or TIRUVEDAGAM.—9 miles west-north-west of Madura. (*Trovedagam*.) There is a rather fine old temple here with a number of inscriptions.

Id. VADAPPALAṆṬAL.—The "small temple of *Gaṇeśa*" mentioned in the text is reported to be a mere temporary structure made of mud.

Id. Before the notice of DEVANKURUHI, insert the following :—

ANAYĪR.—13½ miles north-west of Tirumangalam. (*Anagar*.) There is a temple here containing six pillars of an unusual type, but otherwise very plain.

Page 296. Before the notice of KUPPALNATTAM insert the following :—

KōvilPATTI, near Vikkiramangalam (see *before*). Dr. Burgess states that the temple at this place is architecturally one of the best he has seen.

Id. VIKKIRAMANGALAM or VIKRAMAṆGALAM.—Dr. Burgess has in print a volume of notes and inscriptions in this district, and has therein mentioned two inscriptions at this place.

In the first, Kulasekhara Pāndiyan, *alias* "Sadaiyappannaran," reigning with his wife Annimududaiyal, gives a grant of land to the temple of *Mathuradaiyāṅgaraswami* in Vikramangalam. Dr. Burgess restores the date as *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). The inscription relates that the Pāndiyan had overcome the Cholas in that tract, and implies that Vikramangalam had been a Chola city. The Cheras ("Villavar"), Cholas ("Sembhar"), Pallavas, and other tribes ("Vattar, Varattar") were subject to the Pāndiyan. The old name of Vikramangalam appears to have been *Vikrama Sōrapuram*, probably named after Vikrama Chola, who reigned A.D. 1113 to 1128.

2. Parakrama Pāndiyan, reigning with his wife Ulaha Murududaiyal, gives another grant to the same temple, in the same year (according to Dr. Burgess, *i.e.* *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). It is difficult to see how this can be seeing that the inscription is dated in his tenth year. The inscription states that part of the land had formerly been granted by Kulottunga Chola in the tenth year of his reign, *i.e.*, either A.D. 1074 or 1138 according to which of the Kulottungas is meant.

Page 298. DEVIPATTAM.—Dr. Burgess found here three inscriptions, one of Vikrama Pāndiyan, one dated in the eighth year of Sundara Pāndiyan, and one of a sovereign whose title "Tribhuvana Chakravarti" alone is given.

Page 300. RĀMEŚVARAM.—At Dambula in Ceylon is an inscription which states that Parākrama Bāhu, king of Ceylon (A.D. 1153—1188), built a temple at Rāmeśvaram called the “*Nissankēśvara*” temple. The name of the then Pāṇḍiyan king is given as Kulasekhara. (Mr. Rhys Davids in *Ind. Ant.* I, 196.)

Three inscriptions are mentioned as existing at this place, bearing dates Ś.Ś. 1520, Ś.Ś. 1530, and Ś.Ś. 1530 respectively. Dr. Burgess has examined these and pronounces them to be modern forgeries,—insertions recently made. The genuine inscriptions have been carefully concealed under deep coatings of whitewash. These nefarious practices were carried on, it is said, in order to fabricate evidence in a very important law-suit. It is stated that a large number of copper-plate grants have been concealed for the same purpose.

In *Ind. Ant.* XII, 315, Dr. Burgess has published an article on the “*Ritual of Rāmeśvaram*,” with a description of the temple and notes of some of the inscriptions.

Page 309. KUTTĀLAM.—Bishop Caldwell (*History of Tinnevely*, page 53) mentions an inscription here which fixes the commencement of the reign of a Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan as in A.D. 1516. Also one dated A.D. 1605, in the fortieth year of the reign of the celebrated patron of letters Vallabhadeva alias Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan, who therefore seems to have come to the throne in A.D. 1565.

Id. TRĒKĀŚI.—There is an inscription here on a pillar which proves that Ponnun Perumāḷ Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan came to the throne in A.D. 1131. Tradition on the spot asserts that this sovereign was preceded by his father Kāśi Kāṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan, i.e., Parākrama who visited Benares. Another inscription here is said to fix the date A.D. 1562 as that of the beginning of the reign of Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell’s *History of Tinnevely*, page 53.)

Page 313. SŌLAKUPPIYIRUPPU.—Two inscriptions here fix the date A.D. 1437 as that of the commencement of the reign of Vira Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell’s *History of Tinnevely*, page 53.)

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Page 4, last line but two. Copper-plate No. 25. The date given, Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556), does not correspond with the date of the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya, but with that of his successor Sadāśiva.

Page 16. Plate No. 106, line 4. For “*Devasōkti*” read “*Devasakti*.”

Pages 17 and 18. Copper-plates Nos. 113 and 124. Owing to the re-numbering of some plates in process of examination an error has been made which requires correction. The second paragraph of the notice under No. 124 should be read with No. 113. It is on the back of the plate now numbered 143 that the undecipherable endorsement has been engraved.

Page 21. Copper-plate No. 151. I am in error in my remarks about the sovereign Venkatapati. It is certain that Venkatapati I died in 1614 A.D. We have not only the evidence of inscriptions to guide us, but the very corroborative fact that Floris, the traveller, relates that he heard of the death of the sovereign while at Masulipatam on October 25th, 1614. “On the 25th came News of the Death of Venkatadrappa, King of Velur, after fifty years’ Reign, and that his three wives (of whom *Obūma*, Queen of *Palekate*, was one) had burned themselves with his Corps. Great troubles were apprehended. The *Hollanders* were afraid of their castle newly built in *Palekate*.”¹ The Venkātā of A.D. 1636 is a later sovereign of the same name.

Last line of page 24 and first of page 25. For “(Śaktivarmā) Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka” read “*Indrabhaṭṭāraka*, or *Indra Rāja*.”

Page 32. Foot-note. After the word “by” add “*Konduparti Lakshmi Nrisimha Rāu Pāṇḍit*.”

Page 27. No. 186. For “(In the same office)” read “(In the office of the *Tahsildar of Uḍamālpet, Coimbatore District*)”

¹ Floris’s Travels, translated from the Dutch, in “Collection of Voyages and Travels,” I, p. 443;—*Godavari District Manual*, 179.

Pages 125-140. To the extant inscriptions of the Vijayanagar kings must be added some which I had previously omitted to include, and some newly discovered. These are as follows:—

Date, A.D.	Stone or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1339	S.	Harihara I ...	Bādāmi, Kalādgi ...	<i>Ind. Ant.</i> X, 62-3.	Harihara is herein styled merely a <i>Mahamandalesvara</i> .
1533	S.	Achhutadeva Raya.	Tolachgud, Kalādgi ...	<i>Id.</i> , X, 66.	
<i>Undated.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Śriperumbādūr, Chingleput.	II, 265.	
1543	S.	Sudāsīva ...	Bādāmi, Kalādgi ...	<i>Ind. Ant.</i> X, 64.	
1544	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1547	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1552	S.	Do. ...	Banavāsi ...	<i>Id.</i> , IV, 207.	
1556	C.P.	Do. ...	Śriperumbādūr ...	II, 265.	
1577	C.P.	Śri Raṅga ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1579	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

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